





A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

NODAWAY AND ATCHISON COUNTIES

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Biography is the only true History.—*Emerson.*

A people that take no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors
will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with
pride by remote generations.—*Macaulay.*



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PREFACE.



UT of the depths of his mature wisdom Carlyle wrote, "History is the essence of innumerable biographies." Believing this to be the fact, there is no necessity of advancing any further reason for the compilation of such a work as this, if reliable history is to be the ultimate object.

The section of Missouri comprised within the limits of this volume has sustained within its confines men who have been prominent in the history of the State, and even the nation, for half a century. The annals teem with the records of strong and noble manhood, and, as Sumner has said, "the true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the greatness of the individual." The final causes which shape the fortunes of individuals and the destinies of States are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure, and their influence scarcely perceived until manifestly declared by results. That nation is the greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men and faithful women; and the intrinsic safety of a community depends not so much upon methods as upon that true and normal development from the deep resources of which proceeds all that is precious and permanent in life. But such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the actors in the great social drama. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they work out as a logical result.

The elements of success in life consist in both innate capacity and determination to excel. Where either is wanting, failure is almost certain in the outcome. The study of a successful life, therefore, serves both as a source of information and as a stimulus and encouragement to those who have the capacity. As an important lesson in this connection we may appropriately quote Longfellow, who said: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while we judge others by what they have already done." A faithful personal history is an illustration of the truth of this observation.

In this biographical history the editorial staff, as well as the publishers, have fully realized the magnitude of the task. In the collection of the material there has been a constant aim to discriminate carefully in regard to the selection of subjects. Those who have been prominent factors in the public, social and industrial development of the counties have been given due recognition as far as has been possible to secure the requisite data. Names worthy of perpetuation here, it is true, have in several instances been omitted, either on account of the apathy of those concerned or the inability of the compilers to secure the information necessary for a symmetrical sketch, but even more pains have been taken to secure accuracy than were promised in the prospectus. Works of this nature, therefore, are more reliable and complete than are the "standard" histories of a country.

THE PUBLISHERS.



J. E. JOHNSON



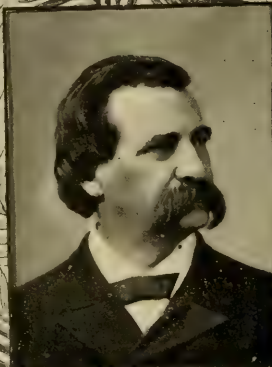
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WADE HAMPTON



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SALMON CHASE



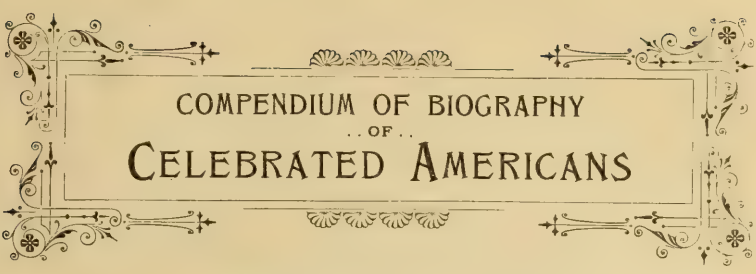
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R. A. ALGER



COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY OF CELEBRATED AMERICANS



GEORGE WASHINGTON, the first president of the United States, called the "Father of his Country," was one of the most celebrated characters in history. He was born February 22, 1732, in Washington Parish, Westmoreland county, Virginia. His father, Augustine Washington, first married Jane Butler, who bore him four children, and March 6, 1730, he married Mary Ball. Of six children by his second marriage, George was the eldest.

Little is known of the early years of Washington, beyond the fact that the house in which he was born was burned during his early childhood, and that his father thereupon moved to another farm, inherited from his paternal ancestors, situated in Stafford county, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and died there in 1743. From earliest childhood George developed a noble character. His education was somewhat defective, being confined to the elementary branches taught him by his mother and at a neighboring school. On leaving school he resided some time at Mount Vernon with his half

brother, Lawrence, who acted as his guardian. George's inclinations were for a seafaring career, and a midshipman's warrant was procured for him; but through the opposition of his mother the project was abandoned, and at the age of sixteen he was appointed surveyor to the immense estates of the eccentric Lord Fairfax. Three years were passed by Washington in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterwards proved very essential to him. In 1751, when the Virginia militia were put under training with a view to active service against France, Washington, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major. In 1752 Lawrence Washington died, leaving his large property to an infant daughter. In his will George was named one of the executors and as an eventual heir to Mount Vernon, and by the death of the infant niece, soon succeeded to that estate. In 1753 George was commissioned adjutant-general of the Virginia militia, and performed important work at the outbreak of the French and Indian war, was rapidly promoted, and at the close of that war we find him commander-in-chief of

all the forces raised in Virginia. A cessation of Indian hostilities on the frontier having followed the expulsion of the French from the Ohio, he resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Virginia forces, and then proceeded to Williamsburg to take his seat in the Virginia Assembly, of which he had been elected a member.

January 17, 1759, Washington married Mrs. Martha (Dandridge) Curtis, a young and beautiful widow of great wealth, and devoted himself for the ensuing fifteen years to the quiet pursuits of agriculture, interrupted only by the annual attendance in winter upon the colonial legislature at Williamsburg, until summoned by his country to enter upon that other arena in which his fame was to become world-wide. The war for independence called Washington into service again, and he was made commander-in-chief of the colonial forces, and was the most gallant and conspicuous figure in that bloody struggle, serving until England acknowledged the independence of each of the thirteen States, and negotiated with them jointly, as separate sovereignties. December 4, 1783, the great commander took leave of his officers in most affectionate and patriotic terms, and went to Annapolis, Maryland, where the congress of the States was in session, and to that body, when peace and order prevailed everywhere, resigned his commission and retired to Mount Vernon.

It was in 1789 that Washington was called to the chief magistracy of the nation. The inauguration took place April 30, in the presence of an immense multitude which had assembled to witness the new and imposing ceremony. In the manifold details of his civil administration Washington proved himself fully equal to the requirements of his position. In 1792, at the second presi-

dential election, Washington was desirous to retire; but he yielded to the general wish of the country, and was again chosen president. At the third election, in 1796, he was again most urgently entreated to consent to remain in the executive chair. This he positively refused, and after March 4, 1797, he again retired to Mount Vernon for peace, quiet, and repose.

Of the call again made on this illustrious chief to quit his repose at Mount Vernon and take command of all the United States forces, with rank of lieutenant-general, when war was threatened with France in 1798, nothing need here be stated, except to note the fact as an unmistakable testimonial of the high regard in which he was still held by his countrymen of all shades of political opinion. He patriotically accepted this trust, but a treaty of peace put a stop to all action under it. He again retired to Mount Vernon, where he died December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His remains were deposited in a family vault on the banks of the Potomac, at Mount Vernon, where they still lie entombed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, an eminent American statesman and scientist, was born of poor parentage, January 17, 1706, in Boston, Massachusetts. He was apprenticed to his brother James to learn the printer's trade to prevent his running away and going to sea, and also because of the numerous family his parents had to support (there being seventeen children, Benjamin being the fifteenth). He was a great reader, and soon developed a taste for writing, and prepared a number of articles and had them published in the paper without his brother's knowledge, and when the authorship became known it resulted in difficulty for the

young apprentice, although his articles had been received with favor by the public. James was afterwards thrown into prison for political reasons, and young Benjamin conducted the paper alone during the time. In 1823, however, he determined to endure his bonds no longer, and ran away, going to Philadelphia, where he arrived with only three pence as his store of wealth. With these he purchased three rolls, and ate them as he walked along the streets. He soon found employment as a journeyman printer. Two years later he was sent to England by the governor of Pennsylvania, and was promised the public printing, but did not get it. On his return to Philadelphia he established the "Pennsylvania Gazette," and soon found himself a person of great popularity in the province, his ability as a writer, philosopher, and politician having reached the neighboring colonies. He rapidly grew in prominence, founded the Philadelphia Library in 1842, and two years later the American Philosophical Society and the University of Pennsylvania. He was made Fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1775. His world-famous investigations in electricity and lightning began in 1746. He became postmaster-general of the colonies in 1753, having devised an inter-colonial postal system. He advocated the rights of the colonies at all times, and procured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766. He was elected to the Continental congress of 1775, and in 1776 was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being one of the committee appointed to draft that paper. He represented the new nation in the courts of Europe, especially at Paris, where his simple dignity and homely wisdom won him the admiration of the court and the favor of the people. He was governor of Pennsylvania four years; was also a member of the con-

vention in 1787 that drafted the constitution of the United States.

His writings upon political topics, anti-slavery, finance, and economics, stamp him as one of the greatest statesmen of his time, while his "Autobiography" and "Poor Richard's Almanac" give him precedence in the literary field. In early life he was an avowed skeptic in religious matters, but later in life his utterances on this subject were less extreme, though he never expressed approval of any sect or creed. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790.

DANIEL WEBSTER.—Of world wide reputation for statesmanship, diplomacy, and oratory, there is perhaps no more prominent figure in the history of our country in the interval between 1815 and 1861, than Daniel Webster. He was born at Salisbury (now Franklin), New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, and was the second son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Eastman) Webster. He enjoyed but limited educational advantages in childhood, but spent a few months in 1797, at Phillip Exeter Academy. He completed his preparation for college in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, at Boscawen, and entered Dartmouth College in the fall of 1797. He supported himself most of the time during these years by teaching school and graduated in 1801, having the credit of being the foremost scholar of his class. He entered the law office of Hon. Thomas W. Thompson, at Salisbury. In 1802 he continued his legal studies at Fryeburg, Maine, where he was principal of the academy and copyist in the office of the register of deeds. In the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston, he completed his studies in 1804-5, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year, and at Boscawen and at Portsmouth soon rose to eminence in his profes-

sion. He became known as a federalist but did not court political honors; but, attracting attention by his eloquence in opposing the war with England, he was elected to congress in 1812. During the special session of May, 1813, he was appointed on the committee on foreign affairs and made his maiden speech June 10, 1813. Throughout this session (as afterwards) he showed his mastery of the great economic questions of the day. He was re-elected in 1814. In 1816 he removed to Boston and for seven years devoted himself to his profession, earning by his arguments in the celebrated "Dartmouth College Case" rank among the most distinguished jurists of the country. In 1820 Mr. Webster was chosen a member of the state convention of Massachusetts, to revise the constitution. The same year he delivered the famous discourse on the "Pilgrim fathers," which laid the foundation for his fame as an orator. Declining a nomination for United States senator, in 1822 he was elected to the lower house of congress and was re-elected in 1824 and 1826, but in 1827 was transferred to the senate. He retained his seat in the latter chamber until 1841. During this time his voice was ever lifted in defence of the national life and honor and although politically opposed to him he gave his support to the administration of President Jackson in the latter's contest with nullification. Through all these years he was ever found upon the side of right and justice and his speeches upon all the great questions of the day have become household words in almost every family. In 1841 Mr. Webster was appointed secretary of state by President Harrison and was continued in the same office by President Tyler. While an incumbent of this office he showed consummate ability as a diplomat in the negotiation of the "Ash-

burton treaty" of August 9, 1849, which settled many points of dispute between the United States and England. In May, 1843, he resigned his post and resumed his profession, and in December, 1845, took his place again in the senate. He contributed in an unofficial way to the solution of the Oregon question with Great Britain in 1847. He was disappointed in 1848 in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. He became secretary of state under President Fillmore in 1850 and in dealing with all the complicated questions of the day showed a wonderful mastery of the arts of diplomacy. Being hurt in an accident he retired to his home at Marshfield, where he died October 24, 1852.

HORACE GREELEY.—As journalist, author, statesman and political leader, there is none more widely known than the man whose name heads this article. He was born in Amherst, New Hampshire, February 3, 1811, and was reared upon a farm. At an early age he evinced a remarkable intelligence and love of learning, and at the age of ten had read every book he could borrow for miles around. About 1821 the family removed to Westhaven, Vermont, and for some years young Greeley assisted in carrying on the farm. In 1826 he entered the office of a weekly newspaper at East Poultney, Vermont, where he remained about four years. On the discontinuance of this paper he followed his father's family to Erie county, Pennsylvania, whither they had moved, and for a time worked at the printer's trade in that neighborhood. In 1831 Horace went to New York City, and for a time found employment as journeyman printer. January, 1833, in partnership with Francis Story, he published the *Morning Post*, the first penny

paper ever printed. This proved a failure and was discontinued after three weeks. The business of job printing was carried on, however, until the death of Mr. Story in July following. In company with Jonas Winchester, March 22, 1834, Mr. Greeley commenced the publication of the *New Yorker*, a weekly paper of a high character. For financial reasons, at the same time, Greeley wrote leaders for other papers, and, in 1838, took editorial charge of the *Jeffersonian*, a Whig paper published at Albany. In 1840, on the discontinuance of that sheet, he devoted his energies to the *Log Cabin*, a campaign paper in the interests of the Whig party. In the fall of 1841 the latter paper was consolidated with the *New Yorker*, under the name of the *Tribune*, the first number of which was issued April 10, 1841. At the head of this paper Mr. Greeley remained until the day of his death.

In 1848 Horace Greeley was elected to the national house of representatives to fill a vacancy, and was a member of that body until March 4, 1849. In 1851 he went to Europe and served as a juror at the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace, London. In 1855, he made a second visit to the old world. In 1859 he crossed the plains and received a public reception at San Francisco and Sacramento. He was a member of the Republican national convention, at Chicago in 1860, and assisted in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. The same year he was a presidential elector for the state of New York, and a delegate to the Loyalist convention at Philadelphia.

At the close of the war, in 1865, Mr. Greeley became a strong advocate of universal amnesty and complete pacification, and in pursuance of this consented to become one of the bondsmen for Jefferson

Davis, who was imprisoned for treason. In 1867 he was a delegate to the New York state convention for the revision of the constitution. In 1870 he was defeated for congress in the Sixth New York district. At the Liberal convention, which met in Cincinnati, in May, 1872, on the fifth ballot Horace Greeley was nominated for president and July following was nominated for the same office by the Democratic convention at Baltimore. He was defeated by a large majority. The large amount of work done by him during the campaign, together with the loss of his wife about the same time, undermined his strong constitution, and he was seized with inflammation of the brain, and died November 29, 1872.

In addition to his journalistic work, Mr. Greeley was the author of several meritorious works, among which were: "Hints toward reform," "Glances at Europe," "History of the struggle for slavery extension," "Overland journey to San Francisco," "The American conflict," and "Recollections of a busy life."

HENRY CLAY.—In writing of this eminent American, Horace Greeley once said: "He was a matchless party chief, an admirable orator, a skillful legislator, wielding unequalled influence, not only over his friends, but even over those of his political antagonists who were subjected to the magic of his conversation and manners." A lawyer, legislator, orator, and statesman, few men in history have wielded greater influence, or occupied so prominent a place in the hearts of the generation in which they lived.

Henry Clay was born near Richmond, in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, the son of a poor Baptist preacher who died when Henry was but five years

old. The mother married again about ten years later and removed to Kentucky leaving Henry a clerk in a store at Richmond. Soon afterward Henry Clay secured a position as copyist in the office of the clerk of the high court of chancery, and four years later entered the law office of Robert Brooke, then attorney general and later governor of his native state. In 1797 Henry Clay was licensed as a lawyer and followed his mother to Kentucky, opening an office at Lexington and soon built up a profitable practice. Soon afterward Kentucky, in separating from Virginia, called a state convention for the purpose of framing a constitution, and Clay at that time took a prominent part, publicly urging the adoption of a clause providing for the abolition of slavery, but in this he was overruled, as he was fifty years later, when in the height of his fame he again advised the same course when the state constitution was revised in 1850. Young Clay took a very active and conspicuous part in the presidential campaign in 1800, favoring the election of Jefferson; and in 1803 was chosen to represent Fayette county in the state legislature. In 1806 General John Adair, then United States senator from Kentucky, resigned and Henry Clay was elected to fill the vacancy by the legislature and served through one session in which he at once assumed a prominent place. In 1807 he was again a representative in the legislature and was elected speaker of the house. At this time originated his trouble with Humphrey Marshall. Clay proposed that each member clothe himself and family wholly in American fabrics, which Marshall characterized as the "language of a demagogue." This led to a duel in which both parties were slightly injured. In 1809 Henry Clay was again elected to fill a vacancy in the United States senate, and two

years later elected representative in the lower house of congress, being chosen speaker of the house. About this time war was declared against Great Britain, and Clay took a prominent public place during this struggle and was later one of the commissioners sent to Europe by President Madison to negotiate peace, returning in September, 1815, having been re-elected speaker of the house during his absence, and was re-elected unanimously. He was afterward re-elected to congress and then became secretary of state under John Quincy Adams. In 1831 he was again elected senator from Kentucky and remained in the senate most of the time until his death.

Henry Clay was three times a candidate for the presidency, and once very nearly elected. He was the unanimous choice of the Whig party in 1844 for the presidency, and a great effort was made to elect him but without success, his opponent, James K. Polk, carrying both Pennsylvania and New York by a very slender margin, while either of them alone would have elected Clay. Henry Clay died at Washington June 29, 1852.

JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE was one of the most distinguished of American statesmen and legislators. He was born January 31, 1830, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and received a thorough education, graduating at Washington College in 1847. In early life he removed to Maine and engaged in newspaper work, becoming editor of the Portland "Advertiser." While yet a young man he gained distinction as a debater and became a conspicuous figure in political and public affairs. In 1862 he was elected to congress on the Republican ticket in Maine and was re-elected five times. In March, 1869, he was chosen speaker of the

house of representatives and was re-elected in 1871 and again in 1873. In 1876 he was a representative in the lower house of congress and during that year was appointed United States senator by the Governor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Morrill, who had been appointed secretary of the treasury. Mr. Blaine served in the senate until March 5, 1881, when President Garfield appointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned in December, 1881. Mr. Blaine was nominated for the presidency by the Republicans, at Chicago in June, 1884, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland after an exciting and spirited campaign. During the later years of his life Mr. Blaine devoted most of his time to the completion of his work "Twenty Years in Congress," which had a remarkably large sale throughout the United States. Blaine was a man of great mental ability and force of character and during the latter part of his life was one of the most noted men of his time. He was the originator of what is termed the "reciprocity idea" in tariff matters, and outlined the plan of carrying it into practical effect. In 1876 Robert G. Ingersoll in making a nominating speech placing Blaine's name as a candidate for president before the national Republican convention at Cincinnati, referred to Blaine as the "Plumed Knight" and this title clung to him during the remainder of his life. His death occurred at Washington, January 27, 1893.

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN, a distinguished American statesman, was a native of South Carolina, born in Abbeville district, March 18, 1782. He was given the advantages of a thorough education, graduating at Yale College in 1804, and adopted the calling of a lawyer. A Demo-

crat politically, at that time, he took a foremost part in the councils of his party and was elected to congress in 1811, supporting the tariff of 1816 and the establishing of the United States Bank. In 1817 he became secretary of war in President Monroe's cabinet, and in 1824 was elected vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with John Quincy Adams, and re-elected in 1828, on the ticket with General Jackson. Shortly after this Mr. Calhoun became one of the strongest advocates of free trade and the principle of sovereignty of the states and was one of the originators of the doctrine that "any state could nullify unconstitutional laws of congress." Meanwhile Calhoun had become an aspirant for the presidency, and the fact that General Jackson advanced the interests of his opponent, Van Buren, led to a quarrel, and Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in 1832 and was elected United States senator from South Carolina. It was during the same year that a convention was held in South Carolina at which the "Nullification ordinance" was adopted, the object of which was to test the constitutionality of the protective tariff measures, and to prevent if possible the collection of import duties in that state which had been levied more for the purpose of "protection" than revenue. This ordinance was to go into effect in February, 1833, and created a great deal of uneasiness throughout the country as it was feared there would be a clash between the state and federal authorities. It was in this serious condition of public affairs that Henry Clay came forward with the famous "tariff compromise" of 1833, to which measure Calhoun and most of his followers gave their support and the crisis was averted. In 1843 Mr. Calhoun was appointed secretary of state in President Tyler's cabinet, and it was under

his administration that the treaty concerning the annexation of Texas was negotiated. In 1845 he was re-elected to the United States senate and continued in the senate until his death, which occurred in March, 1850. He occupied a high rank as a scholar, student and orator, and it is conceded that he was one of the greatest debaters America has produced. The famous debate between Calhoun and Webster, in 1833, is regarded as the most noted for ability and eloquence in the history of the country.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, one of America's most brilliant and profound lawyers and noted public men, was a native of New England, born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His father, Captain John Butler, was a prominent man in his day, commanded a company during the war of 1812, and served under Jackson at New Orleans. Benjamin F. Butler was given an excellent education, graduated at Waterville College, Maine, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1840, at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he commenced the practice of his profession and gained a wide reputation for his ability at the bar, acquiring an extensive practice and a fortune. Early in life he began taking an active interest in military affairs and served in the state militia through all grades from private to brigadier-general. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket in Lowell, and took a prominent part in the passage of legislation in the interests of labor. During the same year he was a member of the constitutional convention, and in 1859 represented his district in the Massachusetts senate. When the Civil war broke out General Butler took the field and remained at the front most of the time during that

bloody struggle. Part of the time he had charge of Fortress Monroe, and in February, 1862, took command of troops forming part of the expedition against New Orleans, and later had charge of the department of the Gulf. He was a conspicuous figure during the continuance of the war. After the close of hostilities General Butler resumed his law practice in Massachusetts and in 1866 was elected to congress from the Essex district. In 1882 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and in 1884 was the nominee of the "Greenback" party for president of the United States. He continued his legal practice, and maintained his place as one of the most prominent men in New England until the time of his death, which occurred January 10, 1893.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, an officer, statesman and legislator of prominence in America, gained the greater part of his fame from the fact that he was president of the southern confederacy. Mr. Davis was born in Christian county, Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and his early education and surroundings were such that his sympathies and inclinations were wholly with the southern people. He received a thorough education, graduated at West Point in 1828, and for a number of years served in the army at western posts and in frontier service, first as lieutenant and later as adjutant. In 1835 he resigned and became a cotton planter in Warren county, Mississippi, where he took an active interest in public affairs and became a conspicuous figure in politics. In 1844 he was a presidential elector from Mississippi and during the two following years served as congressman from his district. He then became colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the war with Mexico and participated in some of the most severe bat-

ties, being seriously wounded at Buena Vista. Upon his return to private life he again took a prominent part in political affairs and represented his state in the United States senate from 1847 to 1851. He then entered President Pierce's cabinet as secretary of war, after which he again entered the United States senate, remaining until the outbreak of the Civil war. He then became president of the southern confederacy and served as such until captured in May, 1865, at Irwinville Georgia. He was held as prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, until 1867, when he was released on bail and finally set free in 1868. His death occurred December 6, 1889.

Jefferson Davis was a man of excellent abilities and was recognized as one of the best organizers of his day. He was a forceful and fluent speaker and a ready writer. He wrote and published the "Rise and Fall of the Southern Confederacy," a work which is considered as authority by the southern people.

JOHAN ADAMS, the second president of the United States, and one of the most conspicuous figures in the early struggles of his country for independence, was born in the present town of Quincy, then a portion of Braintree, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735. He received a thorough education, graduating at Harvard College in 1755, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He was well adapted for this profession and after opening an office in his native town rapidly grew in prominence and public favor and soon was regarded as one of the leading lawyers of the country. His attention was called to political affairs by the passage of the Stamp Act, in 1765, and he drew up a set of resolutions on the subject which were very popular. In 1768 he re-

moved to Boston and became one of the most courageous and prominent advocates of the popular cause and was chosen a member of the Colonial legislature from Boston. He was one of the delegates that represented Massachusetts in the first Continental congress, which met in September, 1774. In a letter written at this crisis he uttered the famous words: "The die is now cast; I have passed the Rubicon. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish with my country, is my unalterable determination." He was a prominent figure in congress and advocated the movement for independence when a majority of the members were inclined to temporize and to petition the King. In May, 1776, he presented a resolution in congress that the colonies should assume the duty of self-government, which was passed. In June, of the same year, a resolution that the United States "are, and of right ought to be, free and independent," was moved by Richard H. Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams and adopted by a small majority. Mr. Adams was a member of the committee of five appointed June 11 to prepare a declaration of independence, in support of which he made an eloquent speech. He was chairman of the Board of War in 1776 and in 1778 was sent as commissioner to France, but returned the following year. In 1780 he went to Europe, having been appointed as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with Great Britain. Jointly with Franklin and Jay he negotiated a treaty in 1782. He was employed as a minister to the Court of St. James from 1785 to 1788, and during that period wrote his famous "Defence of the American Constitutions." In 1789 he became vice-president of the United States and was re-elected in 1792.

In 1796 Mr. Adams was chosen presi-

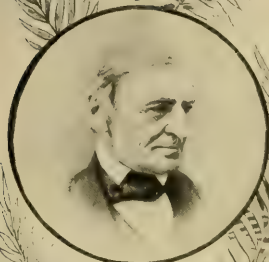
dent of the United States, his competitor being Thomas Jefferson, who became vice-president. In 1800 he was the Federal candidate for president, but he was not cordially supported by Gen. Hamilton, the favorite leader of his party, and was defeated by Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Adams then retired from public life to his large estate at Quincy, Mass., where he died July 4, 1826, on the same day that witnessed the death of Thomas Jefferson. Though his physical frame began to give way many years before his death, his mental powers retained their strength and vigor to the last. In his ninetieth year he was gladdened by the elevation of his son, John Quincy Adams, to the presidential office.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, one of the most celebrated American preachers and authors, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. His father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, also an eminent divine. At an early age Henry Ward Beecher had a strong predilection for a sea-faring life, and it was practically decided that he would follow this inclination, but about this time, in consequence of deep religious impressions which he experienced during a revival, he renounced his former intention and decided to enter the ministry. After having graduated at Amherst College, in 1834, he studied theology at Lane Seminary under the tuition of his father, who was then president of that institution. In 1847 he became pastor of the Plymouth Congregational church in Brooklyn, where his oratorical ability and original eloquence attracted one of the largest congregations in the country. He continued to serve this church until the time of his death, March 8, 1887. Mr. Beecher also found time for a great amount of literary work. For a number of years he was

editor of the "Independent" and also the "Christian Union." He also produced many works which are widely known. Among his principal productions are "Lectures to Young Men," "Star Papers," "Life of Christ," "Life Thoughts," "Royal Truths" (a novel), "Norwood," "Evolution and Revolution," and "Sermons on Evolution and Religion." Mr. Beecher was also long a prominent advocate of anti-slavery principles and temperance reform, and, at a later period, of the rights of women.

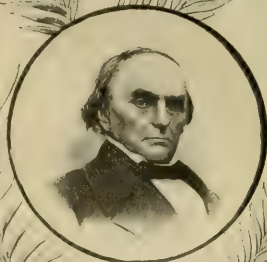
JOHN A. LOGAN, the illustrious statesman and general, was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1824. In his boyhood days he received but a limited education in the schools of his native county. On the breaking out of the war with Mexico he enlisted in the First Illinois Volunteers and became its quartermaster. At the close of hostilities he returned home and was elected clerk of the courts of Jackson county in 1849. Determining to supplement his education Logan entered the Louisville University, from which he graduated in 1852 and taking up the study of law was admitted to the bar. He attained popularity and success in his chosen profession and was elected to the legislature in 1852, 1853, 1856 and 1857. He was prosecuting attorney from 1853 to 1857. He was elected to congress in 1858 to fill a vacancy and again in 1860. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Logan resigned his office and entered the army, and in September, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, which he led in the battles of Belmont and Fort Donelson. In the latter engagement he was wounded. In March, 1862, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and in the following month participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing. In November, 1862,



RALPH W. EMERSON



ELIZABETH C. STANTON



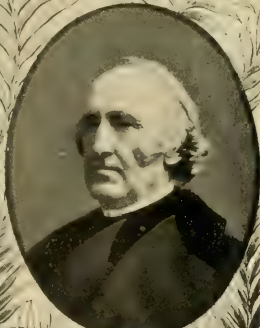
DANIEL WEBSTER



JAS. R. LOWELL



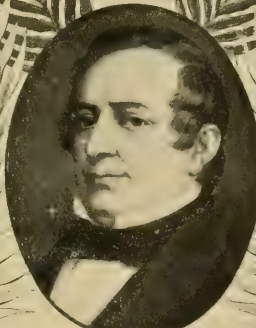
HENRY ADAMS



WENDELL PHILLIPS



HARRIET BEECHER STOWE



WASHINGTON IRVING



JOHN S. WHITTIER

for gallant conduct he was made major-general. Throughout the Vicksburg campaign he was in command of a division of the Seventeenth Corps and was distinguished at Port Gibson, Champion Hills and in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. In October, 1863, he was placed in command of the Fifteenth Corps, which he led with great credit. During the terrible conflict before Atlanta, July 22, 1864, on the death of General McPherson, Logan, assuming command of the Army of the Tennessee, led it on to victory, saving the day by his energy and ability. He was shortly after succeeded by General O. O. Howard and returned to the command of his corps. He remained in command until the presidential election, when, feeling that his influence was needed at home he returned thither and there remained until the arrival of Sherman at Savannah, when General Logan rejoined his command. In May, 1865, he succeeded General Howard at the head of the Army of the Tennessee. He resigned from the army in August, the same year, and in November was appointed minister to Mexico, but declined the honor. He served in the lower house of the fortieth and forty-first congresses, and was elected United States senator from his native state in 1870, 1878 and 1885. He was nominated for the vice-presidency in 1884 on the ticket with Blaine, but was defeated. General Logan was the author of "The Great Conspiracy, its origin and history," published in 1885. He died at Washington, December 26, 1886.

JOHAN CHARLES FREMONT, the first Republican candidate for president, was born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. He graduated from Charleston College (South Carolina) in 1830, and turned his attention to civil engineering. He was shortly

afterward employed in the department of government surveys on the Mississippi, and constructing maps of that region. He was made lieutenant of engineers, and laid before the war department a plan for penetrating the Rocky Mountain regions, which was accepted, and in 1842 he set out upon his first famous exploring expedition and explored the South Pass. He also planned an expedition to Oregon by a new route further south, but afterward joined his expedition with that of Wilkes in the region of the Great Salt Lake. He made a later expedition which penetrated the Sierra Nevadas, and the San Joaquin and Sacramento river valleys, making maps of all regions explored.

In 1845 he conducted the great expedition which resulted in the acquisition of California, which it was believed the Mexican government was about to dispose of to England. Learning that the Mexican governor was preparing to attack the American settlements in his dominion, Fremont determined to forestall him. The settlers rallied to his camp, and in June, 1846, he defeated the Mexican forces at Sonoma Pass, and a month later completely routed the governor and his entire army. The Americans at once declared their independence of Mexico, and Fremont was elected governor of California. By this time Commodore Stockton had reached the coast with instructions from Washington to conquer California. Fremont at once joined him in that effort, which resulted in the annexation of California with its untold mineral wealth. Later Fremont became involved in a difficulty with fellow officers which resulted in a court martial, and the surrender of his commission. He declined to accept reinstatement. He afterward laid out a great road from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, and became the first United States senator from Califor-

nia, in 1849. In 1856 he was nominated by the new Republican party as its first candidate for president against Buchanan, and received 114 electoral votes, out of 296.

In 1861 he was made major-general and placed in charge of the western department. He planned the reclaiming of the entire Mississippi valley, and gathered an army of thirty thousand men, with plenty of artillery, and was ready to move upon the confederate General Price, when he was deprived of his command. He was nominated for the presidency at Cincinnati in 1864, but withdrew. He was governor of Arizona in 1878, holding the position four years. He was interested in an engineering enterprise looking toward a great southern trans-continental railroad, and in his later years also practiced law in New York. He died July 13, 1890.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, the orator and abolitionist, and a conspicuous figure in American history, was born November 29, 1811, at Boston, Massachusetts. He received a good education at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1831, and then entered the Cambridge Law School. After completing his course in that institution, in 1833, he was admitted to the bar, in 1834, at Suffolk. He entered the arena of life at the time when the forces of liberty and slavery had already begun their struggle that was to culminate in the Civil war. William Lloyd Garrison, by his clear-headed, courageous declarations of the anti-slavery principles, had done much to bring about this struggle. Mr. Phillips was not a man that could stand aside and see a great struggle being carried on in the interest of humanity and look passively on. He first attracted attention as an orator in 1837, at a meeting that was called to protest against

the murder of the Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy. The meeting would have ended in a few perfunctory resolutions had not Mr. Phillips by his manly eloquence taken the meeting out of the hands of the few that were inclined to temporize and avoid radical utterances. Having once started out in this career as an abolitionist Phillips never swerved from what he deemed his duty, and never turned back. He gave up his legal practice and launched himself heart and soul in the movement for the liberation of the slaves. He was an orator of very great ability and by his earnest efforts and eloquence he did much in arousing public sentiment in behalf of the anti-slavery cause—possibly more than any one man of his time. After the abolition of slavery Mr. Phillips was, if possible, even busier than before in the literary and lecture field. Besides temperance and women's rights, he lectured often and wrote much on finance, and the relations of labor and capital, and his utterances on whatever subject always bore the stamp of having emanated from a master mind. Eminent critics have stated that it might fairly be questioned whether there has ever spoken in America an orator superior to Phillips. The death of this great man occurred February 4, 1884.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN was one of the greatest generals that the world has ever produced and won immortal fame by that strategic and famous "march to the sea," in the war of the Rebellion. He was born February 8, 1820, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was reared in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, as his father died when he was but nine years of age. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated from the same in 1840, and appointed a second lieutenant in the Third

Artillery. He passed through the various grades of the service and at the outbreak of the Civil war was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry. A full history of General Sherman's conspicuous services would be to repeat a history of the army. He commanded a division at Shiloh, and was instrumental in the winning of that battle, and was also present at the siege of Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, he was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army, and shared with Hooker the victory of Missionary Ridge. He was commander of the Department of the Tennessee from October 27th until the appointment of General Grant as lieutenant-general, by whom he was appointed to the command of the Department of the Mississippi, which he assumed in March, 1864. He at once began organizing the army and enlarging his communications preparatory to his march upon Atlanta, which he started the same time of the beginning of the Richmond campaign by Grant. He started on May 6, and was opposed by Johnston, who had fifty thousand men, but by consummate generalship, he captured Atlanta, on September 2, after several months of hard fighting and a severe loss of men. General Sherman started on his famous march to the sea November 15, 1864, and by December 10 he was before Savannah, which he took on December 23. This campaign is a monument to the genius of General Sherman as he only lost 567 men from Atlanta to the sea. After resting his army he moved northward and occupied the following places: Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Ayersboro, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and April 18, he accepted the surrender of Johnston's army on a basis of agreement that was not received by the Government with favor, but finally accorded Johnston the same terms as

Lee was given by General Grant. He was present at the grand review at Washington, and after the close of the war was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi; later was appointed lieutenant-general, and assigned to the military division of the Missouri. When General Grant was elected president Sherman became general, March 4, 1869, and succeeded to the command of the army. His death occurred February 14, 1891, at Washington.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, one of the most prominent of the early American statesmen and financiers, was born in Nevis, an island of the West Indies, January 11, 1757, his father being a Scotchman and his mother of Huguenot descent. Owing to the death of his mother and business reverses which came to his father, young Hamilton was sent to his mother's relatives in Santa Cruz; a few years later was sent to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and in 1773 entered what is now known as Columbia College. Even at that time he began taking an active part in public affairs and his speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles on political affairs of the day attracted considerable attention. In 1776 he received a captain's commission and served in Washington's army with credit, becoming aide-de-camp to Washington with rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1781 he resigned his commission because of a rebuke from General Washington. He next received command of a New York battalion and participated in the battle of Yorktown. After this Hamilton studied law, served several terms in congress and was a member of the convention at which the Federal Constitution was drawn up. His work connected with "The Federalist" at about this time attracted much attention. Mr. Hamilton

was chosen as the first secretary of the United States treasury and as such was the author of the funding system and founder of the United States Bank. In 1798 he was made inspector-general of the army with the rank of major-general and was also for a short time commander-in-chief. In 1804 Aaron Burr, then candidate for governor of New York, challenged Alexander Hamilton to fight a duel, Burr attributing his defeat to Hamilton's opposition, and Hamilton, though declaring the code as a relic of barbarism, accepted the challenge. They met at Weehawken, New Jersey, July 11, 1804. Hamilton declined to fire at his adversary, but at Burr's first fire was fatally wounded and died July 12, 1804.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, vice-president of the southern confederacy, a former United States senator and governor of Georgia, ranks among the great men of American history. He was born February 11, 1812, near Crawfordsville, Georgia. He was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and admitted to the bar in 1834. In 1837 he made his debut in political life as a member of the state house of representatives, and in 1841 declined the nomination for the same office; but in 1842 he was chosen by the same constituency as state senator. Mr. Stephens was one of the promoters of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. In 1843 he was sent by his district to the national house of representatives, which office he held for sixteen consecutive years. He was a member of the house during the passing of the Compromise Bill, and was one of its ablest and most active supporters. The same year (1850) Mr. Stephens was a delegate to the state convention that framed the celebrated "Georgia Platform," and was also a dele-

gate to the convention that passed the ordinance of secession, though he bitterly opposed that bill by voice and vote, yet he readily acquiesced in their decision after it received the votes of the majority of the convention. He was chosen vice-president of the confederacy without opposition, and in 1865 he was the head of the commission sent by the south to the Hampton Roads conference. He was arrested after the fall of the confederacy and was confined in Fort Warren as a prisoner of state but was released on his own parole. Mr. Stephens was elected to the forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh congresses, with hardly more than nominal opposition. He was one of the Jeffersonian school of American politics. He wrote a number of works, principal among which are: "Constitutional View of the War between the States," and a "Compendium of the History of the United States." He was inaugurated as governor of Georgia November 4th, 1882, but died March 4, 1883, before the completion of his term.

ROSCOE CONKLING was one of the most noted and famous of American statesmen. He was among the most finished, fluent and eloquent orators that have ever graced the halls of the American congress; ever ready, witty and bitter in debate he was at once admired and feared by his political opponents and revered by his followers. True to his friends, loyal to the last degree to those with whom his interests were associated, he was unsparing to his foes and it is said "never forgot an injury."

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, New York, on the 30th of October, 1829, being a son of Alfred Conkling. Alfred Conkling was also a native of New York,

born at East Hampton, October 12, 1789, and became one of the most eminent lawyers in the Empire state; published several legal works; served a term in congress; afterward as United States district judge for Northern New York, and in 1852 was minister to Mexico. Alfred Conkling died in 1874.

Roscoe Conkling, whose name heads this article, at an early age took up the study of law and soon became successful and prominent at the bar. About 1846 he removed to Utica and in 1858 was elected mayor of that city. He was elected representative in congress from this district and was re-elected three times. In 1867 he was elected United States senator from the state of New York and was re-elected in 1873 and 1879. In May, 1881, he resigned on account of differences with the president. In March, 1882, he was appointed and confirmed as associate justice of the United States supreme court but declined to serve. His death occurred April 18, 1888.

WASHINGTON IRVING, one of the most eminent, talented and popular of American authors, was born in New York City, April 3, 1783. His father was William Irving, a merchant and a native of Scotland, who had married an English lady and emigrated to America some twenty years prior to the birth of Washington. Two of the older sons, William and Peter, were partially occupied with newspaper work and literary pursuits, and this fact naturally inclined Washington to follow their example. Washington Irving was given the advantages afforded by the common schools until about sixteen years of age when he began studying law, but continued to acquire his literary training by diligent perusal at home of the older English writers.

When nineteen he made his first literary venture by printing in the "Morning Chronicle," then edited by his brother, Dr. Peter Irving, a series of local sketches under the *nom-de-plume* of "Jonathan Oldstyle." In 1804 he began an extensive trip through Europe, returned in 1806, quickly completed his legal studies and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced the profession. In 1807 he began the amusing serial "Salmagundi," which had an immediate success, and not only decided his future career but long determined the character of his writings. In 1808, assisted by his brother Peter, he wrote "Knickerbocker's History of New York," and in 1810 an excellent biography of Campbell, the poet. After this, for some time, Irving's attention was occupied by mercantile interests, but the commercial house in which he was a partner failed in 1817. In 1814 he was editor of the Philadelphia "Analectic Magazine." About 1818 appeared his "Sketch-Book," over the *nom-de-plume* of "Geoffrey Crayon," which laid the foundation of Irving's fortune and permanent fame. This was soon followed by the legends of "Sleepy Hollow," and "Rip Van Winkle," which at once took high rank as literary productions, and Irving's reputation was firmly established in both the old and new worlds. After this the path of Irving was smooth, and his subsequent writings appeared with rapidity, including "Bracebridge Hall," "The Tales of a Traveler," "History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus," "The Conquest of Granada," "The Alhambra," "Tour on the Prairies," "Astoria," "Adventures of Captain Bonneville," "Wolfert's Roost," "Mahomet and his Successors," and "Life of Washington," besides other works.

Washington Irving was never married.

He resided during the closing years of his life at Sunnyside (Tarrytown) on the Hudson, where he died November 28, 1859.

CHARLES SUMNER.—Boldly outlined on the pages of our history stands out the rugged figure of Charles Sumner, statesman, lawyer and writer. A man of unimpeachable integrity, indomitable will and with the power of tireless toil, he was a fit leader in troublous times. First in rank as an anti-slavery leader in the halls of congress, he has stamped his image upon the annals of his time. As an orator he took front rank and, in wealth of illustration, rhetoric and lofty tone his eloquence equals anything to be found in history.

Charles Sumner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811, and was the son of Charles P. and Relief J. Sumner. The family had long been prominent in that state. Charles was educated at the Boston Public Latin School; entered Harvard College in 1826, and graduated therefrom in 1830. In 1831 he joined the Harvard Law School, then under charge of Judge Story, and gave himself up to the study of law with enthusiasm. His leisure was devoted to contributing to the *American Jurist*. Admitted to the bar in 1834 he was appointed reporter to the circuit court by Judge Story. He published several works about this time, and from 1835 to 1837 and again in 1843 was lecturer in the law school. He had planned a lawyer's life, but in 1845 he gave his attention to politics, speaking and working against the admission of Texas to the Union and subsequently against the Mexican war. In 1848 he was defeated for congress on the Free Soil ticket. His stand on the anti-slavery question at that time alienated both friends and clients, but he never swerved from his convictions. In 1851 he was elected

to the United States senate and took his seat therein December 1 of that year. From this time his life became the history of the anti-slavery cause in congress. In August, 1852, he began his attacks on slavery by a masterly argument for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. On May 22, 1856, Preston Brooks, nephew of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, made an attack upon Mr. Sumner, at his desk in the senate, striking him over the head with a heavy cane. The attack was quite serious in its effects and kept Mr. Sumner absent from his seat in the senate for about four years. In 1857, 1863 and 1869 he was re-elected to the office of senator, passing some twenty-three years in that position, always advocating the rights of freedom and equity. He died March 11, 1874.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the third president of the United States, was born near Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, April 13, 1743, and was the son of Peter and Jane (Randolph) Jefferson. He received the elements of a good education, and in 1760 entered William and Mary College. After remaining in that institution for two years he took up the study of law with George Wythe, of Williamsburg, Virginia, one of the foremost lawyers of his day, and was admitted to practice in 1767. He obtained a large and profitable practice, which he held for eight years. The conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies then drew him into public life, he having for some time given his attention to the study of the sources of law, the origin of liberty and equal rights.

Mr. Jefferson was elected to the Virginia house of burgesses in 1769, and served in that body several years, a firm supporter of liberal measures, and, although a slave-

holder himself, an opponent of slavery. With others, he was a leader among the opposition to the king. He took his place as a member of the Continental congress June 21, 1775, and after serving on several committees was appointed to draught a Declaration of Independence, which he did, some corrections being suggested by Dr. Franklin and John Adams. This document was presented to congress June 28, 1776, and after six days' debate was passed and was signed. In the following September Mr. Jefferson resumed his seat in the Virginia legislature, and gave much time to the adapting of laws of that state to the new condition of things. He drew up the law, the first ever passed by a legislature or adopted by a government, which secured perfect religious freedom. June 1, 1779, he succeeded Patrick Henry as governor of Virginia, an office which, after co-operating with Washington in defending the country, he resigned two years later. One of his own estates was ravaged by the British, and his house at Monticello was held by Tarleton for several days, and Jefferson narrowly escaped capture. After the death of his wife, in 1782, he accepted the position of plenipotentiary to France, which he had declined in 1776. Before leaving he served a short time in congress at Annapolis, and succeeded in carrying a bill for establishing our present decimal system of currency, one of his most useful public services. He remained in an official capacity until October, 1789, and was a most active and vigilant minister. Besides the onerous duties of his office, during this time, he published "Notes on Virginia," sent to the United States seeds, shrubs and plants, forwarded literary and scientific news and gave useful advice to some of the leaders of the French Revolution.

Mr. Jefferson landed in Virginia Novem-

ber 18, 1789, having obtained a leave of absence from his post, and shortly after accepted Washington's offer of the portfolio of the department of state in his cabinet. He entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1791, and held it until January 1, 1794, when he tendered his resignation. About this time he and Alexander Hamilton became decided and aggressive political opponents, Jefferson being in warm sympathy with the people in the French revolution and strongly democratic in his feelings, while Hamilton took the opposite side. In 1796 Jefferson was elected vice-president of the United States. In 1800 he was elected to the presidency and was inaugurated March 4, 1801. During his administration, which lasted for eight years, he having been re-elected in 1804, he waged a successful war against the Tripolitan pirates; purchased Louisiana of Napoleon; reduced the public debt, and was the originator of many wise measures. Declining a nomination for a third term he returned to Monticello, where he died July 4, 1826, but a few hours before the death of his friend, John Adams.

Mr. Jefferson was married January 1, 1772, to Mrs. Martha Skelton, a young, beautiful, and wealthy widow, who died September 6, 1782, leaving three children, three more having died previous to her demise.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, was the founder of what constitutes the present immense fortune of the Vanderbilt family. He was born May 27, 1794, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Richmond county, New York, and we find him at sixteen years running a small vessel between his home and New York City. The fortifications of Staten and Long Islands were just in course of

construction, and he carried the laborers from New York to the fortifications in his "perianger," as it was called, in the day, and at night carried supplies to the fort on the Hudson. Later he removed to New York, where he added to his little fleet. At the age of twenty-three he was free from debt and was worth \$9,000, and in 1817, with a partner he built the first steamboat that was run between New York and New Brunswick, New Jersey, and became her captain at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The next year he took command of a larger and better boat and by 1824 he was in complete control of the Gibbon's Line, as it was called, which he had brought up to a point where it paid \$40,000 a year. Commodore Vanderbilt acquired the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, New Jersey, on a fourteen years' lease and conducted this on a paying basis. He severed his connections with Gibbons in 1829 and engaged in business alone and for twenty years he was the leading steamboat man in the country, building and operating steamboats on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound, on the Delaware River and the route to Boston, and he had the monopoly of trade on these routes. In 1850 he determined to broaden his field of operation and accordingly built the steamship Prometheus and sailed for the Isthmus of Darien, where he desired to make a personal investigation of the prospects of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, in which he had purchased a controlling interest. Commodore Vanderbilt planned, as a result of this visit, a transit route from Greytown on the Atlantic coast to San Juan del Sud on the Pacific coast, which was a saving of 700 miles over the old route. In 1851 he placed three steamers on the Atlantic side and four on the Pacific side to accommodate the enor-

mous traffic occasioned by the discovery of gold in California. The following year three more vessels were added to his fleet and a branch line established from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 the Commodore sold out his Nicaragua Transit Company, which had netted him \$1,000,000 and built the renowned steam yacht, the "North Star." He continued in the shipping business nine years longer and accumulated some \$10,000,000. In 1861 he presented to the government his magnificent steamer "Vanderbilt," which had cost him \$800,000 and for which he received the thanks of congress. In 1844 he became interested in the railroad business which he followed in later years and became one of the greatest railroad magnates of his time. He founded the Vanderbilt University at a cost of \$1,000,000. He died January 4, 1877, leaving a fortune estimated at over \$100,000,000 to his children.

DANIEL BOONE was one of the most famous of the many American scouts, pioneers and hunters which the early settlement of the western states brought into prominence. Daniel Boone was born February 11, 1735, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but while yet a young man removed to North Carolina, where he was married. In 1769, with five companions, he penetrated into the forests and wilds of Kentucky—then uninhabited by white men. He had frequent conflicts with the Indians and was captured by them but escaped and continued to hunt in and explore that region for over a year, when, in 1771, he returned to his home. In the summer of 1773, he removed with his own and five other families into what was then the wilderness of Kentucky, and to defend his colony against the savages, he built, in 1775, a fort at Boonesborough,

on the Kentucky river. This fort was attacked by the Indians several times in 1777, but they were repulsed. The following year, however, Boone was surprised and captured by them. They took him to Detroit and treated him with leniency, but he soon escaped and returned to his fort which he defended with success against four hundred and fifty Indians in August, 1778. His son, Enoch Boone, was the first white male child born in the state of Kentucky. In 1795 Daniel Boone removed with his family to Missouri, locating about forty-five miles west of the present site of St. Louis, where he found fresh fields for his favorite pursuits—adventure, hunting, and pioneer life. His death occurred September 20, 1820.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, said to have been America's greatest "poet of the people," was born at Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. He entered Bowdoin College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in 1825. During his college days he distinguished himself in modern languages, and wrote several short poems, one of the best known of which was the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns." After his graduation he entered the law office of his father, but the following year was offered the professorship of modern languages at Bowdoin, with the privilege of three years study in Europe to perfect himself in French, Spanish, Italian and German. After the three years were passed he returned to the United States and entered upon his professorship in 1829. His first volume was a small essay on the "Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain" in 1833. In 1835 he published some prose sketches of travel under the title of "Outre Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea." In 1835 he was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature

at Harvard University and spent a year in Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, cultivating a knowledge of early Scandinavian literature and entered upon his professorship in 1836. Mr. Longfellow published in 1839 "Hyperion, a Romance," and "Voices of the Night," and his first volume of original verse comprising the selected poems of twenty years work, procured him immediate recognition as a poet. "Ballads and other poems" appeared in 1842, the "Spanish Student" a drama in three acts, in 1843, "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1846, "Evangeline, a Tale of Acadia," in 1847, which was considered his master piece. In 1845 he published a large volume of the "Poets and Poetry of Europe," 1849 "Kavanagh, a Tale," "The Seaside and Fireside" in 1850, "The Golden Legend" in 1851, "The Song of Hiawatha" in 1855, "The Courtship of Miles Standish" in 1858, "Tales of a Wayside Inn" in 1863; "Flower de Luce" in 1866; "New England Tragedies" in 1869; "The Divine Tragedy" in 1871; "Three Books of Song" in 1872; "The Hanging of the Crane" in 1874. He also published a masterly translation of Dante in 1867-70 and the "Morituri Salutamus," a poem read at the fiftieth anniversary of his class at Bowdoin College. Prof. Longfellow resigned his chair at Harvard University in 1854, but continued to reside at Cambridge. Some of his poetical works have been translated into many languages, and their popularity rivals that of the best modern English poetry. He died March 24, 1882, but has left an imperishable fame as one of the foremost of American poets.

PETER COOPER was in three particulars—as a capitalist and manufacturer, as an inventor, and as a philanthropist—connected intimately with some of the most

important and useful accessions to the industrial arts of America, its progress in invention and the promotion of educational and benevolent institutions intended for the benefit of people at large. He was born in New York city, February 12, 1791. His life was one of labor and struggle, as it was with most of America's successful men. In early boyhood he commenced to help his father as a manufacturer of hats. He attended school only for half of each day for a single year, and beyond this his acquisitions were all his own. When seventeen years old he was placed with John Woodward to learn the trade of coach-making and served his apprenticeship so satisfactorily that his master offered to set him up in business, but this he declined because of the debt and obligation it would involve.

The foundation of Mr. Cooper's fortune was laid in the invention of an improvement in machines for shearing cloth. This was largely called into use during the war of 1812 with England when all importations of cloth from that country were stopped. The machines lost their value, however, on the declaration of peace. Mr. Cooper then turned his shop into the manufacture of cabinet ware. He afterwards went into the grocery business in New York and finally he engaged in the manufacture of glue and isinglass which he carried on for more than fifty years. In 1830 he erected iron works in Canton, near Baltimore. Subsequently he erected a rolling and a wire mill in the city of New York, in which he first successfully applied anthracite to the puddling of iron. In these works, he was the first to roll wrought-iron beams for fire-proof buildings. These works grew to be very extensive, including mines, blast furnaces, etc. While in Baltimore Mr. Cooper built in 1830, after his own designs, the first loco-

motive engine ever constructed on this continent and it was successfully operated on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He also took a great interest and invested large capital in the extension of the electric telegraph, also in the laying of the first Atlantic cable; besides interesting himself largely in the New York state canals. But the most cherished object of Mr. Cooper's life was the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the industrial classes, which he carried out on a magnificent scale in New York city, where the "Cooper Union" ranks among the most important institutions.

In May, 1876, the Independent party nominated Mr. Cooper for president of the United States, and at the election following he received nearly 100,000 votes. His death occurred April 4, 1883.

GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE, one of the most conspicuous Confederate generals during the Civil war, and one of the ablest military commanders of modern times, was born at Stratford House, Westmoreland county, Virginia, January 19, 1807. In 1825 he entered the West Point academy and was graduated second in his class in 1829, and attached to the army as second lieutenant of engineers. For a number of years he was thus engaged in engineering work, aiding in establishing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and superintended various river and harbor improvements, becoming captain of engineers in 1838. He first saw field service in the Mexican war, and under General Scott performed valuable and efficient service. In that brilliant campaign he was conspicuous for professional ability as well as gallant and meritorious conduct, winning in quick succession the brevets of major, lieutenant-

colonel, and colonel for his part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and in the capture of the city Mexico. At the close of that war he resumed his engineering work in connection with defences along the Atlantic coast, and from 1852 to 1855 was superintendent of the Military Academy, a position which he gave up to become lieutenant-colonel of the Second Cavalry. For several years thereafter he served on the Texas border, but happening to be near Washington at the time of John Brown's raid, October 17 to 25, 1859, Colonel Lee was placed in command of the Federal forces employed in its repression. He soon returned to his regiment in Texas where he remained the greater part of 1860, and March 16, 1861, became colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Three weeks later, April 25, he resigned upon the secession of Virginia, went at once to Richmond and tendered his services to the governor of that state, being by acclamation appointed commander-in-chief of its military and naval forces, with the rank of major-general.

He at once set to work to organize and develop the defensive resources of his state and within a month directed the occupation in force of Manassas Junction. Meanwhile Virginia having entered the confederacy and Richmond become the capitol, Lee became one of the foremost of its military officers and was closely connected with Jefferson Davis in planning the moves of that tragic time. Lee participated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war among which were Fair Oaks, White Lake Swamps, Cold Harbor, and the Chickahominy, Manassas, Cedar Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Malvern Hill, Gettysburg, the battles of the Wilderness campaign, all the campaigns about Richmond,

Petersburg, Five Forks, and others. Lee's surrender at Appomatox brought the war to a close. It is said of General Lee that but few commanders in history have been so quick to detect the purposes of an opponent or so quick to act upon it. Never surpassed, if ever equaled, in the art of winning the passionate, personal love and admiration of his troops, he acquired and held an influence over his army to the very last, founded upon a supreme trust in his judgment, precision and skill, coupled with his cool, stable, equable courage. A great writer has said of him: "As regards the proper measure of General Lee's rank among the soldiers of history, seeing what he wrought with such resources as he had, under all the disadvantages that ever attended his operations, it is impossible to measure what he might have achieved in campaigns and battles with resources at his own disposition equal to those against which he invariably contended."

Left at the close of the war without estate or profession, he accepted the presidency of Washington College at Lexington, Virginia, where he died October 12, 1870.

JOHN JAY, first chief-justice of the United States, was born in New York, December 12, 1745. He took up the study of law, graduated from King's College (Columbia College), and was admitted to the bar in 1768. He was chosen a member of the committee of New York citizens to protest against the enforcement by the British government of the Boston Port Bill, was elected to the Continental congress which met in 1774, and was author of the addresses to the people of Great Britain and of Canada adopted by that and the succeeding congress. He was chosen to the provincial assembly of his own state, and

resigned from the Continental congress to serve in that body, wrote most of its public papers, including the constitution of the new state, and was then made chief-justice. He was again chosen as a member of the Continental congress in 1778, and became president of that body. He was sent to Spain as minister in 1780, and his services there resulted in substantial and moral aid for the struggling colonists. Jay, Franklin, and Adams negotiated the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1782, and Jay was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1784, and held the position until the adoption of the Federal constitution. During this time he had contributed strong articles to the "Federalist" in favor of the adoption of the constitution, and was largely instrumental in securing the ratification of that instrument by his state. He was appointed by Washington as first chief-justice of the United States in 1789. In this high capacity the great interstate and international questions that arose for immediate settlement came before him for treatment.

In 1794, at a time when the people in gratitude for the aid that France had extended to us, were clamoring for the privilege of going to the aid of that nation in her struggle with Great Britain and her own oppressors, John Jay was sent to England as special envoy to negotiate a treaty with that power. The instrument known as "Jay's Treaty" was the result, and while in many of its features it favored our nation, yet the neutrality clause in it so angered the masses that it was denounced throughout the entire country, and John Jay was burned in effigy in the city of New York. The treaty was finally ratified by Washington, and approved, in August, 1795. Having been elected governor of his state for three consecutive terms, he then retired from

active life, declining an appointment as chief-justice of the supreme court, made by John Adams and confirmed by the senate. He died in New York in 1829.

PHILLIP HENRY SHERIDAN was one of the greatest American cavalry generals. He was born March 6, 1831, at Somerset, Perry county, Ohio, and was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and was assigned to the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant July 1, 1853. After serving in Texas, on the Pacific coast, in Washington and Oregon territories until the fall of 1861, he was recalled to the states and assigned to the army of southwest Missouri as chief quartermaster from the duties of which he was soon relieved. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was quartermaster in the Corinth campaign, and on May 25 he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry. On July 1, in command of a cavalry brigade, he defeated a superior force of the enemy and was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. General Sheridan was then transferred to the army of the Ohio, and commanded a division in the battle of Perrysville and also did good service at the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He fought with great gallantry at Chickamauga, after which Rosecrans was succeeded by General Grant, under whom Sheridan fought the battle of Chattanooga and won additional renown. Upon the promotion of Grant to lieutenant-general, he applied for the transfer of General Sheridan to the east, and appointed him chief of cavalry in the army of the Potomac. During the campaign of 1864 the cavalry covered the front and flanks of the infantry until May 8, when it was with-

drawn and General Sheridan started on a raid against the Confederate lines of communication with Richmond and on May 25 he rejoined the army, having destroyed considerable of the confederate stores and defeated their cavalry under General Stuart at Yellow Tavern. The outer line of defences around Richmond were taken, but the second line was too strong to be taken by assault, and accordingly Sheridan crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, reaching James River May 14, and thence by White House and Hanover Court House back to the army. The cavalry occupied Cold Harbor May 31, which they held until the arrival of the infantry. On General Sheridan's next raid he routed Wade Hampton's cavalry, and August 7 was assigned to the command of the Middle Military division, and during the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley he performed the unheard of feat of "destroying an entire army." He was appointed brigadier-general of the regular army and for his victory at Cedar Creek he was promoted to the rank of major-general. General Sheridan started out February 27, 1865, with ten thousand cavalry and destroyed the Virginia Central Railroad and the James River Canal and joined the army again at Petersburg March 27. He commanded at the battle of Five Forks, the decisive victory which compelled Lee to evacuate Petersburg. On April 9, Lee tried to break through Sheridan's dismounted command but when the General drew aside his cavalry and disclosed the deep lines of infantry the attempt was abandoned. General Sheridan mounted his men and was about to charge when a white flag was flown at the head of Lee's column which betokened the surrender of the army. After the war General Sheridan had command of the army of the southwest, of the gulf and the depart-

ment of Missouri until he was appointed lieutenant-general and assigned to the division of Missouri with headquarters at Chicago, and assumed supreme command of the army November 1, 1883, which post he held until his death, August 5, 1888.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM, the greatest showman the world has ever seen, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. At the age of eighteen years he began business on his own account. He opened a retail fruit and confectionery house, including a barrel of ale, in one part of an old carriage house. He spent fifty dollars in fitting up the store and the stock cost him seventy dollars. Three years later he put in a full stock, such as is generally carried in a country store, and the same year he started a Democratic newspaper, known as the "Herald of Freedom." He soon found himself in jail under a sixty days' sentence for libel. During the winter of 1834-5 he went to New York and began soliciting business for several Chatham street houses. In 1835 he embarked in the show business at Niblo's Garden, having purchased the celebrated "Joice Heth" for one thousand dollars. He afterward engaged the celebrated athlete, Sig. Vivalia, and Barnum made his "first appearance on any stage," acting as a "super" to Sig. Vivalia on his opening night. He became ticket seller, secretary and treasurer of Aaron Turner's circus in 1836 and traveled with it about the country. His next venture was the purchase of a steamboat on the Mississippi, and engaged a theatrical company to show in the principal towns along that river. In 1840 he opened Vaux Hall Garden, New York, with variety performances, and introduced the celebrated jig dancer, John Diamond, to the public. The next year he quit the show

business and settled down in New York as agent of Sear's Pictorial Illustration of the Bible, but a few months later again leased Vaux Hall. In September of the same year he again left the business, and became "puff" writer for the Bowery Amphitheater. In December he bought the Scudder Museum, and a year later introduced the celebrated Tom Thumb to the world, taking him to England in 1844, and remaining there three years. He then returned to New York, and in 1849, through James Hall Wilson, he engaged the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, to come to this country and make a tour under his management. He also had sent the Swiss Bell Ringers to America in 1844. He became owner of the Baltimore Museum and the Lyceum and Museum at Philadelphia. In 1850 he brought a dozen elephants from Ceylon to make a tour of this country, and in 1851 sent the "Bateman Children" to London. During 1851 and 1852 he traveled as a temperance lecturer, and became president of a bank at Pequonnock, Connecticut. In 1852 he started a weekly pictorial paper known as the "Illustrated News." In 1865 his Museum was destroyed by fire, and he immediately leased the Winter Garden Theatre, where he played his company until he opened his own Museum. This was destroyed by fire in 1868, and he then purchased an interest in the George Wood Museum.

After dipping into politics to some extent, he began his career as a really great showman in 1871. Three years later he erected an immense circular building in New York, in which he produced his panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer, some times on temperance, and some times on other topics, among which were "Humbugs of the World," "Struggles and Triumphs," etc. He was owner of the im-

mense menagerie and circus known as the "Greatest Show on Earth," and his fame extended throughout Europe and America. He died in 1891.

JAMES MADISON, the fourth president of the United States, 1809-17, was born at Port Conway, Prince George county, Virginia, March 16, 1751. He was the son of a wealthy planter, who lived on a fine estate called "Montpelier," which was but twenty-five miles from Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Madison was the eldest of a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He received his early education at home under a private tutor, and consecrated himself with unusual vigor to study. At a very early age he was a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, and in 1769 he entered Princeton College, New Jersey. He graduated in 1771, but remained for several months after his graduation to pursue a course of study under the guidance of Dr. Witherspoon. He permanently injured his health at this time and returned to Virginia in 1772, and for two years he was immersed in the study of law, and at the same time made extended researches in theology, general literature, and philosophical studies. He then directed his full attention to the impending struggle of the colonies for independence, and also took a prominent part in the religious controversy at that time regarding so called persecution of other religious denominations by the Church of England. Mr. Madison was elected to the Virginia assembly in 1776 and in November, 1777, he was chosen a member of the council of state. He took his seat in the continental congress in March, 1780. He was made chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and drafted an able memoranda for the use of

the American ministers to the French and Spanish governments, that established the claims of the republic to the territories between the Alleghany Mountains and the Mississippi River. He acted as chairman of the ways and means committee in 1783 and as a member of the Virginia legislature in 1784-86 he rendered important services to the state. Mr. Madison represented Virginia in the national constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787, and was one of the chief framers of the constitution. He was a member of the first four congresses, 1789-97, and gradually became identified with the anti-federalist or republican party of which he eventually became the leader. He remained in private life during the administration of John Adams, and was secretary of state under President Jefferson. Mr. Madison administered the affairs of that post with such great ability that he was the natural successor of the chief magistrate and was chosen president by an electoral vote of 122 to 53. He was inaugurated March 4, 1809, at that critical period in our history when the feelings of the people were embittered with those of England, and his first term was passed in diplomatic quarrels, which finally resulted in the declaration of war, June 18, 1812. In the autumn of that year President Madison was re-elected by a vote of 128 to 89, and conducted the war for three years with varying success and defeat in Canada, by glorious victories at sea, and by the battle of New Orleans that was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814. During this war the national capitol at Washington was burned, and many valuable papers were destroyed, but the declaration of independence was saved to the country by the bravery and courage of Mr. Madison's illustrious wife. A commercial treaty

was negotiated with Great Britain in 1815, and in April, 1816, a national bank was incorporated by congress. Mr. Madison was succeeded, March 4, 1817, by James Monroe, and retired into private life on his estate at Montpelier, where he died June 28, 1836.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, a noted American character, was a protege of the great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, by whom he was aided in gaining his education. Mr. Douglass was born in Tuckahoe county, Maryland, in February, 1817, his mother being a negro woman and his father a white man. He was born in slavery and belonged to a man by the name of Lloyd, under which name he went until he ran away from his master and changed it to Douglass. At the age of ten years he was sent to Baltimore where he learned to read and write, and later his owner allowed him to hire out his own time for three dollars a week in a shipyard. In September, 1838, he fled from Baltimore and made his way to New York, and from thence went to New Bedford, Massachusetts. Here he was married and supported himself and family by working at the wharves and in various workshops. In the summer of 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at Nantucket, and made a speech which was so well received that he was offered the agency of the Massachusetts Anti-slavery Society. In this capacity he traveled through the New England states, and about the same time he published his first book called "Narrative of my Experience in Slavery." Mr. Douglass went to England in 1845 and lectured on slavery to large and enthusiastic audiences in all the large towns of the country, and his friends made up a purse of seven hundred and fifty dollars and purchased his freedom in due form of law.

Mr. Douglass applied himself to the delivery of lyceum lectures after the abolition of slavery, and in 1870 he became the editor of the "New National Era" in Washington. In 1871 he was appointed assistant secretary of the commission to San Domingo and on his return he was appointed one of the territorial council for the District of Colorado by President Grant. He was elected presidential elector-at-large for the state of New York and was appointed to carry the electoral vote to Washington. He was also United States marshal for the District of Columbia in 1876, and later was recorder of deeds for the same, from which position he was removed by President Cleveland in 1886. In the fall of that year he visited England to inform the friends that he had made while there, of the progress of the colored race in America, and on his return he was appointed minister to Hayti, by President Harrison in 1889. His career as a benefactor of his race was closed by his death in February, 1895, near Washington.

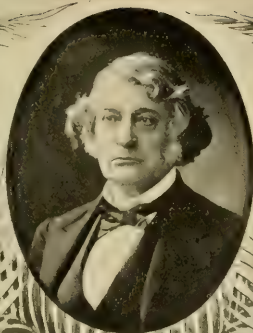
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.—The ear for rhythm and the talent for graceful expression are the gifts of nature, and they were plentifully endowed on the above named poet. The principal characteristic of his poetry is the thoughtfulness and intellectual process by which his ideas ripened in his mind, as all his poems are bright, clear and sweet. Mr. Bryant was born November 3, 1794, at Cumington, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and was educated at Williams College, from which he graduated, having entered it in 1810. He took up the study of law, and in 1815 was admitted to the bar, but after practicing successfully for ten years at Plainfield and Great Barrington, he removed to New York in 1825. The following year he became

the editor of the "Evening Post," which he edited until his death, and under his direction this paper maintained, through a long series of years, a high standing by the boldness of its protests against slavery before the war, by its vigorous support of the government during the war, and by the fidelity and ability of its advocacy of the Democratic freedom in trade. Mr. Bryant visited Europe in 1834, 1845, 1849 and 1857, and presented to the literary world the fruit of his travels in the series of "Letters of a Traveler," and "Letters from Spain and Other Countries." In the world of literature he is known chiefly as a poet, and here Mr. Bryant's name is illustrious, both at home and abroad. He contributed verses to the "Country Gazette" before he was ten years of age, and at the age of nineteen he wrote "Thanatopsis," the most impressive and widely known of his poems. The later outgrowth of his genius was his translation of Homer's "Iliad" in 1870 and the "Odyssey" in 1871. He also made several speeches and addresses which have been collected in a comprehensive volume called "Orations and Addresses." He was honored in many ways by his fellow citizens, who delighted to pay tributes of respect to his literary eminence, the breadth of his public spirit, the faithfulness of his service, and the worth of his private character. Mr. Bryant died in New York City June 12, 1878.

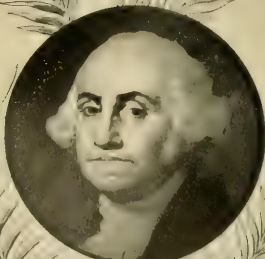
WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD, the secretary of state during one of the most critical times in the history of our country, and the right hand man of President Lincoln, ranks among the greatest statesmen America has produced. Mr. Seward was born May 16, 1801, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and with such



R. B. HAYES



CHARLES D. MILLER



GEO. WASHINGTON



GROVER CLEVELAND



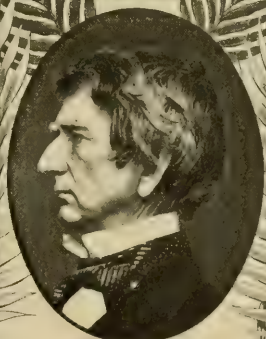
WILLIAM MCKINLEY



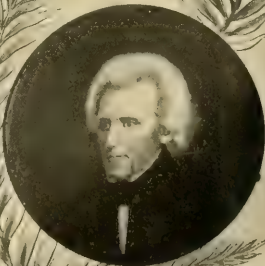
JAMES Z. GARRISON



RICHARD D. WEBB



WM. H. SEWALL



L. A. ALLEN

facilities as the place afforded he fitted himself for a college course. He attended Union College at Schenectady, New York, at the age of fifteen, and took his degree in the regular course, with signs of promise in 1820, after which he diligently addressed himself to the study of law under competent instructors, and started in the practice of his profession in 1823.

Mr. Seward entered the political arena and in 1828 we find him presiding over a convention in New York, its purpose being the nomination of John Quincy Adams for a second term. He was married in 1824 and in 1830 was elected to the state senate. From 1838 to 1842 he was governor of the state of New York. Mr. Seward's next important position was that of United States senator from New York.

W. H. Seward was chosen by President Lincoln to fill the important office of the secretary of state, and by his firmness and diplomacy in the face of difficulties, he aided in piloting the Union through that period of strife, and won an everlasting fame. This great statesman died at Auburn, New York, October 10, 1872, in the seventy-second year of his eventful life.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, a name as dear as it is familiar to the theater-going world in America, suggests first of all a fun-loving, drink-loving, mellow voiced, good-natured Dutchman, and the name of "Rip Van Winkle" suggests the pleasant features of Joe Jefferson, so intimately are play and player associated in the minds of those who have had the good fortune to shed tears of laughter and sympathy as a tribute to the greatness of his art. Joseph Jefferson was born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. His genius was an inheritance, if there be such, as his great-grandfather, Thomas

Jefferson, was a manager and actor in England. His grandfather, Joseph Jefferson, was the most popular comedian of the New York stage in his time, and his father, Joseph Jefferson, the second, was a good actor also, but the third Joseph Jefferson outshone them all.

At the age of three years Joseph Jefferson came on the stage as the child in "Pizarro," and his training was upon the stage from childhood. Later on he lived and acted in Chicago, Mobile, and Texas. After repeated misfortunes he returned to New Orleans from Texas, and his brother-in-law, Charles Burke, gave him money to reach Philadelphia, where he joined the Burton theater company. Here his genius soon asserted itself, and his future became promising and brilliant. His engagements throughout the United States and Australia were generally successful, and when he went to England in 1865 Mr. Boucicault consented to make some important changes in his dramatization of Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, and Mr. Jefferson at once placed it in the front rank as a comedy. He made a fortune out of it, and played nothing else for many years. In later years, however, Mr. Jefferson acquitted himself of the charge of being a one-part actor, and the parts of "Bob Acres," "Caleb Plummer" and "Golightly" all testify to the versatility of his genius.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN, a noted American general, was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1846 from West Point, and was breveted second lieutenant of engineers. He was with Scott in the Mexican war, taking part in all the engagements from Vera Cruz to the final capture of the Mexi-

can capital, and was breveted first lieutenant and captain for gallantry displayed on various occasions. In 1857 he resigned his commission and accepted the position of chief engineer in the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad, and became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad Company. He was commissioned major-general by the state of Ohio in 1861, placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and organized the first volunteers called for from that state. In May he was appointed major-general in the United States army, and ordered to disperse the confederates overrunning West Virginia. He accomplished this task promptly, and received the thanks of congress. After the first disaster at Bull Run he was placed in command of the department of Washington, and a few weeks later of the Army of the Potomac. Upon retirement of General Scott the command of the entire United States army devolved upon McClellan, but he was relieved of it within a few months. In March, 1862, after elaborate preparation, he moved upon Manassas, only to find it deserted by the Confederate army, which had been withdrawn to impregnable defenses prepared nearer Richmond. He then embarked his armies for Fortress Monroe and after a long delay at Yorktown, began the disastrous Peninsular campaign, which resulted in the Army of the Potomac being cooped up on the James River below Richmond. His forces were then called to the support of General Pope, near Washington, and he was left without an army. After Pope's defeat McClellan was placed in command of the troops for the defense of the capital, and after a thorough organization he followed Lee into Maryland and the battles of Antietam and South Mountain ensued. The delay which followed

caused general dissatisfaction, and he was relieved of his command, and retired from active service.

In 1864 McClellan was nominated for the presidency by the Democrats, and overwhelmingly defeated by Lincoln, three states only casting their electoral votes for McClellan. On election day he resigned his commission and a few months later went to Europe where he spent several years. He wrote a number of military text-books and reports. His death occurred October 29, 1885.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.—Among the great statesmen whose names adorn the pages of American history may be found that of the subject of this sketch. Known as a lawyer of highest ability, his greatest claim to immortality will ever lie in his successful battle against the corrupt rings of his native state and the elevation of the standard of official life.

Samuel J. Tilden was born in New Lebanon, New York, February 9, 1814. He pursued his academic studies at Yale College and the University of New York, taking the course of law at the latter. He was admitted to the bar in 1841. His rare ability as a thinker and writer upon public topics attracted the attention of President Van Buren, of whose policy and administration he became an active and efficient champion. He made for himself a high place in his profession and amassed quite a fortune as the result of his industry and judgment. During the days of his greatest professional labor he was ever one of the leaders and trusted counsellors of the Democratic party. He was a member of the conventions to revise the state constitution, both in 1846 and 1867, and served two terms in the lower branch of the state leg-

islature. He was one of the controlling spirits in the overthrow of the notorious "Tweed ring" and the reformation of the government of the city of New York. In 1874 he was elected governor of the state of New York. While in this position he assailed corruption in high places, successfully battling with the iniquitous "canal ring" and crushed its sway over all departments of the government. Recognizing his character and executive ability Mr. Tilden was nominated for president by the national Democratic convention in 1876. At the election he received a much larger popular vote than his opponent, and 184 uncontested electoral votes. There being some electoral votes contested, a commission appointed by congress decided in favor of the Republican electors and Mr. Hayes, the candidate of that party was declared elected. In 1880, the Democratic party, feeling that Mr. Tilden had been lawfully elected to the presidency tendered the nomination for the same office to Mr. Tilden, but he declined, retiring from all public functions, owing to failing health. He died August 4, 1886. By will he bequeathed several millions of dollars toward the founding of public libraries in New York City, Yonkers, etc.

NOAH WEBSTER.—As a scholar, lawyer, author and journalist, there is no one who stands on a higher plane, or whose reputation is better established than the honored gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, and was born October 17, 1758. He came of an old New England family, his mother being a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony. After acquiring a solid education in early life Dr. Webster entered Yale College, from which he graduated in

1778. For a while he taught school in Hartford, at the same time studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He taught a classical school at Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1782-83, and while there prepared his spelling book, grammar and reader, which was issued under the title of "A Grammatical Institute of the English Language," in three parts,—so successful a work that up to 1876 something like forty million of the spelling books had been sold. In 1786 he delivered a course of lectures on the English language in the seaboard cities and the following year taught an academy at Philadelphia. From December 17, 1787, until November, 1788, he edited the "American Magazine," a periodical that proved unsuccessful. In 1789-93 he practiced law in Hartford having in the former year married the daughter of William Greenleaf, of Boston. He returned to New York and November, 1793, founded a daily paper, the "Minerva," to which was soon added a semi-weekly edition under the name of the "Herald." The former is still in existence under the name of the "Commercial Advertiser." In this paper, over the signature of "Curtius," he published a lengthy and scholarly defense of "John Jay's treaty."

In 1798, Dr. Webster moved to New Haven and in 1807 commenced the preparation of his great work, the "American Dictionary of the English Language," which was not completed and published until 1828. He made his home in Amherst, Massachusetts, for the ten years succeeding 1812, and was instrumental in the establishment of Amherst College, of which institution he was the first president of the board of trustees. During 1824-5 he resided in Europe, pursuing his philological studies in Paris. He completed his dictionary from the libraries of Cambridge University in 1825, and de-

voted his leisure for the remainder of his life to the revision of that and his school books.

Dr. Webster was a member of the legislatures of both Connecticut and Massachusetts, was judge of one of the courts of the former state and was identified with nearly all the literary and scientific societies in the neighborhood of Amherst College. He died in New Haven, May 28, 1843.

Among the more prominent works emanating from the fecund pen of Dr. Noah Webster besides those mentioned above are the following: "Sketches of American Policy," "Winthrop's Journal," "A Brief History of Epidemics," "Rights of Neutral Nations in time of War," "A Philosophical and Practical Grammar of the English Language," "Dissertations on the English Language," "A Collection of Essays," "The Revolution in France," "Political Progress of Britain," "Origin, History, and Connection of the Languages of Western Asia and of Europe," and many others.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, the great anti-slavery pioneer and leader, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, December 12, 1804. He was apprenticed to the printing business, and in 1828 was induced to take charge of the "Journal of the Times" at Bennington, Vermont. While supporting John Quincy Adams for the presidency he took occasion in that paper to give expression of his views on slavery. These articles attracted notice, and a Quaker named Lundy, editor of the "Genius of Emancipation," published in Baltimore, induced him to enter a partnership with him for the conduct of his paper. It soon transpired that the views of the partners were not in harmony, Lundy favoring gradual emancipation, while Garrison favored

immediate freedom. In 1850 Mr. Garrison was thrown into prison for libel, not being able to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs. In his cell he wrote a number of poems which stirred the entire north, and a merchant, Mr. Tappan, of New York, paid his fine and liberated him, after seven weeks of confinement. He at once began a lecture tour of the northern cities, denouncing slavery as a sin before God, and demanding its immediate abolition in the name of religion and humanity. He opposed the colonization scheme of President Monroe and other leaders, and declared the right of every slave to immediate freedom.

In 1831 he formed a partnership with Isaac Knapp, and began the publication of the "Liberator" at Boston. The "immediate abolition" idea began to gather power in the north, while the south became alarmed at the bold utterance of this journal. The mayor of Boston was besought by southern influence to interfere, and upon investigation, reported upon the insignificance, obscurity, and poverty of the editor and his staff, which report was widely published throughout the country. Rewards were offered by the southern states for his arrest and conviction. Later Garrison brought from England, where an emancipation measure had just been passed, some of the great advocates to work for the cause in this country. In 1835 a mob broke into his office, broke up a meeting of women, dragged Garrison through the street with a rope around his body, and his life was saved only by the interference of the police, who lodged him in jail. Garrison declined to sit in the World's Anti-Slavery convention at London in 1840, because that body had refused women representation. He opposed the formation of a political party with emancipation as its basis.

He favored a dissolution of the union, and declared the constitution which bound the free states to the slave states "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In 1843 he became president of the American Anti-Slavery society, which position he held until 1865, when slavery was no more. During all this time the "Liberator" had continued to promulgate anti-slavery doctrines, but in 1865 Garrison resigned his position, and declared his work was completed. He died May 24, 1879.

JOHAN BROWN ("Brown of Ossawatimie"), a noted character in American history, was born at Torrington, Connecticut, May 9, 1800. In his childhood he removed to Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade. He married there, and in 1855 settled in Kansas. He lived at the village of Ossawatimie in that state, and there began his fight against slavery. He advocated immediate emancipation, and held that the negroes of the slave states merely waited for a leader in an insurrection that would result in their freedom. He attended the convention called at Chatham, Canada, in 1859, and was the leading spirit in organizing a raid upon the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His plans were well laid, and carried out in great secrecy. He rented a farm house near Harper's Ferry in the summer of 1859, and on October 16th of that year, with about twenty followers, he surprised and captured the United States arsenal, with all its supplies and arms. To his surprise, the negroes did not come to his support, and the next day he was attacked by the Virginia state militia, wounded and captured. He was tried in the courts of the state, convicted, and was hanged at Charlestown, December 2, 1859. The raid and its results had a tremendous

effect, and hastened the culmination of the troubles between the north and south. The south had the advantage in discussing this event, claiming that the sentiment which inspired this act of violence was shared by the anti-slavery element of the country.

EDWIN BOOTH had no peer upon the American stage during his long career as a star actor. He was the son of a famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, and was born in 1833 at his father's home at Belair, near Baltimore. At the age of sixteen he made his first appearance on the stage, at the Boston Museum, in a minor part in "Richard III." It was while playing in California in 1851 that an eminent critic called general attention to the young actor's unusual talent. However, it was not until 1863, at the great Shakspearian revival at the Winter Garden Theatre, New York, that the brilliancy of his career began. His Hamlet held the boards for 100 nights in succession, and from that time forth Booth's reputation was established. In 1868 he opened his own theatre (Booth's Theater) in New York. Mr. Booth never succeeded as a manager, however, but as an actor he was undoubtedly the most popular man on the American stage, and perhaps the most eminent one in the world. In England he also won the greatest applause.

Mr. Booth's work was confined mostly to Shakspearean roles, and his art was characterized by intellectual acuteness, fervor, and poetic feeling. His Hamlet, Richard II, Richard III, and Richelieu gave play to his greatest powers. In 1865, when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, enacted his great crime, Edwin Booth resolved to retire from the stage, but was persuaded to reconsider that decision. The odium did not in any way attach to the

great actor, and his popularity was not affected. In all his work Mr. Booth clung closely to the legitimate and the traditional in drama, making no experiments, and offering little encouragement to new dramatic authors. His death occurred in New York, June 7, 1894.

JOSEPH HOOKER, a noted American officer, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, November 13, 1814. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1837, and was appointed lieutenant of artillery. He served in Florida in the Seminole war, and in garrison until the outbreak of the Mexican war. During the latter he saw service as a staff officer and was breveted captain, major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry at Monterey, National Bridge and Chapultepec. Resigning his commission in 1833 he took up farming in California, which he followed until 1861. During this time he acted as superintendent of military roads in Oregon. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Hooker tendered his services to the government, and, May 17, 1861, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in the defence of Washington and on the lower Potomac until his appointment to the command of a division in the Third Corps, in March, 1862. For gallant conduct at the siege of Yorktown and in the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill he was made major-general. At the head of his division he participated in the battles of Manassas and Chantilly. September 6, 1862, he was placed at the head of the First Corps, and in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam acted with his usual gallantry, being wounded in the latter engagement. On rejoining the army in November he was made brigadier-general in the regular army. On

General Burnside attaining the command of the Army of the Potomac General Hooker was placed in command of the center grand division, consisting of the Second and Fifth Corps. At the head of these gallant men he participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. In January, 1863, General Hooker assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and in May following fought the battle of Chancellorsville. At the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania, owing to a dispute with General Halleck, Hooker requested to be relieved of his command, and June 28 was succeeded by George G. Meade. In September, 1863, General Hooker was given command of the Twentieth Corps and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and distinguished himself at the battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. In the Atlanta campaign he saw almost daily service and merited his well-known nickname of "Fighting Joe." July 30, 1864, at his own request, he was relieved of his command. He subsequently was in command of several military departments in the north, and in October, 1868, was retired with the full rank of major-general. He died October 31, 1879.

JAY GOULD, one of the greatest financiers that the world has ever produced, was born May 27, 1836, at Roxbury, Delaware county, New York. He spent his early years on his father's farm and at the age of fourteen entered Hobart Academy, New York, and kept books for the village blacksmith. He acquired a taste for mathematics and surveying and on leaving school found employment in making the surveyor's map of Ulster county. He surveyed very extensively in the state and accumulated five thousand dollars as the fruits of his labor. He

was then stricken with typhoid fever but recovered and made the acquaintance of one Zadock Pratt, who sent him into the western part of the state to locate a site for a tannery. He chose a fine hemlock grove, built a sawmill and blacksmith shop and was soon doing a large lumber business with Mr. Pratt. Mr. Gould soon secured control of the entire plant, which he sold out just before the panic of 1857 and in this year he became the largest stockholder in the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, bank. Shortly after the crisis he bought the bonds of the Rutland & Washington Railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and put all his money into railroad securities. For a long time he conducted this road which he consolidated with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad. In 1859 he removed to New York and became a heavy investor in Erie Railroad stocks, entered that company and was president until its reorganization in 1872. In December, 1880, Mr. Gould was in control of ten thousand miles of railroad. In 1887 he purchased the controlling interest in the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co., and was a joint owner with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. of the western portion of the Southern Pacific line. Other lines soon came under his control, aggregating thousand of miles, and he soon was recognized as one of the world's greatest railroad magnates. He continued to hold his place as one of the master financiers of the century until the time of his death which occurred December 2, 1892.

THOMAS HART BENTON, a very prominent United States senator and statesman, was born at Hillsborough, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. He removed to Tennessee in early life, studied law, and began to practice at Nashville about 1810.

During the war of 1812-1815 he served as colonel of a Tennessee regiment under General Andrew Jackson. In 1815 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1820 was chosen United States senator for that state. Having been re-elected in 1826, he supported President Jackson in his opposition to the United States bank and advocated a gold and silver currency, thus gaining the name of "Old Bullion," by which he was familiarly known. For many years he was the most prominent man in Missouri, and took rank among the greatest statesmen of his day. He was a member of the senate for thirty years and opposed the extreme states' rights policy of John C. Calhoun. In 1852 he was elected to the house of representatives in which he opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He was opposed by a powerful party of States' Rights Democrats in Missouri, who defeated him as a candidate for governor of that state in 1856.

Colonel Benton published a considerable work in two volumes in 1854-56, entitled "Thirty Years' View, or a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, 1820-50." He died April 10, 1858.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.—One of the most prominent figures in political circles during the intensely exciting days that preceded the war, and a leader of the Union branch of the Democratic party was the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

He was born at Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, April 23, 1813, of poor but respectable parentage. His father, a practicing physician, died while our subject was but an infant, and his mother, with two small children and but small means, could give him but the rudiments of an education.

At the age of fifteen young Douglas engaged at work in the cabinet making business to raise funds to carry him through college. After a few years of labor he was enabled to pursue an academical course, first at Brandon, and later at Canandaigua, New York. In the latter place he remained until 1833, taking up the study of law. Before he was twenty, however, his funds running low, he abandoned all further attempts at education, determining to enter at once the battle of life. After some wanderings through the western states he took up his residence at Jacksonville, Illinois, where, after teaching school for three months, he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in 1834. Within a year from that time, so rapidly had he risen in his profession, he was chosen attorney general of the state, and warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party. He soon became one of the most popular orators in Illinois. It was at this time he gained the name of the "Little Giant." In 1835 he resigned the position of attorney general having been elected to the legislature. In 1841 he was chosen judge of the supreme court of Illinois which he resigned two years later to take a seat in congress. It was during this period of his life, while a member of the lower house, that he established his reputation and took the side of those who contended that congress had no constitutional right to restrict the extension of slavery further than the agreement between the states made in 1820. This, in spite of his being opposed to slavery, and only on grounds which he believed to be right, favored what was called the Missouri compromise. In 1847 Mr. Douglas was chosen United States senator for six years, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1852 he was re-elected to the same office. During this latter term, under his leader-

ship, the "Kansas-Nebraska bill" was carried in the senate. In 1858, notwithstanding the fierce contest made by his able competitor for the position, Abraham Lincoln, and with the administration of Buchanan arrayed against him, Mr. Douglas was re-elected senator. After the trouble in the Charleston convention, when by the withdrawal of several state delegates without a nomination, the Union Democrats, in convention at Baltimore, in 1860, nominated Mr. Douglas as their candidate for presidency. The results of this election are well known and the great events of 1861 coming on, Mr. Douglas was spared their full development, dying at Chicago, Illinois, June 3, 1861, after a short illness. His last words to his children were, "to obey the laws and support the constitution of the United States."

JAMES MONROE, fifth president of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 28, 1758. At the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, but two years later the Declaration of Independence having been adopted, he left college and hastened to New York where he joined Washington's army as a military cadet.

At the battle of Trenton Monroe performed gallant service and received a wound in the shoulder, and was promoted to a captaincy. He acted as aide to Lord Sterling at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Washington then sent him to Virginia to raise a new regiment of which he was to be colonel. The exhausted condition of Virginia made this impossible, but he received his commission. He next entered the law office of Thomas Jefferson to study law, as there was no opening for him as an officer in the army. in

1782 he was elected to the Virginia assembly, and the next year he was elected to the Continental congress. Realizing the inadequacy of the old articles of confederation, he advocated the calling of a convention to consider their revision, and introduced in congress a resolution empowering congress to regulate trade, lay import duties, etc. This resolution was referred to a committee, of which he was chairman, and the report led to the Annapolis convention, which called a general convention to meet at Philadelphia in 1787, when the constitution was drafted. Mr. Monroe began the practice of law at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was soon after elected to the legislature, and appointed as one of the committee to pass upon the adoption of the constitution. He opposed it, as giving too much power to the central government. He was elected to the United States senate in 1789, where he allied himself with the Anti-Federalists or "Republicans," as they were sometimes called. Although his views as to neutrality between France and England were directly opposed to those of the president, yet Washington appointed him minister to France. His popularity in France was so great that the antagonism of England and her friends in this country brought about his recall. He then became governor of Virginia. He was sent as envoy to France in 1802; minister to England in 1803; and envoy to Spain in 1805. The next year he returned to his estate in Virginia, and with an ample inheritance enjoyed a few years of repose. He was again called to be governor of Virginia, and was then appointed secretary of state by President Madison. The war with England soon resulted, and when the capital was burned by the British, Mr. Monroe became secretary of war also, and planned the measures for the defense of New Orleans.

The treasury being exhausted and credit gone, he pledged his own estate, and thereby made possible the victory of Jackson at New Orleans.

In 1817 Mr. Monroe became president of the United States, having been a candidate of the "Republican" party, which at that time had begun to be called the "Democratic" party. In 1820 he was re-elected, having two hundred and thirty-one electoral votes out of two hundred and thirty-two. His administration is known as the "Era of good-feeling," and party lines were almost wiped out. The slavery question began to assume importance at this time, and the Missouri Compromise was passed. The famous "Monroe Doctrine" originated in a great state paper of President Monroe upon the rumored interference of the Holy Alliance to prevent the formation of free republics in South America. President Monroe acknowledged their independence, and promulgated his great "Doctrine," which has been held in reverence since. Mr. Monroe's death occurred in New York on July 4, 1831.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the master wizard of electrical science and whose name is synonymous with the subjugation of electricity to the service of man, was born in 1847 at Milan, Ohio, and it was at Port Huron, Michigan, whither his parents had moved in 1854, that his self-education began—for he never attended school for more than two months. He eagerly devoured every book he could lay his hands on and is said to have read through an encyclopedia without missing a word. At thirteen he began his working life as a trainboy upon the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit. Much of his time was now spent in Detroit, where he found increased facilities for reading at the public libraries.

He was not content to be a newsboy, so he got together three hundred pounds of type and started the issue of the "Grand Trunk Herald." It was only a small amateur weekly, printed on one side, the impression being made from the type by hand. Chemical research was his next undertaking and a laboratory was added to his movable publishing house, which, by the way, was an old freight car. One day, however, as he was experimenting with some phosphorus, it ignited and the irate conductor threw the young seeker after the truth, chemicals and all, from the train. His office and laboratory were then removed to the cellar of his father's house. As he grew to manhood he decided to become an operator. He won his opportunity by saving the life of a child, whose father was an old operator, and out of gratitude he gave Mr. Edison lessons in telegraphy. Five months later he was competent to fill a position in the railroad office at Port Huron. Hence he peregrinated to Stratford, Ontario, and thence successively to Adrian, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Memphis, Louisville and Boston, gradually becoming an expert operator and gaining experience that enabled him to evolve many ingenious ideas for the improvement of telegraphic appliances. At Memphis he constructed an automatic repeater, which enabled Louisville and New Orleans to communicate direct, and received nothing more than the thanks of his employers. Mr. Edison came to New York in 1870 in search of an opening more suitable to his capabilities and ambitions. He happened to be in the office of the *Laws Gold Reporting Company* when one of the instruments got out of order, and even the inventor of the system could not make it work. Edison requested to be allowed to attempt the task, and in a few minutes he

had overcome the difficulty and secured an advantageous engagement. For several years he had a contract with the Western Union and the Gold Stock companies, whereby he received a large salary, besides a special price for all telegraphic improvements he could suggest. Later, as the head of the Edison General Electric company, with its numerous subordinate organizations and connections all over the civilized world, he became several times a millionaire. Mr. Edison invented the phonograph and kinetograph which bear his name, the carbon telephone, the tasimeter, and the duplex and quadruplex systems of telegraphy.

JAMES LONGSTREET, one of the most conspicuous of the Confederate generals during the Civil war, was born in 1820, in South Carolina, but was early taken by his parents to Alabama where he grew to manhood and received his early education. He graduated at the United States military academy in 1842, entering the army as lieutenant and spent a few years in the frontier service. When the Mexican war broke out he was called to the front and participated in all the principal battles of that war up to the storming of Chapultepec, where he received severe wounds. For gallant conduct at Contreras, Cherubusco, and Molino del Rey he received the brevets of captain and major. After the close of the Mexican war Longstreet served as adjutant and captain on frontier service in Texas until 1858 when he was transferred to the staff as paymaster with rank of major. In June, 1861, he resigned to join the Confederacy and immediately went to the front, commanding a brigade at Bull Run the following month. Promoted to be major-general in 1862 he thereafter bore a conspicuous

part and rendered valuable service to the Confederate cause. He participated in many of the most severe battles of the Civil war including Bull Run (first and second), Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Fraziers Farm, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Frederickburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Wilderness, Petersburg and most of the fighting about Richmond.

When the war closed General Longstreet accepted the result, renewed his allegiance to the government, and thereafter labored earnestly to obliterate all traces of war and promote an era of good feeling between all sections of the country. He took up his residence in New Orleans, and took an active interest and prominent part in public affairs, served as surveyor of that port for several years; was commissioner of engineers for Louisiana, served four years as school commissioner, etc. In 1875 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue and settled in Georgia. After that time he served four years as United States minister to Turkey, and also for a number of years was United States marshal of Georgia, besides having held other important official positions.

JOHAN RUTLEDGE, the second chief-justice of the United States, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1739. He was a son of John Rutledge, who had left Ireland for America about five years prior to the birth of our subject, and a brother of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Rutledge received his legal education at the Temple, London, after which he returned to Charleston and soon won distinction at the bar. He was elected to the old Colonial congress in 1765 to protest against the "Stamp Act," and was a member of the

South Carolina convention of 1774, and of the Continental congress of that and the succeeding year. In 1776 he was chairman of the committee that draughted the constitution of his state, and was president of the congress of that state. He was not pleased with the state constitution, however, and resigned. In 1779 he was again chosen governor of the state, and granted extraordinary powers, and he at once took the field to repel the British. He joined the army of General Gates in 1782, and the same year was elected to congress. He was a member of the constitutional convention which framed our present constitution. In 1789 he was appointed an associate justice of the first supreme court of the United States. He resigned to accept the position of chief-justice of his own state. Upon the resignation of Judge Jay, he was appointed chief-justice of the United States in 1795. The appointment was never confirmed, for, after presiding at one session, his mind became deranged, and he was succeeded by Judge Ellsworth. He died at Charleston, July 23, 1800.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON was one of the most noted literary men of his time. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 25, 1803. He had a minister for an ancestor, either on the paternal or maternal side, in every generation for eight generations back. His father, Rev. William Emerson, was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, born May 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard, in 1789, became a Unitarian minister; was a fine writer and one of the best orators of his day; died in 1811.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fitted for college at the public schools of Boston, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821, winning about this time several prizes for es-

says. For five years he taught school in Boston; in 1826 was licensed to preach, and in 1829 was ordained as a colleague to Rev. Henry Ware of the Second Unitarian church in Boston. In 1832 he resigned, making the announcement in a sermon of his unwillingness longer to administer the rite of the Lord's Supper, after which he spent about a year in Europe. Upon his return he began his career as a lecturer before the Boston Mechanics Institute, his subject being "Water." His early lectures on "Italy" and "Relation of Man to the Globe" also attracted considerable attention; as did also his biographical lectures on Michael Angelo, Milton, Luther, George Fox, and Edmund Burke. After that time he gave many courses of lectures in Boston and became one of the best known lecturers in America. But very few men have rendered such continued service in this field. He lectured for forty successive seasons before the Salem, Massachusetts, Lyceum and also made repeated lecturing tours in this country and in England. In 1835 Mr. Emerson took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts, where he continued to make his home until his death which occurred April 27, 1882.

Mr. Emerson's literary work covered a wide scope. He wrote and published many works, essays and poems, which rank high among the works of American literary men. A few of the many which he produced are the following: "Nature;" "The Method of Nature;" "Man Thinking;" "The Dial;" "Essays;" "Poems;" "English Traits;" "The Conduct of Life;" "May-Day and other Poems" and "Society and Solitude;" besides many others. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Philosophical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society and other kindred associations.

ALEXANDER T. STEWART, one of the famous merchant princes of New York, was born near the city of Belfast, Ireland, in 1803, and before he was eight years of age was left an orphan without any near relatives, save an aged grandfather. The grandfather being a pious Methodist wanted to make a minister of young Stewart, and accordingly put him in a school with that end in view and he graduated at Trinity College, in Dublin. When scarcely twenty years of age he came to New York. His first employment was that of a teacher, but accident soon made him a merchant. Entering into business relations with an experienced man of his acquaintance he soon found himself with the rent of a store on his hands and alone in a new enterprise. Mr. Stewart's business grew rapidly in all directions, but its founder had executive ability sufficient for any and all emergencies, and in time his house became one of the greatest mercantile establishments of modern times, and the name of Stewart famous. Mr. Stewart's death occurred April 10, 1876.

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.—In speaking of this noted American novelist, William Cullen Bryant said: "He wrote for mankind at large, hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any American author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language." Another eminent writer (Prescott) said of Cooper: "In his productions every American must take an honest pride; for surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."

James Fenimore Cooper was born Sep-

tember 15, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey, and was a son of Judge William Cooper. About a year after the birth of our subject the family removed to Otsego county, New York, and founded the town called "Cooperstown." James Fenimore Cooper spent his childhood there and in 1802 entered Yale College, and four years later became a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was married, quit the seafaring life, and began devoting more or less time to literary pursuits. His first work was "Precaution," a novel published in 1819, and three years later he produced "The Spy, a Tale of Neutral Ground," which met with great favor and was a universal success. This was followed by many other works, among which may be mentioned the following: "The Pioneers," "The Pilot," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red Rover," "The Manikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "History of the United States Navy," "The Pathfinder," "Wing and Wing," "Afloat and Ashore," "The Chain-Bearer," "Oak-Openings," etc. J. Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown, New York, September 14, 1851.

MARSHALL FIELD, one of the merchant princes of America, ranks among the most successful business men of the century. He was born in 1835 at Conway, Massachusetts. He spent his early life on a farm and secured a fair education in the common schools, supplementing this with a course at the Conway Academy. His natural bent ran in the channels of commercial life, and at the age of seventeen he was given a position in a store at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Field remained there four years and removed to Chicago in 1856. He began his career in Chicago as a clerk

in the wholesale dry goods house of Cooley, Wadsworth & Company, which later became Cooley, Farwell & Company, and still later John V. Farwell & Company. He remained with them four years and exhibited marked ability, in recognition of which he was given a partnership. In 1865 Mr. Field and L. Z. Leiter, who was also a member of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Field, Palmer & Leiter, the third partner being Potter Palmer, and they continued in business until 1867, when Mr. Palmer retired and the firm became Field, Leiter & Company. They ran under the latter name until 1881, when Mr. Leiter retired and the house has since continued under the name of Marshall Field & Company. The phenomenal success accredited to the house is largely due to the marked ability of Mr. Field, the house had become one of the foremost in the west, with an annual sale of \$8,000,000 in 1870. The total loss of the firm during the Chicago fire was \$3,500,000 of which \$2,500,000 was recovered through the insurance companies. It rapidly recovered from the effects of this and to-day the annual sales amount to over \$40,000,000. Mr. Field's real estate holdings amounted to \$10,000,000. He was one of the heaviest subscribers to the Baptist University fund although he is a Presbyterian, and gave \$1,000,000 for the endowment of the Field Columbian Museum—one of the greatest institutions of the kind in the world.

EDGAR WILSON NYE, who won an immense popularity under the pen name of "Bill Nye," was one of the most eccentric humorists of his day. He was born August 25, 1850, at Shirley, Piscataqua county, Maine, "at a very early age" as he expresses it. He took an academic course in

River Falls, Wisconsin, from whence, after his graduation, he removed to Wyoming Territory. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began when quite young to contribute humorous sketches to the newspapers, became connected with various western journals and achieved a brilliant success as a humorist. Mr. Nye settled later in New York City where he devoted his time to writing funny articles for the big newspaper syndicates. He wrote for publication in book form the following: "Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay," "Bill Nye's Blossom Rock," "Remarks," etc. His death occurred February 21, 1896, at Asheville, North Carolina.

THOMAS DE WITT TALMAGE, one of the most celebrated American preachers, was born January 7, 1832, and was the youngest of twelve children. He made his preliminary studies at the grammar school in New Brunswick, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen he joined the church and entered the University of the City of New York, and graduated in May, 1853. The exercises were held in Niblo's Garden and his speech aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. At the close of his college duties he imagined himself interested in the law and for three years studied law. Dr. Talmage then perceived his mistake and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Just after his ordination the young minister received two calls, one from Piermont, New York, and the other from Belleville, New Jersey. Dr. Talmage accepted the latter and for three years filled that charge, when he was called to Syracuse, New York. Here it was that his sermons first drew large

crowds of people to his church, and from thence dates his popularity. Afterward he became the pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch church, of Philadelphia, remaining seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform and laid the foundation for his future reputation. At the end of this time he received three calls, one from Chicago, one from San Francisco, and one from the Central Presbyterian church of Brooklyn, which latter at that time consisted of only nineteen members with a congregation of about thirty-five. This church offered him a salary of seven thousand dollars and he accepted the call. He soon induced the trustees to sell the old church and build a new one. They did so and erected the Brooklyn Tabernacle, but it burned down shortly after it was finished. By prompt sympathy and general liberality a new church was built and formally opened in February, 1874. It contained seats for four thousand, six hundred and fifty, but if necessary seven thousand could be accommodated. In October, 1878, his salary was raised from seven thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars, and in the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. A third tabernacle was built and it was formally dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1891.

JOHAN PHILIP SOUSA, conceded as being one of the greatest band leaders in the world, won his fame while leader of the United States Marine Band at Washington, District of Columbia. He was not originally a band player but was a violinist, and at the age of seventeen he was conductor of an opera company, a profession which he followed for several years, until he was offered the leadership of the Marine Band at Washington. The proposition was repugnant to him at first but he accepted the

offer and then ensued ten years of brilliant success with that organization. When he first took the Marine Band he began to gather the national airs of all the nations that have representatives in Washington, and compiled a comprehensive volume including nearly all the national songs of the different nations. He composed a number of marches, waltzes and two-steps, prominent among which are the "Washington Post," "Directorate," "King Cotton," "High School Cadets," "Belle of Chicago," "Liberty Bell March," "Manhattan Beach," "On Parade March," "Thunderer March," "Gladiator March," "El Capitan March," etc. He became a very extensive composer of this class of music.

JOHAN QUINCY ADAMS, sixth president of the United States, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, the son of John Adams. At the age of eleven he was sent to school at Paris, and two years later to Leyden, where he entered that great university. He returned to the United States in 1785, and graduated from Harvard in 1788. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1791. His practice brought no income the first two years, but he won distinction in literary fields, and was appointed minister to The Hague in 1794. He married in 1797, and went as minister to Berlin the same year, serving until 1801, when Jefferson became president. He was elected to the senate in 1803 by the Federalists, but was condemned by that party for advocating the Embargo Act and other Anti-Federalist measures. He was appointed as professor of rhetoric at Harvard in 1805, and in 1809 was sent as minister to Russia. He assisted in negotiating the treaty of peace with England in 1814, and became minister to that power

the next year. He served during Monroe's administration two terms as secretary of state, during which time party lines were obliterated, and in 1824 four candidates for president appeared, all of whom were identified to some extent with the new "Democratic" party. Mr. Adams received 84 electoral votes, Jackson 99, Crawford 41, and Clay 37. As no candidate had a majority of all votes, the election went to the house of representatives, which elected Mr. Adams. As Clay had thrown his influence to Mr. Adams, Clay became secretary of state, and this caused bitter feeling on the part of the Jackson Democrats, who were joined by Mr. Crawford and his following, and opposed every measure of the administration. In the election of 1828 Jackson was elected over Mr. Adams by a great majority.

Mr. Adams entered the lower house of congress in 1830, elected from the district in which he was born and continued to represent it for seventeen years. He was known as "the old man eloquent," and his work in congress was independent of party. He opposed slavery extension and insisted upon presenting to congress, one at a time, the hundreds of petitions against the slave power. One of these petitions, presented in 1842, was signed by forty-five citizens of Massachusetts, and prayed congress for a peaceful dissolution of the Union. His enemies seized upon this as an opportunity to crush their powerful foe, and in a caucus meeting determined upon his expulsion from congress. Finding they would not be able to command enough votes for this, they decided upon a course that would bring equal disgrace. They formulated a resolution to the effect that while he merited expulsion, the house would, in great mercy, substitute its severest censure. When it was read in the house the old man, then in his seventy-fifth

year, arose and demanded that the first paragraph of the Declaration of Independence be read as his defense. It embraced the famous sentence, "that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, etc., etc." After eleven days of hard fighting his opponents were defeated. On February 21, 1848, he rose to address the speaker on the Oregon question, when he suddenly fell from a stroke of paralysis. He died soon after in the rotunda of the capitol, where he had been conveyed by his colleagues.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY was one of the most famous women of America. She was born at South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820, the daughter of a Quaker. She received a good education and became a school teacher, following that profession for fifteen years in New York. Beginning with about 1852 she became the active leader of the woman's rights movement and won a wide reputation for her zeal and ability. She also distinguished herself for her zeal and eloquence in the temperance and anti-slavery causes, and became a conspicuous figure during the war. After the close of the war she gave most of her labors to the cause of woman's suffrage.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR, one of the most conspicuous figures in the mercantile history of America, was born May 16, 1832, on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison county, New York, and received his early education in the common schools of that county. He was apprenticed to a farmer and worked faithfully and well, being very ambitious and desiring to start out for himself. At the age of twenty he secured a release from his

indentures and set out overland for the gold fields of California. After a great deal of hard work he accumulated a little money and then came east and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He went into the grain receiving and warehouse business and was fairly successful, and later on he formed a partnership with John Plankinton in the pork packing line, the style of the firm being Plankinton & Armour. Mr. Armour made his first great "deal" in selling pork "short" on the New York market in the anticipation of the fall of the Confederacy, and Mr. Armour is said to have made through this deal a million dollars. He then established packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and in 1875 he removed to Chicago. He increased his business by adding to it the shipment of dressed beef to the European markets, and many other lines of trade and manufacturing, and it rapidly assumed vast proportions, employing an army of men in different lines of the business. Mr. Armour successfully conducted a great many speculative deals in pork and grain of immense proportions and also erected many large warehouses for the storage of grain. He became one of the representative business men of Chicago, where he became closely identified with all enterprises of a public nature, but his fame as a great business man extended to all parts of the world. He founded the "Armour Institute" at Chicago and also contributed largely to benevolent and charitable institutions.

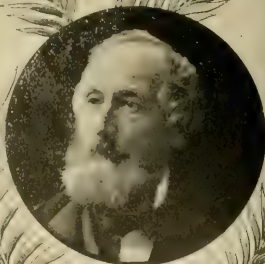
ROBERT FULTON.—Although Fulton is best known as the inventor of the first successful steamboat, yet his claims to distinction do not rest alone upon that, for he was an inventor along other lines, a painter and an author. He was born at Little Britain, Lancaster county, Pennsyl-



SUSAN S. ANTHONY



LOYD GARRISON



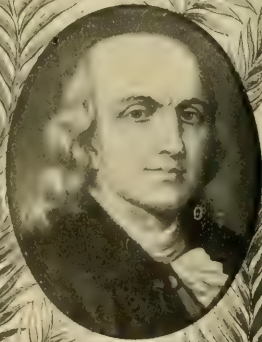
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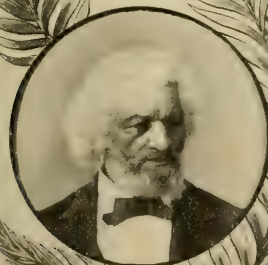
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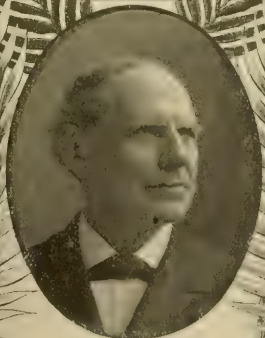
HENRY MATTHEWS



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN



FRED DOUGLASS



T. DEWITT TALMAGE



W. J. BRYAN

vania, in 1765, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. At the age of seventeen he removed to Philadelphia, and there and in New York engaged in miniature painting with success both from a pecuniary and artistic point of view. With the results of his labors he purchased a farm for the support of his mother. He went to London and studied under the great painter, Benjamin West, and all through life retained his fondness for art and gave evidence of much ability in that line. While in England he was brought in contact with the Duke of Bridgewater, the father of the English canal system; Lord Stanhope, an eminent mechanician, and James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. Their influence turned his mind to its true field of labor, that of mechanical invention. Machines for flax spinning, marble sawing, rope making, and for removing earth from excavations, are among his earliest ventures. His "Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation," issued in 1796, and a series of essays on canals were soon followed by an English patent for canal improvements. In 1797 he went to Paris, where he resided until 1806, and there invented a submarine torpedo boat for maritime defense, but which was rejected by the governments of France, England and the United States. In 1803 he offered to construct for the Emperor Napoleon a steamboat that would assist in carrying out the plan of invading Great Britain then meditated by that great captain. In pursuance he constructed his first steamboat on the Seine, but it did not prove a full success and the idea was abandoned by the French government. By the aid of Livingston, then United States minister to France, Fulton purchased, in 1806, an engine which he brought to this country. After studying the defects of his own and other attempts in

this line he built and launched in 1807 the Clermont, the first successful steamboat. This craft only attained a speed of five miles an hour while going up North river. His first patent not fully covering his invention, Fulton was engaged in many law suits for infringement. He constructed many steamboats, ferryboats, etc., among these being the United States steamer "Fulton the First," built in 1814, the first war steamer ever built. This craft never attained any great speed owing to some defects in construction and accidentally blew up in 1829. Fulton died in New York, February 21, 1815.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE, sixth chief-justice of the United States, and one of the most eminent of American jurists, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 13, 1808. At the age of nine he was left in poverty by the death of his father, but means were found to educate him. He was sent to his uncle, a bishop, who conducted an academy near Columbus, Ohio, and here young Chase worked on the farm and attended school. At the age of fifteen he returned to his native state and entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1826. He then went to Washington, and engaged in teaching school, and studying law under the instruction of William Wirt. He was licensed to practice in 1829, and went to Cincinnati, where he had a hard struggle for several years following. He had in the meantime prepared notes on the statutes of Ohio, which, when published, brought him into prominence locally. He was soon after appointed solicitor of the United States Bank. In 1837 he appeared as counsel for a fugitive slave woman, Matilda, and sought by all the powers of his learning and eloquence to prevent her owner

from reclaiming her. He acted in many other cases, and devolved the trite expression, "Slavery is sectional, freedom is national." He was employed to defend Van Zandt before the supreme court of the United States in 1846, which was one of the most noted cases connected with the great struggle against slavery. By this time Mr. Chase had become the recognized leader of that element known as "free-soilers." He was elected to the United States senate in 1849, and was chosen governor of Ohio in 1855 and re-elected in 1857. He was chosen to the United States senate from Ohio in 1861, but was made secretary of the treasury by Lincoln and accepted. He inaugurated a financial system to replenish the exhausted treasury and meet the demands of the greatest war in history and at the same time to revive the industries of the country. One of the measures which afterward called for his judicial attention was the issuance of currency notes which were made a legal tender in payment of debts. When this question came before him as chief-justice of the United States he reversed his former action and declared the measure unconstitutional. The national banking system, by which all notes issued were to be based on funded government bonds of equal or greater amounts, had its direct origin with Mr. Chase.

Mr. Chase resigned the treasury portfolio in 1864, and was appointed the same year as chief-justice of the United States supreme court. The great questions that came up before him at this crisis in the life of the nation were no less than those which confronted the first chief-justice at the formation of our government. Reconstruction, private, state and national interests, the constitutionality of the acts of congress passed in times of great excitement, the construction and interpretation to be placed

upon the several amendments to the national constitution,—these were among the vital questions requiring prompt decision. He received a paralytic stroke in 1870, which impaired his health, though his mental powers were not affected. He continued to preside at the opening terms for two years following and died May 7, 1873.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE, a celebrated American writer, was born June 14, 1812, at Litchfield, Connecticut. She was a daughter of Lyman Beecher and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, two noted divines; was carefully educated, and taught school for several years at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1832 Miss Beecher married Professor Stowe, then of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards at Bowdoin College and Andover Seminary. Mrs. Stowe published in 1849 "The Mayflower, or sketches of the descendants of the Pilgrims," and in 1851 commenced in the "National Era" of Washington, a serial story which was published separately in 1852 under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This book attained almost unparalleled success both at home and abroad, and within ten years it had been translated in almost every language of the civilized world. Mrs. Stowe published in 1853 a "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" in which the data that she used was published and its truthfulness was corroborated. In 1853 she accompanied her husband and brother to Europe, and on her return published "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands" in 1854. Mrs. Stowe was for some time one of the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Hearth and Home," for which she had written a number of articles. Among these, also published separately, are "Dred, a tale of the Great Dismal Swamp" (later published under the title of "Nina

Gordon"); "The Minister's Wooing;" "The Pearl of Orr's Island;" "Agnes of Sorrento;" "Oldtown Folks;" "My Wife and I;" "Bible Heroines," and "A Dog's Mission." Mrs. Stowe's death occurred July 1, 1896, at Hartford, Connecticut.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, was one of the most noted of the Confederate generals of the Civil war. He was a soldier by nature, an incomparable lieutenant, sure to execute any operation entrusted to him with marvellous precision, judgment and courage, and all his individual campaigns and combats bore the stamp of a masterly capacity for war. He was born January 21, 1824, at Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia. He was early in life imbued with the desire to be a soldier and it is said walked from the mountains of Virginia to Washington, secured the aid of his congressman, and was appointed cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point from which he was graduated in 1846. Attached to the army as brevet second lieutenant of the First Artillery, his first service was as a subaltern with Magruder's battery of light artillery in the Mexican war. He participated at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and was noticed for gallantry in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Moline del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city of Mexico, receiving the brevets of captain for conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco and of major at Chapultepec. In the meantime he had been advanced by regular promotion to be first lieutenant in 1847. In 1852, the war having closed, he resigned and became professor of natural and experimental philosophy and artillery instructor at the Virginia State Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, where he

remained until Virginia declared for secession, he becoming chiefly noted for intense religious sentiment coupled with personal eccentricities. Upon the breaking out of the war he was made colonel and placed in command of a force sent to sieze Harper's Ferry, which he accomplished May 3, 1861. Relieved by General J. E. Johnston, May 23, he took command of the brigade of Valley Virginians, whom he moulded into that brave corps, baptized at the first Manassas, and ever after famous as the "Stonewall Brigade." After this "Stonewall" Jackson was made a major-general, in 1861, and participated until his death in all the famous campaigns about Richmond and in Virginia, and was a conspicuous figure in the memorable battles of that time. May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville, he was wounded severely by his own troops, two balls shattering his left arm and another passing through the palm of his right hand. The left arm was amputated, but pneumonia intervened, and, weakened by the great loss of blood, he died May 10, 1863. The more his operations in the Shenandoah valley in 1862 are studied the more striking must the merits of this great soldier appear.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.—Near to the heart of the people of the Anglo-Saxon race will ever lie the verses of this, the "Quaker Poet." The author of "Barclay of Ury," "Maud Muller" and "Barbara Frietchie," always pure, fervid and direct, will be remembered when many a more ambitious writer has been forgotten.

John G. Whittier was born at Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 7, 1807, of Quaker parentage. He had but a common-school education and passed his boyhood days upon a farm. In early life he learned the trade of shoemaker. At the age of

eighteen he began to write verses for the Haverhill "Gazette." He spent two years after that at the Haverhill academy, after which, in 1829, he became editor of the "American Manufacturer," at Boston. In 1830 he succeeded George D. Prentice as editor of the "New England Weekly Review," but the following year returned to Haverhill and engaged in farming. In 1832 and in 1836 he edited the "Gazette." In 1835 he was elected a member of the legislature, serving two years. In 1836 he became secretary of the Anti-slavery Society of Philadelphia. In 1838 and 1839 he edited the "Pennsylvania Freeman," but in the latter year the office was sacked and burned by a mob. In 1840 Whittier settled at Amesbury, Massachusetts. In 1847 he became corresponding editor of the "National Era," an anti-slavery paper published at Washington, and contributed to its columns many of his anti-slavery and other favorite lyrics. Mr. Whittier lived for many years in retirement of Quaker simplicity, publishing several volumes of poetry which have raised him to a high place among American authors and brought to him the love and admiration of his countrymen. In the electoral colleges of 1860 and 1864 Whittier was a member. Much of his time after 1876 was spent at Oak Knoll, Danvers, Massachusetts, but still retained his residence at Amesbury. He never married. His death occurred September 7, 1892.

The more prominent prose writings of John G. Whittier are as follows: "Legends of New England," "Justice and Expediency, or Slavery Considered with a View to Its Abolition," "The Stranger in Lowell," "Supernaturalism in New England," "Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal," "Old Portraits and Modern Sketches" and "Literary Sketches."

DAVID DIXON PORTER, illustrious as admiral of the United States navy, and famous as one of the most able naval officers of America, was born in Pennsylvania, June 8, 1814. His father was also a naval officer of distinction, who left the service of the United States to become commander of the naval forces of Mexico during the war between that country and Spain, and through this fact David Dixon Porter was appointed a midshipman in the Mexican navy. Two years later David D. Porter joined the United States navy as midshipman, rose in rank and eighteen years later as a lieutenant he is found actively engaged in all the operations of our navy along the east coast of Mexico. When the Civil war broke out Porter, then a commander, was dispatched in the Powhattan to the relief of Fort Pickens, Florida. This duty accomplished, he fitted out a mortar flotilla for the reduction of the forts guarding the approaches to New Orleans, which it was considered of vital importance for the government to get possession of. After the fall of New Orleans the mortar flotilla was actively engaged at Vicksburg, and in the fall of 1862 Porter was made a rear-admiral and placed in command of all the naval forces on the western rivers above New Orleans.

The ability of the man was now conspicuously manifested, not only in the battles in which he was engaged, but also in the creation of a formidable fleet out of river steamboats, which he covered with such plating as they would bear. In 1864 he was transferred to the Atlantic coast to command the naval forces destined to operate against the defences of Wilmington, North Carolina, and on Jan. 15, 1865, the fall of Fort Fisher was hailed by the country as a glorious termination of his arduous war service. In 1866 he was made vice-admiral

and appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy. On the death of Farragut, in 1870, he succeeded that able man as admiral of the navy. His death occurred at Washington, February 13, 1891.

NATHANIEL GREENE was one of the best known of the distinguished generals who led the Continental soldiery against the hosts of Great Britain during the Revolutionary war. He was the son of Quaker parents, and was born at Warwick, Rhode Island, May 27, 1742. In youth he acquired a good education, chiefly by his own efforts, as he was a tireless reader. In 1770 he was elected a member of the Assembly of his native state. The news of the battle of Lexington stirred his blood, and he offered his services to the government of the colonies, receiving the rank of brigadier-general and the command of the troops from Rhode Island. He led them to the camp at Cambridge, and for thus violating the tenets of their faith, he was cast out of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. He soon won the esteem of General Washington. In August, 1776, Congress promoted Greene to the rank of major-general, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton he led a division. At the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he greatly distinguished himself, protecting the retreat of the Continentals by his firm stand. At the battle of Germantown, October 4, the same year, he commanded the left wing of the army with credit. In March, 1778, he reluctantly accepted the office of quartermaster-general, but only with the understanding that his rank in the army would not be affected and that in action he should retain his command. On the bloody field of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, he commanded the right wing, as he

did at the battle of Tiverton Heights. He was in command of the army in 1780, during the absence of Washington, and was president of the court-martial that tried and condemned Major Andre. After General Gates' defeat at Camden, North Carolina, in the summer of 1780, General Greene was appointed to the command of the southern army. He sent out a force under General Morgan who defeated General Tarleton at Cowpens, January 17, 1781. On joining his lieutenant, in February, he found himself outnumbered by the British and retreated in good order to Virginia, but being reinforced returned to North Carolina where he fought the battle of Guilford, and a few days later compelled the retreat of Lord Cornwallis. The British were followed by Greene part of the way, when the American army marched into South Carolina. After varying success he fought the battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781. For the latter battle and its glorious consequences, which virtually closed the war in the Carolinas, Greene received a medal from Congress and many valuable grants of land from the colonies of North and South Carolina and Georgia. On the return of peace, after a year spent in Rhode Island, General Greene took up his residence on his estate near Savannah, Georgia, where he died June 19, 1786.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.—Among the many great literary men whom this country has produced, there is perhaps no name more widely known than that of Edgar Allen Poe. He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 19, 1809. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both actors, the mother said to have been the natural daughter of Benedict Arnold. The parents died while Edgar was

still a child and he was adopted by John Allen, a wealthy and influential resident of Richmond, Virginia. Edgar was sent to school at Stoke, Newington, England, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; was prepared for college by private tutors, and in 1826 entered the Virginia University at Charlottesville. He made rapid progress in his studies, and was distinguished for his scholarship, but was expelled within a year for gambling, after which for several years he resided with his benefactor at Richmond. He then went to Baltimore, and in 1829 published a 71-page pamphlet called "Al Aaraaf, Tamerlane and Minor Poems," which, however, attracted no attention and contained nothing of particular merit. In 1830 he was admitted as a cadet at West Point, but was expelled about a year later for irregularities. Returning to the home of Mr. Allen he remained for some time, and finally quarrelled with his benefactor and enlisted as a private soldier in the U. S. army, but remained only a short time. Soon after this, in 1833, Poe won several prizes for literary work, and as a result secured the position of editor of the "Southern Literary Messenger," at Richmond, Virginia. Here he married his cousin, Virginia Clemm, who clung to him with fond devotion through all the many trials that came to them until her death in January, 1848. Poe remained with the "Messenger" for several years, writing meanwhile many tales, reviews, essays and poems. He afterward earned a precarious living by his pen in New York for a time; in 1839 became editor of "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine"; in 1840 to 1842 was editor of "Graham's Magazine," and drifted around from one place to another, returning to New York in 1844. In 1845 his best

known production, "The Raven," appeared in the "Whig Review," and gained him a reputation which is now almost world-wide. He then acted as editor and contributor on various magazines and periodicals until the death of his faithful wife in 1848. In the summer of 1849 he was engaged to be married to a lady of fortune in Richmond, Virginia, and the day set for the wedding. He started for New York to make preparations for the event, but, it is said, began drinking, was attacked with delirium tremens in Baltimore and was removed to a hospital, where he died, October 7, 1849. The works of Edgar Allen Poe have been repeatedly published since his death, both in Europe and America, and have attained an immense popularity.

HORATIO GATES, one of the prominent figures in the American war for Independence, was not a native of the colonies but was born in England in 1728. In early life he entered the British army and attained the rank of major. At the capture of Martinico he was aide to General Monkton and after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, he was among the first troops that landed at Halifax. He was with Braddock at his defeat in 1755, and was there severely wounded. At the conclusion of the French and Indian war Gates purchased an estate in Virginia, and, resigning from the British army, settled down to life as a planter. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he entered the service of the colonies and was made adjutant-general of the Continental forces with the rank of brigadier-general. He accompanied Washington when he assumed the command of the army. In June, 1776, he was appointed to the command of the army of Canada, but was superseded in May of the following

year by General Schuyler. In August, 1777, however, the command of that army was restored to General Gates and September 19 he fought the battle of Bemis Heights. October 7, the same year, he won the battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga, and October 17 received the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army, the pivotal point of the war. This gave him a brilliant reputation. June 13, 1780, General Gates was appointed to the command of the southern military division, and August 16 of that year suffered defeat at the hands of Lord Cornwallis, at Camden, North Carolina. In December following he was superseded in the command by General Nathaniel Greene.

On the signing of the peace treaty General Gates retired to his plantation in Berkeley county, Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when, emancipating all his slaves, he removed to New York City, where he resided until his death, April 10, 1806.

LYMAN J. GAGE.—When President McKinley selected Lyman J. Gage as secretary of the treasury he chose one of the most eminent financiers of the century. Mr. Gage was born June 28, 1836, at De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, and was of English descent. He went to Rome, New York, with his parents when he was ten years old, and received his early education in the Rome Academy. Mr. Gage graduated from the same, and his first position was that of a clerk in the post office. When he was fifteen years of age he was detailed as mail agent on the Rome & Watertown R. R. until the postmaster-general appointed regular agents for the route. In 1854, when he was in his eighteenth year, he entered the Oneida Central Bank at Rome as a junior clerk at a salary of one hundred dol-

lars per year. Being unable at the end of one year and a half's service to obtain an increase in salary he determined to seek a wider field of labor. Mr. Gage set out in the fall of 1855 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, on October 3, and soon obtained a situation in Nathan Cobb's lumber yard and planing mill. He remained there three years as a bookkeeper, teamster, etc., and left on account of change in the management. But not being able to find anything else to do he accepted the position of night watchman in the place for a period of six weeks. He then became a bookkeeper for the Merchants Saving, Loan and Trust Company at a salary of five hundred dollars per year. He rapidly advanced in the service of this company and in 1868 he was made cashier. Mr. Gage was next offered the position of cashier of the First National Bank and accepted the offer. He became the president of the First National Bank of Chicago January 24, 1891, and in 1897 he was appointed secretary of the treasury. His ability as a financier and the prominent part he took in the discussion of financial affairs while president of the great Chicago bank gave him a national reputation.

ANDREW JACKSON, the seventh president of the United States, was born at the Waxhaw settlement, Union county, North Carolina, March 15, 1767. His parents were Scotch-Irish, natives of Carrickfergus, who came to this country in 1665 and settled on Twelve-Mile creek, a tributary of the Catawba. His father, who was a poor farm laborer, died shortly before Andrew's birth, when the mother removed to Waxhaw, where some relatives lived. Andrew's education was very limited, he showing no aptitude for study. In 1780 when but thirteen years of age, he and his

brother Robert volunteered to serve in the American partisan troops under General Sumter, and witnessed the defeat at Hanging Rock. The following year the boys were both taken prisoners by the enemy and endured brutal treatment from the British officers while confined at Camden. They both took the small pox, when the mother procured their exchange but Robert died shortly after. The mother died in Charleston of ship fever, the same year.

Young Jackson, now in destitute circumstances, worked for about six months in a saddler's shop, and then turned school master, although but little fitted for the position. He now began to think of a profession and at Salisbury, North Carolina, entered upon the study of law, but from all accounts gave but little attention to his books, being one of the most roistering, rollicking fellows in that town, indulging in many of the vices of his time. In 1786 he was admitted to the bar and in 1788 removed to Nashville, then in North Carolina, with the appointment of public prosecutor, then an office of little honor or emolument, but requiring much nerve, for which young Jackson was already noted. Two years later, when Tennessee became a territory he was appointed by Washington to the position of United States attorney for that district. In 1791 he married Mrs. Rachel Robards, a daughter of Colonel John Donelson, who was supposed at the time to have been divorced from her former husband that year by act of legislature of Virginia, but two years later, on finding that this divorce was not legal, and a new bill of separation being granted by the courts of Kentucky, they were remarried in 1793. This was used as a handle by his opponents in the political campaign afterwards. Jackson was untiring in his efforts as United

States attorney and obtained much influence. He was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796, when Tennessee became a state and was its first representative in congress. In 1797 he was chosen United States senator, but resigned the following year to accept a seat on the supreme court of Tennessee which he held until 1804. He was elected major-general of the militia of that state in 1801. In 1804, being unsuccessful in obtaining the governorship of Louisiana, the new territory, he retired from public life to the Hermitage, his plantation. On the outbreak of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he tendered his services to the government and went to New Orleans with the Tennessee troops in January, 1813. In March of that year he was ordered to disband his troops, but later marched against the Cherokee Indians, defeating them at Talladega, Emuckfaw and Tallapoosa. Having now a national reputation, he was appointed major-general in the United States army and was sent against the British in Florida. He conducted the defence of Mobile and seized Pensacola. He then went with his troops to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he gained the famous victory of January 8, 1815. In 1817-18 he conducted a war against the Seminoles, and in 1821 was made governor of the new territory of Florida. In 1823 he was elected United States senator, but in 1824 was the contestant with J. Q. Adams for the presidency. Four years later he was elected president, and served two terms. In 1832 he took vigorous action against the nullifiers of South Carolina, and the next year removed the public money from the United States bank. During his second term the national debt was extinguished. At the close of his administration he retired to the Hermitage, where he died June 8, 1845.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the largest manufacturer of pig-iron, steel rails and coke in the world, well deserves a place among America's celebrated men. He was born November 25, 1835, at Dunfermline, Scotland, and emigrated to the United States with his father in 1845, settling in Pittsburg. Two years later Mr. Carnegie began his business career by attending a small stationary engine. This work did not suit him and he became a telegraph messenger with the Atlantic and Ohio Co., and later he became an operator, and was one of the first to read telegraphic signals by sound. Mr. Carnegie was afterward sent to the Pittsburg office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as clerk to the superintendent and manager of the telegraph lines. While in this position he made the acquaintance of Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping-car. Mr. Carnegie immediately became interested and was one of the organizers of the company for its construction after the railroad had adopted it, and the success of this venture gave him the nucleus of his wealth. He was promoted to the superintendency of the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and about this time was one of the syndicate that purchased the Storey farm on Oil Creek which cost forty thousand dollars and in one year it yielded over one million dollars in cash dividends. Mr. Carnegie later was associated with others in establishing a rolling-mill, and from this has grown the most extensive and complete system of iron and steel industries ever controlled by one individual, embracing the Edgar Thomson Steel Works; Pittsburg Bessemer Steel Works; Lucy Furnaces; Union Iron Mills; Union Mill; Keystone Bridge Works; Hartman Steel Works; Frick Coke Co.; Scotia Ore Mines. Besides directing his immense iron industries he owned eighteen English

newspapers which he ran in the interest of the Radicals. He has also devoted large sums of money to benevolent and educational purposes. In 1879 he erected commodious swimming baths for the people of Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the following year gave forty thousand dollars for a free library. Mr. Carnegie gave fifty thousand dollars to Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1884 to found what is now called "Carnegie Laboratory," and in 1885 gave five hundred thousand dollars to Pittsburg for a public library. He also gave two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a music hall and library in Allegheny City in 1886, and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Edinburgh, Scotland, for a free library. He also established free libraries at Braddock, Pennsylvania, and other places for the benefit of his employes. He also published the following works, "An American Four-in-hand in Britain;" "Round the World;" "Triumphant Democracy; or Fifty Years' March of the Republic."

GEORGE H. THOMAS, the "Rock of Chickamauga," one of the best known commanders during the late Civil war, was born in Southampton county, Virginia, July 31, 1816, his parents being of Welsh and French origin respectively. In 1836 young Thomas was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from which he graduated in 1840, and was promoted to the office of second lieutenant in the Third Artillery. Shortly after, with his company, he went to Florida, where he served for two years against the Seminole Indians. In 1841 he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant conduct. He remained in garrison in the south and southwest until 1845, at which date with the regiment he joined the army under General Taylor, and participat-

ed in the defense of Fort Brown, the storming of Monterey and the battle of Buena Vista. After the latter event he remained in garrison, now brevetted major, until the close of the Mexican war. After a year spent in Florida, Captain Thomas was ordered to West Point, where he served as instructor until 1854. He then was transferred to California. In May, 1855, Thomas was appointed major of the Second Cavalry, with whom he spent five years in Texas. Although a southern man, and surrounded by brother officers who all were afterwards in the Confederate service, Major Thomas never swerved from his allegiance to the government. A. S. Johnston was the colonel of the regiment, R. E. Lee the lieutenant-colonel, and W. J. Hardee, senior major, while among the younger officers were Hood, Fitz Hugh Lee, Van Dorn and Kirby Smith. When these officers left the regiment to take up arms for the Confederate cause he remained with it, and April 17th, 1861, crossed the Potomac into his native state, at its head. After taking an active part in the opening scenes of the war on the Potomac and Shenandoah, in August, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general and transferred to the Army of the Cumberland. January 19-20, 1862, Thomas defeated Crittenden at Mill Springs, and this brought him into notice and laid the foundation of his fame. He continued in command of his division until September 20, 1862, except during the Corinth campaign when he commanded the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee. He was in command of the latter at the battle of Perryville, also, October 8, 1862.

On the division of the Army of the Cumberland into corps, January 9, 1863, General Thomas was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth, and at the battle of Chick-

amauga, after the retreat of Rosecrans, firmly held his own against the hosts of General Bragg. A history of his services from that on would be a history of the war in the southwest. On September 27, 1864, General Thomas was given command in Tennessee, and after organizing his army, defeated General Hood in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Much complaint was made before this on account of what they termed Thomas' slowness, and he was about to be superseded because he would not strike until he got ready, but when the blow was struck General Grant was the first to place on record this vindication of Thomas' judgment. He received a vote of thanks from Congress, and from the legislature of Tennessee a gold medal. After the close of the war General Thomas had command of several of the military divisions, and died at San Francisco, California, March 28, 1870.

GEORGE BANCROFT, one of the most eminent American historians, was a native of Massachusetts, born at Worcester, October 3, 1800, and a son of Aaron Bancroft, D. D. The father, Aaron Bancroft, was born at Reading, Massachusetts, November 10, 1755. He graduated at Harvard in 1778, became a minister, and for half a century was rated as one of the ablest preachers in New England. He was also a prolific writer and published a number of works among which was "Life of George Washington." Aaron Bancroft died August 19, 1839.

The subject of our present biography, George Bancroft, graduated at Harvard in 1817, and the following year entered the University of Gottingen, where he studied history and philology under the most eminent teachers, and in 1820 received the de-

gree of doctor of philosophy at Gottingen. Upon his return home he published a volume of poems, and later a translation of Heeren's "Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece." In 1834 he produced the first volume of his "History of the United States," this being followed by other volumes at different intervals later. This was his greatest work and ranks as the highest authority, taking its place among the greatest of American productions.

George Bancroft was appointed secretary of the navy by President Polk in 1845, but resigned in 1846 and became minister plenipotentiary to England. In 1849 he retired from public life and took up his residence at Washington, D. C. In 1867 he was appointed United States minister to the court of Berlin and negotiated the treaty by which Germans coming to the United States were released from their allegiance to the government of their native land. In 1871 he was minister plenipotentiary to the German empire and served until 1874. The death of George Bancroft occurred January 17, 1891.

GEORGE GORDON MEADE, a famous Union general, was born at Cadiz, Spain, December 30, 1815, his father being United States naval agent at that port. After receiving a good education he entered the West Point Military Academy in 1831. From here he was graduated June 30, 1835, and received the rank of second lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the Seminole war, but resigned from the army in October, 1836. He entered upon the profession of civil engineer, which he followed for several years, part of the time in the service of the government in making surveys of the mouth of the Mississippi river. His report and results of some experiments made by him in this service

gained Meade much credit. He also was employed in surveying the boundary line of Texas and the northeastern boundary line between the United States and Canada. In 1842 he was reappointed in the army to the position of second lieutenant of engineers. During the Mexican war he served with distinction on the staff of General Taylor in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and the storming of Monterey. He received his brevet of first lieutenant for the latter action. In 1851 he was made full first lieutenant in his corps; a captain in 1856, and major soon after. At the close of the war with Mexico he was employed in lighthouse construction and in geodetic surveys until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in which he gained great reputation. In August, 1861, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of the second brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, a division of the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. In the campaign of 1862, under McClellan, Meade took an active part, being present at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill and Glendale, in the latter of which he was severely wounded. On rejoining his command he was given a division and distinguished himself at its head in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. During the latter, on the wounding of General Hooker, Meade was placed in command of the corps and was himself slightly wounded. For services he was promoted, November, 1862, to the rank of major-general of volunteers. On the recovery of General Hooker General Meade returned to his division and in December, 1862, at Fredericksburg, led an attack which penetrated Lee's right line and swept to his rear. Being outnumbered and unsupported, he finally was driven back. The same month Meade was assigned to the

command of the Fifth Corps, and at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, his sagacity and ability so struck General Hooker that when the latter asked to be relieved of the command, in June of the same year, he nominated Meade as his successor. June 28, 1863, President Lincoln commissioned General Meade commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, then scattered and moving hastily through Pennsylvania to the great and decisive battlefield at Gettysburg, at which he was in full command. With the victory on those July days the name of Meade will ever be associated. From that time until the close of the war he commanded the Army of the Potomac. In 1864 General Grant, being placed at the head of all the armies, took up his quarters with the Army of the Potomac. From that time until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Meade's ability shone conspicuously, and his tact in the delicate position in leading his army under the eye of his superior officer commanded the respect and esteem of General Grant. For services Meade was promoted to the rank of major-general, and on the close of hostilities, in July, 1865, was assigned to the command of the military division of the Atlantic, with headquarters at Philadelphia. This post he held, with the exception of a short period on detached duty in Georgia, until his death, which took place November 6, 1872.

DAVID CROCKETT was a noted hunter and scout, and also one of the earliest of American humorists. He was born August 17, 1786, in Tennessee, and was one of the most prominent men of his locality, serving as representative in congress from 1827 until 1831. He attracted considerable notice while a member of congress and was closely associated with General Jack-

son, of whom he was a personal friend. He went to Texas and enlisted in the Texan army at the time of the revolt of Texas against Mexico and gained a wide reputation as a scout. He was one of the famous one hundred and forty men under Colonel W. B. Travis who were besieged in Fort Alamo, near San Antonio, Texas, by General Santa Anna with some five thousand Mexicans on February 23, 1836. The fort was defended for ten days, frequent assaults being repelled with great slaughter, over one thousand Mexicans being killed or wounded, while not a man in the fort was injured. Finally, on March 6, three assaults were made, and in the hand-to-hand fight that followed the last, the Texans were woefully outnumbered and overpowered. They fought desperately with clubbed muskets till only six were left alive, including W. B. Travis, David Crockett and James Bowie. These surrendered under promise of protection; but when they were brought before Santa Anna he ordered them all to be cut to pieces.

HENRY WATTERSON, one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of American journalism, was born at Washington, District of Columbia, February 16, 1840. His boyhood days were mostly spent in the city of his birth, where his father, Harvey M. Watterson, was editor of the "Union," a well known journal.

Owing to a weakness of the eyes, which interfered with a systematic course of study, young Watterson was educated almost entirely at home. A successful college career was out of the question, but he acquired a good knowledge of music, literature and art from private tutors, but the most valuable part of the training he received was by associating with his father and the throng of

public men whom he met in Washington in the stirring days immediately preceding the Civil war. He began his journalistic career at an early age as dramatic and musical critic, and in 1858, became editor of the "Democratic Review" and at the same time contributed to the "States," a journal of liberal opinions published in Washington. In this he remained until the breaking out of the war, when the "States," opposing the administration, was suppressed, and young Watterson removed to Tennessee. He next appears as editor of the Nashville "Republican Banner," the most influential paper in the state at that time. After the occupation of Nashville by the Federal troops, Watterson served as a volunteer staff officer in the Confederate service until the close of the war, with the exception of a year spent in editing the Chattanooga "Rebel." On the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed his connection with the "Banner." After a trip to Europe he assumed control of the Louisville "Journal," which he soon combined with the "Courier" and the "Democrat" of that place, founding the well-known "Courier-Journal," the first number of which appeared November 8, 1868. Mr. Watterson also represented his district in congress for several years.

PATRICK SARFIELD GILMORE, one of the most successful and widely known bandmasters and musicians of the last half century in America, was born in Ballygar, Ireland, on Christmas day, 1829. He attended a public school until apprenticed to a wholesale merchant at Athlone, of the brass band of which town he soon became a member. His passion for music conflicting with the duties of a mercantile life, his position as clerk was exchanged for

that of musical instructor to the young sons of his employer. At the age of nineteen he sailed for America and two days after his arrival in Boston was put in charge of the band instrument department of a prominent music house. In the interests of the publications of this house he organized a minstrel company known as "Ordway's Eolians," with which he first achieved success as a cornet soloist. Later on he was called the best E-flat cornetist in the United States. He became leader, successively, of the Suffolk, Boston Brigade and Salem bands. During his connection with the latter he inaugurated the famous Fourth of July concerts on Boston Common, since adopted as a regular programme for the celebration of Independence Day. In 1858 Mr. Gilmore founded the organization famous thereafter as Gilmore's Band. At the outbreak of the Civil war this band was attached to the Twenty-Fourth, Massachusetts Infantry. Later, when the economical policy of dispensing with music had proved a mistake, Gilmore was entrusted with the re-organization of state military bands, and upon his arrival at New Orleans with his own band was made bandmaster-general by General Banks. On the inauguration of Governor Hahn, later on, in Lafayette square, New Orleans, ten thousand children, mostly of Confederate parents, rose to the baton of Gilmore and, accompanied by six hundred instruments, thirty-six guns and the united fire of three regiments of infantry, sang the Star-Spangled Banner, America and other patriotic Union airs. In June, 1867, Mr. Gilmore conceived a national musical festival, which was denounced as a chimerical undertaking, but he succeeded and June 15, 1869, stepped upon the stage of the Boston Colosseum, a vast structure erected for the occasion, and in the presence of over fifty

thousand people lifted his baton over an orchestra of one thousand and a chorus of ten thousand. On the 17th of June, 1872, he opened a still greater festival in Boston, when, in addition to an orchestra of two thousand and a chorus of twenty thousand, were present the Band of the Grenadier Guards, of London, of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris, of Kaiser Franz, of Berlin, and one from Dublin, Ireland, together with Johann Strauss, Franz Abt and many other soloists, vocal and instrumental. Gilmore's death occurred September 24, 1892.

MARTIN VAN BUREN was the eighth president of the United States, 1837 to 1841. He was of Dutch extraction, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers on the banks of the Hudson. He was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. Mr. Van Buren took up the study of law at the age of fourteen and took an active part in political matters before he had attained his majority. He commenced the practice of law in 1803 at his native town, and in 1809 he removed to Hudson, Columbia county, New York, where he spent seven years gaining strength and wisdom from his contentions at the bar with some of the ablest men of the profession. Mr. Van Buren was elected to the state senate, and from 1815 until 1819 he was attorney-general of the state. He was re-elected to the senate in 1816, and in 1818 he was one of the famous clique of politicians known as the "Albany regency." Mr. Van Buren was a member of the convention for the revision of the state constitution, in 1821. In the same year he was elected to the United States senate and served his term in a manner that caused his re-election to that body in 1827, but resigned the following year as he had been

elected governor of New York. Mr. Van Buren was appointed by President Jackson as secretary of state in March, 1829, but resigned in 1831, and during the recess of congress he was appointed minister to England. The senate, however, when it convened in December refused to ratify the appointment. In May, 1832, he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for vice-president on the ticket with Andrew Jackson, and he was elected in the following November. He received the nomination to succeed President Jackson in 1836, as the Democratic candidate, and in the electoral college he received one hundred and seventy votes out of two hundred and eighty-three, and was inaugurated March 4, 1837. His administration was begun at a time of great business depression, and unparalled financial distress, which caused the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Nearly every bank in the country was forced to suspend specie payment, and no less than two hundred and fifty-four business houses failed in New York in one week. The President urged the adoption of the independent treasury idea, which passed through the senate twice but each time it was defeated in the house. However the measure ultimately became a law near the close of President Van Buren's term of office. Another important measure that was passed was the pre-emption law that gave the actual settlers preference in the purchase of public lands. The question of slavery had begun to assume great preponderance during this administration, and a great conflict was tided over by the passage of a resolution that prohibited petitions or papers that in any way related to slavery to be acted upon. In the Democratic convention of 1840 President Van Buren secured the nomination for re-election on that ticket

without opposition, but in the election he only received the votes of seven states, his opponent, W. H. Harrison, being elected president. In 1848 Mr. Van Buren was the candidate of the "Free-Soilers," but was unsuccessful. After this he retired from public life and spent the remainder of his life on his estate at Kinderhook, where he died July 24, 1862.

WINFIELD SCOTT, a distinguished American general, was born June 13, 1786, near Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was educated at the William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, and in 1808 he accepted an appointment as captain of light artillery, and was ordered to New Orleans. In June, 1812, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and on application was sent to the frontier, and reported to General Smyth, near Buffalo. He was made adjutant-general with the rank of a colonel, in March, 1813, and the same month attained the colonelcy of his regiment. He participated in the principal battles of the war and was wounded many times, and at the close of the war he was voted a gold medal by congress for his services. He was a writer of considerable merit on military topics, and he gave to the military science, "General Regulations of the Army" and "System of Infantry and Rifle Practice." He took a prominent part in the Black Hawk war, and at the beginning of the Mexican war he was appointed to take the command of the army. Gen. Scott immediately assembled his troops at Lobos Island from which he moved by transports to Vera Cruz, which he took March 29, 1847, and rapidly followed up his first success. He fought the battles of Cerro Gordo and Jalapa, both of which he won, and proceeded to Pueblo

where he was preceded by Worth's division which had taken the town and waited for the coming of Scott. The army was forced to wait here for supplies, and August 7th, General Scott started on his victorious march to the city of Mexico with ten thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight men. The battles of Contreras, Cherubusco and San Antonio were fought August 19-20, and on the 24th an armistice was agreed upon, but as the commissioners could not agree on the terms of settlement, the fighting was renewed at Molino Del Rey, and the Heights of Chapultepec were carried by the victorious army of General Scott. He gave the enemy no respite, however, and vigorously followed up his advantages. On September 14, he entered the City of Mexico and dictated the terms of surrender in the very heart of the Mexican Republic. General Scott was offered the presidency of the Mexican Republic, but declined. Congress extended him a vote of thanks and ordered a gold medal be struck in honor of his generalship and bravery. He was candidate for the presidency on the Whig platform but was defeated. He was honored by having the title of lieutenant-general conferred upon him in 1855. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too infirm to take charge of the army, but did signal service in behalf of the government. He retired from the service November 1, 1861, and in 1864 he published his "Autobiography." General Scott died at West Point, May 29, 1866.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE for many years occupied a high place among the most honored of America's citizens. As a preacher he ranks among the foremost in the New England states, but to the general public he is best known through his writings. Born in Boston, Mass., April 3,

1822, a descendant of one of the most prominent New England families, he enjoyed in his youth many of the advantages denied the majority of boys. He received his preparatory schooling at the Boston Latin School, after which he finished his studies at Harvard where he was graduated with high honors in 1839. Having studied theology at home, Mr. Hale embraced the ministry and in 1846 became pastor of a Unitarian church in Worcester, Massachusetts, a post which he occupied about ten years. He then, in 1856, became pastor of the South Congregational church in Boston, over which he presided many years.

Mr. Hale also found time to write a great many literary works of a high class. Among many other well-known productions of his are "The Rosary," "Margaret Percival in America," "Sketches of Christian History," "Kansas and Nebraska," "Letters on Irish Emigration," "Ninety Days' Worth of Europe," "If, Yes, and Perhaps," "Ingham Papers," "Reformation," "Level Best and Other Stories," "Ups and Downs," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "In His Name," "Our New Crusade," "Workingmen's Homes," "Boys' Heroes," etc., etc., besides many others which might be mentioned. One of his works, "In His Name," has earned itself enduring fame by the good deeds it has called forth. The numerous associations known as "The King's Daughters," which has accomplished much good, owe their existence to the story mentioned.

DAVID GLASCOE FARRAGUT stands pre-eminent as one of the greatest naval officers of the world. He was born at Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, July 5, 1801, and entered the navy of the United States as a midshipman. He had the good

fortune to serve under Captain David Porter, who commanded the "Essex," and by whom he was taught the ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during all his career. In 1823 Mr. Farragut took part in a severe fight, the result of which was the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. He then entered upon the regular duties of his profession which was only broken into by a year's residence with Charles Folsom, our consul at Tunis, who was afterwards a distinguished professor at Harvard. Mr. Farragut was one of the best linguists in the navy. He had risen through the different grades of the service until the war of 1861-65 found him a captain residing at Norfolk, Virginia. He removed with his family to Hastings, on the Hudson, and hastened to offer his services to the Federal government, and as the capture of New Orleans had been resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the expedition. His force consisted of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his pennant at the mizzen peak of the "Hartford" at Hampton roads, set sail from thence on the 3rd of February and reached Ship Island on the 20th of the same month. A council of war was held on the 20th of April, in which it was decided that whatever was to be done must be done quickly. The signal was made from the flagship and accordingly the fleet weighed anchor at 1:55 on the morning of April 24th, and at 3:30 the whole force was under way. The history of this brilliant struggle is well known, and the glory of it made Farragut a hero and also made him rear admiral. In the summer of 1862 he ran the batteries at Vicksburg, and on March 14, 1863, he passed through the fearful and destructive fire from Port Hudson, and opened up communication with Flag-officer Porter, who



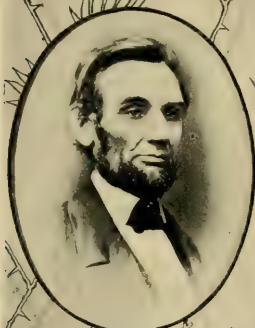
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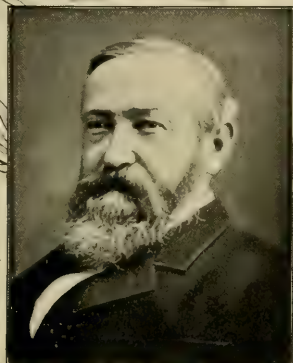
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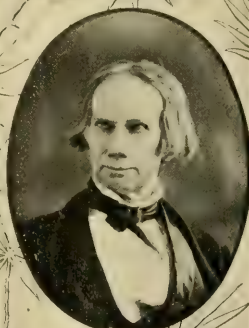
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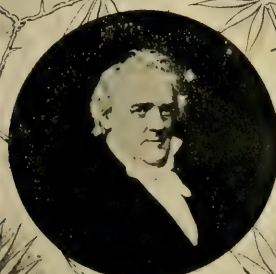
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



BENJ. HARRISON



HENRY CLAY



JAS. BUCHANAN



THOS. A. HENDRICKS



MATTHEW B. FURNESS

had control of the upper Mississippi. On May 24th he commenced active operations against that fort in conjunction with the army and it fell on July 9th. Mr. Farragut filled the measure of his fame on the 5th of August, 1864, by his great victory, the capture of Mobile Bay and the destruction of the Confederate fleet, including the formidable ram Tennessee. For this victory the rank of admiral was given to Mr. Farragut. He died at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 4, 1870.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, a philanthropist whose remarkable personality stood for the best and highest type of American citizenship, and whose whole life was an object lesson in noble living, was born in 1829 at Baltimore, Maryland, of humble parents, and spent his early life in unremitting toil. He was a self-made man in the fullest sense of the word, and gained his great wealth by his own efforts. He was a man of very great influence, and this, in conjunction with his wealth, would have been, in the hands of other men, a means of getting them political preferment, but Mr. Childs steadily declined any suggestions that would bring him to figure prominently in public affairs. He did not choose to found a financial dynasty, but devoted all his powers to the helping of others, with the most enlightened beneficence and broadest sympathy. Mr. Childs once remarked that his greatest pleasure in life was in doing good to others. He always despised meanness, and one of his objects of life was to prove that a man could be liberal and successful at the same time. Upon these lines Mr. Childs made a name for himself as the director of one of the representative newspapers of America, "The Philadelphia Public Ledger," which was owned jointly by

himself and the Drexel estate, and which he edited for thirty years. He acquired control of the paper at a time when it was being published at a heavy loss, set it upon a firm basis of prosperity, and he made it more than a money-making machine—he made it respected as an exponent of the best side of journalism, and it stands as a monument to his sound judgment and upright business principles. Mr. Childs' charitable reputation brought him many applications for assistance, and he never refused to help any one that was deserving of aid; and not only did he help those who asked, but he would by careful inquiry find those who needed aid but were too proud to solicit it. He was a considerable employer of labor, and his liberality was almost unparalleled. The death of this great and good man occurred February 3d, 1894.

PATRICK HENRY won his way to undying fame in the annals of the early history of the United States by introducing into the house of burgesses his famous resolution against the Stamp Act, which he carried through, after a stormy debate, by a majority of one. At this time he exclaimed "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I his Cromwell and George III" (here he was interrupted by cries of "treason") "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

Patrick Henry was born at Studley, Hanover county, Virginia, May 29, 1736, and was a son of Colonel John Henry, a magistrate and school teacher of Aberdeen, Scotland, and a nephew of Robertson, the historian. He received his education from his father, and was married at the age of eighteen. He was twice bankrupted before he had reached his twenty-fourth year, when after six weeks of study he was admitted to

the bar. He worked for three years without a case and finally was applauded for his plea for the people's rights and gained immense popularity. After his famous Stamp Act resolution he was the leader of the patriots in Virginia. In 1769 he was admitted to practice in the general courts and speedily won a fortune by his distinguished ability as a speaker. He was the first speaker of the General Congress at Philadelphia in 1774. He was for a time a colonel of militia in 1775, and from 1776 to 1779 and 1781 to 1786 he was governor of Virginia. For a number of years he retired from public life and was tendered and declined a number of important political offices, and in March, 1789, he was elected state senator but did not take his seat on account of his death which occurred at Red Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia, June 6, 1799.

BENEDICT ARNOLD, an American general and traitor of the Revolutionary war, is one of the noted characters in American history. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 3, 1740. He ran away and enlisted in the army when young, but deserted in a short time. He then became a merchant at New Haven, Connecticut, but failed. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel in the Massachusetts militia, and in the autumn of that year was placed in command of one thousand men for the invasion of Canada. He marched his army through the forests of Maine and joined General Montgomery before Quebec. Their combined forces attacked that city on December 31, 1775, and Montgomery was killed, and Arnold, severely wounded, was compelled to retreat and endure a rigorous winter a few miles from the city, where they were at the mercy of the Canadian troops had they cared to attack them. On his re-

turn he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. He was given command of a small flotilla on Lake Champlain, with which he encountered an immense force, and though defeated, performed many deeds of valor. He resented the action of congress in promoting a number of his fellow officers and neglecting himself. In 1777 he was made major-general, and under General Gates at Bemis Heights fought valiantly. For some reason General Gates found fault with his conduct and ordered him under arrest, and he was kept in his tent until the battle of Stillwater was waxing hot, when Arnold mounted his horse and rode to the front of his old troop, gave command to charge, and rode like a mad man into the thickest of the fight and was not overtaken by Gates' courier until he had routed the enemy and fell wounded. Upon his recovery he was made general, and was placed in command at Philadelphia. Here he married, and his acts of rapacity soon resulted in a court-martial. He was sentenced to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief, and though Washington performed this duty with utmost delicacy and consideration, it was never forgiven. Arnold obtained command at West Point, the most important post held by the Americans, in 1780, and immediately offered to surrender it to Sir Henry Clinton, British commander at New York. Major Andre was sent to arrange details with Arnold, but on his return trip to New York he was captured by Americans, the plot was detected, and Andre suffered the death penalty as a spy. Arnold escaped, and was paid about \$40,000 by the British for his treason and was made brigadier-general. He afterward commanded an expedition that plundered a portion of Virginia, and another that burned New London, Connecticut, and captured Fort Trum-

bull, the commandant of which Arnold murdered with the sword he had just surrendered. He passed the latter part of his life in England, universally despised, and died in London June 14, 1801.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, one of the most brilliant orators that America has produced, also a lawyer of considerable merit, won most of his fame as a lecturer. Mr. Ingersoll was born August 24, 1833, at Dryden, Gates county, New York, and received his education in the common schools. He went west at the age of twelve, and for a short time he attended an academy in Tennessee, and also taught school in that state. He began the practice of law in the southern part of Illinois in 1854. Colonel Ingersoll's principal fame was made in the lecture room by his lectures in which he ridiculed religious faith and creeds and criticised the Bible and the Christian religion. He was the orator of the day in the Decoration Day celebration in the city of New York in 1882 and his oration was widely commended. He first attracted political notice in the convention at Cincinnati in 1876 by his brilliant eulogy on James G. Blaine. He practiced law in Peoria, Illinois, for a number of years, but later located in the city of New York. He published the following: "The Gods and other Lectures;" "The Ghosts;" "Some Mistakes of Moses;" "What Shall I Do To Be Saved;" "Interviews on Talmage and Presbyterian Catechism;" The "North American Review Controversy;" "Prose Poems;" "A Vision of War;" etc.

JOSEPH ECCLESTON JOHNSTON, a noted general in the Confederate army, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, in 1807. He graduated from West Point

and entered the army in 1829. For a number of years his chief service was garrison duty. He saw active service, however, in the Seminole war in Florida, part of the time as a staff officer of General Scott. He resigned his commission in 1837, but returned to the army a year later, and was brevetted captain for gallant services in Florida. He was made first lieutenant of topographical engineers, and was engaged in river and harbor improvements and also in the survey of the Texas boundary and the northern boundary of the United States until the beginning of the war with Mexico. He was at the siege of Vera Cruz, and at the battle of Cerro Gordo was wounded while reconnoitering the enemy's position, after which he was brevetted major and colonel. He was in all the battles about the city of Mexico, and was again wounded in the final assault upon that city. After the Mexican war closed he returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, but in 1855 he was made lieutenant-colonel of cavalry and did frontier duty, and was appointed inspector-general of the expedition to Utah. In 1860 he was appointed quartermaster-general with rank of brigadier-general. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861 he resigned his commission and received the appointment of major-general of the Confederate army. He held Harper's Ferry, and later fought General Patterson about Winchester. At the battle of Bull Run he declined command in favor of Beauregard, and acted under that general's directions. He commanded the Confederates in the famous Peninsular campaign, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks and was succeeded in command by General Lee. Upon his recovery he was made lieutenant-general and assigned to the command of the southwestern department. He attempted

to raise the siege of Vicksburg, and was finally defeated at Jackson, Mississippi. Having been made a general he succeeded General Bragg in command of the army of Tennessee and was ordered to check General Sherman's advance upon Atlanta. Not daring to risk a battle with the overwhelming forces of Sherman, he slowly retreated toward Atlanta, and was relieved of command by President Davis and succeeded by General Hood. Hood utterly destroyed his own army by three furious attacks upon Sherman. Johnston was restored to command in the Carolinas, and again faced Sherman, but was defeated in several engagements and continued a slow retreat toward Richmond. Hearing of Lee's surrender, he communicated with General Sherman, and finally surrendered his army at Durham, North Carolina, April 26, 1865.

General Johnston was elected a member of the forty-sixth congress and was appointed United States railroad commissioner in 1885. His death occurred March 21, 1891.

SAMUEL LANGHORNE CLEMENS, known throughout the civilized world as "MARK TWAIN," is recognized as one of the greatest humorists America has produced. He was born in Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He spent his boyhood days in his native state and many of his earlier experiences are related in various forms in his later writings. One of his early acquaintances, Capt. Isaiah Sellers, at an early day furnished river news for the New Orleans "Picayune," using the *nom-de-plume* of "Mark Twain." Sellers died in 1863 and Clemens took up his *nom-de-plume* and made it famous throughout the world by his literary work. In 1862 Mr. Clemens became a journalist at Virginia,

Nevada, and afterward followed the same profession at San Francisco and Buffalo, New York. He accumulated a fortune from the sale of his many publications, but in later years engaged in business enterprises, particularly the manufacture of a typesetting machine, which dissipated his fortune and reduced him almost to poverty, but with resolute heart he at once again took up his pen and engaged in literary work in the effort to regain his lost ground. Among the best known of his works may be mentioned the following: "The Jumping Frog," "Tom Sawyer," "Roughing it," "Innocents Abroad," "Huckleberry Finn," "Gilded Age," "Prince and Pauper," "Million Pound Bank Note," "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court," etc.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, better known as "KIT CARSON," was an American trapper and scout who gained a wide reputation for his frontier work. He was a native of Kentucky, born December 24th, 1809. He grew to manhood there, developing a natural inclination for adventure in the pioneer experiences in his native state. When yet a young man he became quite well known on the frontier. He served as a guide to Gen. Fremont in his Rocky Mountain explorations and enlisted in the army. He was an officer in the United States service in both the Mexican war and the great Civil war, and in the latter received a brevet of brigadier-general for meritorious service. His death occurred May 23, 1868.

JOHN SHERMAN.—Statesman, politician, cabinet officer and senator, the name of the gentleman who heads this sketch is almost a household word throughout this country. Identified with some of the most

important measures adopted by our Government since the close of the Civil war, he may well be called one of the leading men of his day.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, May 10th, 1823, the son of Charles R. Sherman, an eminent lawyer and judge of the supreme court of Ohio and who died in 1829. The subject of this article received an academic education and was admitted to the bar in 1844. In the Whig conventions of 1844 and 1848 he sat as a delegate. He was a member of the National house of representatives, from 1855 to 1861. In 1860 he was re-elected to the same position but was chosen United States senator before he took his seat in the lower house. He was re-elected senator in 1866 and 1872 and was long chairman of the committee on finance and on agriculture. He took a prominent part in debates on finance and on the conduct of the war, and was one of the authors of the reconstruction measures in 1866 and 1867, and was appointed secretary of the treasury March 7th, 1877.

Mr. Sherman was re-elected United States senator from Ohio January 18th, 1881, and again in 1886 and 1892, during which time he was regarded as one of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party, both in the senate and in the country. He was several times the favorite of his state for the nomination for president.

On the formation of his cabinet in March, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of state to Mr. Sherman, which was accepted.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, ninth president of the United States, was born in Charles county, Virginia, February 9, 1773, the son of Governor Benjamin

Harrison. He took a course in Hampden-Sidney College with a view to the practice of medicine, and then went to Philadelphia to study under Dr. Rush, but in 1791 he entered the army, and obtained the commission of ensign, was soon promoted to the lieutenancy, and was with General Wayne in his war against the Indians. For his valuable service he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Fort Washington, now Cincinnati. He was appointed secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1797, and in 1799 became its representative in congress. In 1801 he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory, and held the position for twelve years, during which time he negotiated important treaties with the Indians, causing them to relinquish millions of acres of land, and also won the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811. He succeeded in obtaining a change in the law which did not permit purchase of public lands in less tracts than four thousand acres, reducing the limit to three hundred and twenty acres. He became major-general of Kentucky militia and brigadier-general in the United States army in 1812, and won great renown in the defense of Fort Meigs, and his victory over the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh at the Thames river, October 5, 1813.

In 1816 General Harrison was elected to congress from Ohio, and during the canvass was accused of corrupt methods in regard to the commissariat of the army. He demanded an investigation after the election and was exonerated. In 1819 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, and in 1824 he gave his vote as a presidential elector to Henry Clay. He became a member of the United States senate the same year. During the last year of Adams' administration he was sent as minister to Colombia, but was re-

called by President Jackson the following year. He then retired to his estate at North Bend, Ohio, a few miles below Cincinnati. In 1836 he was a candidate for the presidency, but as there were three other candidates the votes were divided, he receiving seventy-three electoral votes, a majority going to Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate. Four years later General Harrison was again nominated by the Whigs, and elected by a tremendous majority. The campaign was noted for its novel features, many of which have found a permanent place in subsequent campaigns. Those peculiar to that campaign, however, were the "log-cabin" and "hard cider" watchwords, which produced great enthusiasm among his followers. One month after his inauguration he died from an attack of pleurisy, April 4, 1841.

CHARLES A. DANA, the well-known and widely-read journalist of New York City, a native of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was born August 8, 1819. He received the elements of a good education in his youth and studied for two years at Harvard University. Owing to some disease of the eyes he was unable to complete his course and graduate, but was granted the degree of A. M. notwithstanding. For some time he was editor of the "Harbinger," and was a regular contributor to the Boston "Chronotype." In 1847 he became connected with the New York "Tribune," and continued on the staff of that journal until 1858. In the latter year he edited and compiled "The Household Book of Poetry," and later, in connection with George Ripley, edited the "New American Cyclopædia."

Mr. Dana, on severing his connection with the "Tribune" in 1867, became editor of the New York "Sun," a paper with which he was identified for many years, and

which he made one of the leaders of thought in the eastern part of the United States. He wielded a forceful pen and fearlessly attacked whatever was corrupt and unworthy in politics, state or national. The same year, 1867, Mr. Dana organized the New York "Sun" Company.

During the troublous days of the war, when the fate of the Nation depended upon the armies in the field, Mr. Dana accepted the arduous and responsible position of assistant secretary of war, and held the position during the greater part of 1863 and 1864. He died October 17, 1897.

ASA GRAY was recognized throughout the scientific world as one of the ablest and most eminent of botanists. He was born at Paris, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810. He received his medical degree at the Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Herkimer county, New York, and studied botany with the late Professor Torrey, of New York. He was appointed botanist to the Wilkes expedition in 1834, but declined the offer and became professor of natural history in Harvard University in 1842. He retired from the active duties of this post in 1873, and in 1874 he was the regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Gray wrote several books on the subject of the many sciences of which he was master. In 1836 he published his "Elements of Botany," "Manual of Botany" in 1848; the unfinished "Flora of North America," by himself and Dr. Torrey, the publication of which commenced in 1838. There is another of his unfinished works called "Genera Boreali-Americana," published in 1848, and the "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition in 1854." He wrote many elaborate papers

on the botany of the west and southwest that were published in the Smithsonian Contributions, Memoirs, etc., of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, of which institution he was president for ten years. He was also the author of many of the government reports. "How Plants Grow," "Lessons in Botany," "Structural and Systematic Botany," are also works from his ready pen.

Dr. Gray published in 1861 his "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" and his "Darwiniana," in 1876. Mr. Gray was elected July 29, 1878, to a membership in the Institute of France, Academy of Sciences. His death occurred at Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1889.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was one of the greatest leaders of the American bar. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 6, 1818, and graduated from Yale College in 1837. He took up the study of law, which he practiced in the city of New York and won great renown as an orator and advocate. He affiliated with the Republican party, which he joined soon after its organization. He was the leading counsel employed for the defense of President Johnson in his trial for impeachment before the senate in April and May of 1868.

In July, 1868, Mr. Evarts was appointed attorney-general of the United States, and served until March 4, 1869. He was one of the three lawyers who were selected by President Grant in 1871 to defend the interests of the citizens of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration which met at Geneva in Switzerland to settle the controversy over the "Alabama Claims."

He was one of the most eloquent advocates in the United States, and many of his

public addresses have been preserved and published. He was appointed secretary of state March 7, 1877, by President Hayes, and served during the Hayes administration. He was elected senator from the state of New York January 21, 1885, and at once took rank among the ablest statesmen in Congress, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

JOHN WANAMAKER.—The life of this great merchant demonstrates the fact that the great secret of rising from the ranks is, to-day, as in the past ages, not so much the ability to make money, as to save it, or in other words, the ability to live well within one's income. Mr. Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He started out in life working in a brickyard for a mere pittance, and left that position to work in a book store as a clerk, where he earned the sum of \$5.00 per month, and later on was in the employ of a clothier where he received twenty-five cents a week more. He was only fifteen years of age at that time, but was a "money-getter" by instinct, and laid by a small sum for a possible rainy day. By strict attention to business, combined with natural ability, he was promoted many times, and at the age of twenty he had saved \$2,000. After several months vacation in the south, he returned to Philadelphia and became a master brick mason, but this was too tiresome to the young man, and he opened up the "Oak Hall" clothing store in April, 1861, at Philadelphia. The capital of the firm was rather limited, but finally, after many discouragements, they laid the foundations of one of the largest business houses in the world. The establishment covers at the present writing some fourteen acres of floor space, and furnishes

employment for five thousand persons. Mr. Wanamaker was also a great church worker, and built a church that cost him \$60,000, and he was superintendent of the Sunday-school, which had a membership of over three thousand children. He steadily refused to run for mayor or congress and the only public office that he ever held was that of postmaster-general, under the Harrison administration, and here he exhibited his extraordinary aptitude for comprehending the details of public business.

DAVID BENNETT HILL, a Democratic politician who gained a national reputation, was born August 29, 1843, at Havana, New York. He was educated at the academy of his native town, and removed to Elmira, New York, in 1862, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, in which year he was appointed city attorney. Mr. Hill soon gained a considerable practice, becoming prominent in his profession. He developed a taste for politics in which he began to take an active part in the different campaigns and became the recognized leader of the local Democracy. In 1870 he was elected a member of the assembly and was re-elected in 1872. While a member of this assembly he formed the acquaintance of Samuel J. Tilden, afterward governor of the state, who appointed Mr. Hill, W. M. Evarts and Judge Hand as a committee to provide a uniform charter for the different cities of the state. The pressure of professional engagements compelled him to decline to serve. In 1877 Mr. Hill was made chairman of the Democratic state convention at Albany, his election being due to the Tilden wing of the party, and he held the same position again in 1881. He served one term as alderman in Elmira, at the expiration of which term,

in 1882, he was elected mayor of Elmira, and in September of the same year was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic state ticket. He was successful in the campaign and two years later, when Grover Cleveland was elected to the presidency, Mr. Hill succeeded to the governorship for the unexpired term. In 1885 he was elected governor for a full term of three years, at the end of which he was re-elected, his term expiring in 1891, in which year he was elected United States senator. In the senate he became a conspicuous figure and gained a national reputation.

ALLEN G. THURMAN.—“The noblest Roman of them all” was the title by which Mr. Thurman was called by his compatriots of the Democracy. He was the greatest leader of the Democratic party in his day and held the esteem of all the people, regardless of their political creeds. Mr. Thurman was born November 13, 1813, at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained until he had attained the age of six years, when he moved to Ohio. He received an academic education and after graduating, took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1835, and achieved a brilliant success in that line. In political life he was very successful, and his first office was that of representative of the state of Ohio in the twenty-ninth congress. He was elected judge of the supreme court of Ohio in 1851, and was chief justice of the same from 1854 to 1856. In 1867 he was the choice of the Democratic party of his state for governor, and was elected to the United States senate in 1869 to succeed Benjamin F. Wade, and was re-elected to the same position in 1874. He was a prominent figure in the senate, until the expiration of his service in 1881. Mr. Thurman was also one of the

principal presidential possibilities in the Democratic convention held at St. Louis in 1876. In 1888 he was the Democratic nominee for vice-president on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, but was defeated. Allen Granberry Thurman died December 12, 1895, at Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES FARRAR BROWNE, better known as "Artemus Ward," was born April 26, 1834, in the village of Waterford, Maine. He was thirteen years old at the time of his father's death, and about a year later he was apprenticed to John M. Rix, who published the "Coos County Democrat" at Lancaster, New Hampshire. Mr. Browne remained with him one year, when, hearing that his brother Cyrus was starting a paper at Norway, Maine, he left Mr. Rix and determined to get work on the new paper. He worked for his brother until the failure of the newspaper, and then went to Augusta, Maine, where he remained a few weeks and then removed to Skowhegan, and secured a position on the "Clarion." But either the climate or the work was not satisfactory to him, for one night he silently left the town and astonished his good mother by appearing unexpectedly at home. Mr. Browne then received some letters of recommendation to Messrs. Snow and Wilder, of Boston, at whose office Mrs. Partington's (B. P. Shillaber) "Carpet Bag" was printed, and he was engaged and remained there for three years. He then traveled westward in search of employment and got as far as Tiffin, Ohio, where he found employment in the office of the "Advertiser," and remained there some months when he proceeded to Toledo, Ohio, where he became one of the staff of the "Commercial," which position he held until 1857. Mr. Browne next went to Cleveland, Ohio, and became the local

editor of the "Plain Dealer," and it was in the columns of this paper that he published his first articles and signed them "Artemus Ward." In 1860 he went to New York and became the editor of "Vanity Fair," but the idea of lecturing here seized him, and he was fully determined to make the trial. Mr. Browne brought out his lecture, "Babes in the Woods" at Clinton Hall, December 23, 1861, and in 1862 he published his first book entitled, "Artemus Ward; His Book." He attained great fame as a lecturer and his lectures were not confined to America, for he went to England in 1866, and became exceedingly popular, both as a lecturer and a contributor to "Punch." Mr. Browne lectured for the last time January 23, 1867. He died in Southampton, England, March 6, 1867.

THURLOW WEED, a noted journalist and politician, was born in Cairo, New York, November 15, 1797. He learned the printer's trade at the age of twelve years, and worked at this calling for several years in various villages in central New York. He served as quartermaster-sergeant during the war of 1812. In 1818 he established the "Agriculturist," at Norwich, New York, and became editor of the "Anti-Masonic Enquirer," at Rochester, in 1826. In the same year he was elected to the legislature and re-elected in 1830, when he located in Albany, New York, and there started the "Evening Journal," and conducted it in opposition to the Jackson administration and the nullification doctrines of Calhoun. He became an adroit party manager, and was instrumental in promoting the nominations of Harrison, Taylor and Scott for the presidency. In 1856 and in 1860 he threw his support to W. H. Seward, but when defeated in his object, he gave cordial support to

Fremont and Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln prevailed upon him to visit the various capitals of Europe, where he proved a valuable aid to the administration in moulding the opinions of the statesmen of that continent favorable to the cause of the Union.

Mr. Weed's connection with the "Evening Journal" was severed in 1862, when he settled in New York, and for a time edited the "Commercial Advertiser." In 1868 he retired from active life. His "Letters from Europe and the West Indies," published in 1866, together with some interesting "Reminiscences," published in the "Atlantic Monthly," in 1870, an autobiography, and portions of an extensive correspondence will be of great value to writers of the political history of the United States. Mr. Weed died in New York, November 22, 1882.

WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY, one of the prominent Democratic politicians of the country and ex-secretary of the navy, was born July 5th, 1841, at Conway, Massachusetts, and received his education at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. Later he attended Yale College, where he graduated in 1863, and entered the Harvard Law School, which he left in 1864. Beginning practice in New York city, he soon gained a reputation as an able lawyer. He made his first appearance in public affairs in 1871, when he was active in organizing a young men's Democratic club. In 1872 he was the recognized leader of the county Democracy and in 1875 was appointed corporation counsel for the city of New York. He resigned the office, 1882, to attend to personal interests and on March 5, 1885, he was appointed secretary of the navy by President Cleveland. Under his administration the navy of the United States rapidly rose in rank among the navies

of the world. When he retired from office in 1889, the vessels of the United States navy designed and contracted for by him were five double-turreted monitors, two new armor-clads, the dynamite cruiser "Vesuvius," and five unarmored steel and iron cruisers.

Mr. Whitney was the leader of the Cleveland forces in the national Democratic convention of 1892.

EDWIN FORREST, the first and greatest American tragedian, was born in Philadelphia in 1806. His father was a tradesman, and some accounts state that he had marked out a mercantile career for his son, Edwin, while others claim that he had intended him for the ministry. His wonderful memory, his powers of mimicry and his strong musical voice, however, attracted attention before he was eleven years old, and at that age he made his first appearance on the stage. The costume in which he appeared was so ridiculous that he left the stage in a fit of anger amid a roar of laughter from the audience. This did not discourage him, however, and at the age of fourteen, after some preliminary training in elocution, he appeared again, this time as Young Norvel, and gave indications of future greatness. Up to 1826 he played entirely with strolling companies through the south and west, but at that time he obtained an engagement at the Bowery Theater in New York. From that time his fortune was made. His manager paid him \$40 per night, and it is stated that he loaned Forrest to other houses from time to time at \$200 per night. His great successes were *Virginius*, *Damon*, *Othello*, *Coriolanus*, *William Tell*, *Spartacus* and *Lear*. He made his first appearance in London in 1836, and his success was unquestioned from the start. In 1845, on his

second appearance in London, he became involved in a bitter rivalry with the great English actor, Macready, who had visited America two years before. The result was that Forrest was hissed from the stage, and it was charged that Macready had instigated the plot. Forrest's resentment was so bitter that he himself openly hissed Macready from his box a few nights later. In 1848 Macready again visited America at a time when American admiration and enthusiasm for Forrest had reached its height. Macready undertook to play at Astor Place Opera House in May, 1849, but was hooted off the stage. A few nights later Macready made a second attempt to play at the same house, this time under police protection. The house was filled with Macready's friends, but the violence of the mob outside stopped the play, and the actor barely escaped with his life. Upon reading the riot act the police and troops were assaulted with stones. The troops replied, first with blank cartridges, and then a volley of lead dispersed the mob, leaving thirty men dead or seriously wounded.

After this incident Forrest's popularity waned, until in 1855 he retired from the stage. He re-appeared in 1860, however, and probably the most remunerative period of his life was between that date and the close of the Civil war. His last appearance on the stage was at the Globe Theatre, Boston, in Richelieu, in April, 1872, his death occurring December 12 of that year.

NOAH PORTER, D. D., LL. D., was one of the most noted educators, authors and scientific writers of the United States. He was born December 14, 1811, at Farmington, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1831, and was master of Hopkins Grammar School at New Haven in

1831-33. During 1833-35 he was a tutor at Yale, and at the same time was pursuing his theological studies, and became pastor of the Congregational church at New Milford, Connecticut, in April, 1836. Dr. Porter removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and was chosen professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy at Yale in 1846. He spent a year in Germany in the study of modern metaphysics in 1853-54, and in 1871 he was elected president of Yale College. He resigned the presidency in 1885, but still remained professor of metaphysics and moral philosophy. He was the author of a number of works, among which are the following: "Historical Essay," written in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Farmington; "Educational System of the Jesuits Compared;" "The Human Intellect," with an introduction upon psychology and the soul; "Books and Reading;" "American Colleges and the American Public;" "Elements of Intellectual Philosophy;" "The Science of Nature versus the Science of Man;" "Science and Sentiment;" "Elements of Moral Science." Dr. Porter was the principal editor of the revised edition of Webster's Dictionary in 1864, and contributed largely to religious reviews and periodicals. Dr. Porter's death occurred March 4, 1892, at New Haven, Connecticut.

JOHAN TYLER, tenth president of the United States, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, March 29, 1790, and was the son of Judge John Tyler, one of the most distinguished men of his day.

When but twelve years of age young John Tyler entered William and Mary College, graduating from there in 1806. He took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1809, when but nineteen years

of age. On attaining his majority in 1811 he was elected a member of the state legislature, and for five years held that position by the almost unanimous vote of his county. He was elected to congress in 1816, and served in that body for four years, after which for two years he represented his district again in the legislature of the state. While in congress, he opposed the United States bank, the protective policy and internal improvements by the United States government. 1825 saw Mr. Tyler governor of Virginia, but in 1827 he was chosen member of the United States senate, and held that office for nine years. He therein opposed the administration of Adams and the tariff bill of 1828, sympathized with the nullifiers of South Carolina and was the only senator who voted against the Force bill for the suppression of that state's insipient rebellion. He resigned his position as senator on account of a disagreement with the legislature of his state in relation to his censuring President Jackson. He retired to Williamsburg, Virginia, but being regarded as a martyr by the Whigs, whom, heretofore, he had always opposed, was supported by many of that party for the vice-presidency in 1836. He sat in the Virginia legislature as a Whig in 1839-40, and was a delegate to the convention of that party in 1859. This national convention nominated him for the second place on the ticket with General William H. H. Harrison, and he was elected vice-president in November, 1840. President Harrison dying one month after his inauguration, he was succeeded by John Tyler. He retained the cabinet chosen by his predecessor, and for a time moved in harmony with the Whig party. He finally instructed the secretary of the treasury, Thomas Ewing, to submit to congress a bill for the incorporation of a fiscal bank of the

United States, which was passed by congress, but vetoed by the president on account of some amendments he considered unconstitutional. For this and other measures he was accused of treachery to his party, and deserted by his whole cabinet, except Daniel Webster. Things grew worse until he was abandoned by the Whig party formally, when Mr. Webster resigned. He was nominated at Baltimore, in May, 1844, at the Democratic convention, as their presidential candidate, but withdrew from the canvass, as he saw he had not succeeded in gaining the confidence of his old party. He then retired from politics until February, 1861, when he was made president of the abortive peace congress, which met in Washington. He shortly after renounced his allegiance to the United States and was elected a member of the Confederate congress. He died at Richmond, January 17, 1862.

Mr. Tyler married, in 1813, Miss Letitia Christian, who died in 1842 at Washington. June 26, 1844, he contracted a second marriage, with Miss Julia Gardner, of New York.

COLLIS POTTER HUNTINGTON,
One of the great men of his time and who has left his impress upon the history of our national development, was born October 22, 1821, at Harwinton, Connecticut. He received a common-school education and at the age of fourteen his spirit of getting along in the world mastered his educational propensities and his father's objections and he left school. He went to California in the early days and had opportunities which he handled masterfully. Others had the same opportunities but they did not have his brains nor his energy, and it was he who overcame obstacles and reaped the reward of his genius. Transcontinental railways

were inevitable, but the realization of this masterful achievement would have been delayed to a much later day if there had been no Huntington. He associated himself with Messrs. Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and they furnished the money necessary for a survey across the Sierra Nevadas, secured a charter for the road, and raised, with the government's aid, money enough to construct and equip that railway, which at the time of its completion was a marvel of engineering and one of the wonders of the world. Mr. Huntington became president of the Southern Pacific railroad, vice-president of the Central Pacific; trustee of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and a director of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, besides being identified with many other business enterprises of vast importance.

GEORGE A. CUSTER, a famous Indian fighter, was born in Ohio in 1840. He graduated at West Point in 1861, answered in the Civil war; was at Bull Run in 1861, and was in the Peninsular campaign, being one of General McClellan's aides-de-camp. He fought in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam in 1863, and was with General Stoneman on his famous cavalry raid. He was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, and was there made brevet-major. In 1863 was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. General Custer was in many skirmishes in central Virginia in 1863-64, and was present at the following battles of the Richmond campaign: Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, where he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; Meadow Bridge, Haw's Shop, Cold Harbor, Trevelian Station. In the Shenandoah Valley 1864-65 he was brevetted colonel at Opequan Creek, and at Cedar Creek he was made

brevet major-general for gallant conduct during the engagement. General Custer was in command of a cavalry division in the pursuit of Lee's army in 1865, and fought at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, where he was made brevet brigadier-general; Sailors Creek and Appomattox, where he gained additional honors and was made brevet major-general, and was given the command of the cavalry in the military division of the southwest and Gulf, in 1865. After the establishment of peace he went west on frontier duty and performed gallant and valuable service in the troubles with the Indians. He was killed in the massacre on the Little Big Horn river, South Dakota, June 25, 1876.

DANIEL WOLSEY VOORHEES, celebrated as "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," was born September 26, 1827, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was two months old his parents removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He grew to manhood on a farm, engaged in all the arduous work pertaining to rural life. In 1845 he entered the Indiana Asbury University, now the De Pauw, from which he graduated in 1849. He took up the study of law at Crawfordsville, and in 1851 began the practice of his profession at Covington, Fountain county, Indiana. He became a law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, in 1852, and in 1856 he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress. In the following year he took up his residence in Terre Haute, Indiana. He was United States district attorney for Indiana from 1857 until 1861, and he had during this period been elected to congress, in 1860. Mr. Voorhees was re-elected to congress in 1862 and 1864, but he was unsuccessful in the election of 1866. However, he was returned to con-

gress in 1868, where he remained until 1874, having been re-elected twice. In 1877 he was appointed United States senator from Indiana to fill a vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Morton, and at the end of the term was elected for the ensuing term, being re-elected in 1885 and in 1891 to the same office. He served with distinction on many of the committees, and took a very prominent part in the discussion of all the important legislation of his time. His death occurred in August, 1891.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, famous as one of the inventors of the telephone, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3rd, 1847. He received his early education in the high school and later he attended the university, and was specially trained to follow his grandfather's profession, that of removing impediments of speech. He emigrated to the United States in 1872, and introduced into this country his father's invention of visible speech in the institutions for deaf-mutes. Later he was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University. He worked for many years during his leisure hours on his telephonic discovery, and finally perfected it and exhibited it publicly, before it had reached the high state of perfection to which he brought it. His first exhibition of it was at the Centennial Exhibition that was held in Philadelphia in 1876. Its success is now established throughout the civilized world. In 1882 Prof. Bell received a diploma and the decoration of the Legion of Honor from the Academy of Sciences of France.

WILLIAM HICKLING PRESCOTT, the justly celebrated historian and author, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, and was born May 4, 1796. He was

the son of Judge William Prescott and the grandson of the hero of Bunker Hill, Colonel William Prescott.

Our subject in 1808 removed with the family to Boston, in the schools of which city he received his early education. He entered Harvard College as a sophomore in 1811, having been prepared at the private classical college of Rev. Dr. J. S. J. Gardiner. The following year he received an injury in his left eye which made study through life a matter of difficulty. He graduated in 1814 with high honors in the classics and belle lettres. He spent several months on the Azores Islands, and later visited England, France and Italy, returning home in 1817. In June, 1818, he founded a social and literary club at Boston for which he edited "The Club Room," a periodical doomed to but a short life. May 4, 1820, he married Miss Susan Amory. He devoted several years after that event to a thorough study of ancient and modern history and literature. As the fruits of his labors he published several well written essays upon French and Italian poetry and romance in the "North American Review." January 19, 1826, he decided to take up his first great historical work, the "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella." To this he gave the labor of ten years, publishing the same December 25, 1837. Although placed at the head of all American authors, so diffident was Prescott of his literary merit that although he had four copies of this work printed for his own convenience, he hesitated a long time before giving it to the public, and it was only by the solicitation of friends, especially of that talented Spanish scholar, George Ticknor, that he was induced to do so. Soon the volumes were translated into French, Italian, Dutch and German, and the work was recognized

throughout the world as one of the most meritorious of historical compositions. In 1843 he published the "Conquest of Mexico," and in 1847 the "Conquest of Peru." Two years later there came from his pen a volume of "Biographical and Critical Miscellanies." Going abroad in the summer of 1850, he was received with great distinction in the literary circles of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Antwerp and Brussels. Oxford University conferred the degree of D. C. L. upon him. In 1855 he issued two volumes of his "History of the Reign of Philip the Second," and a third in 1858. In the meantime he edited Robertson's "Charles the Fifth," adding a history of the life of that monarch after his abdication. Death cut short his work on the remaining volumes of "Philip the Second," coming to him at Boston, Massachusetts, May 28, 1859.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, a noted American commodore, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He saw his first service as a midshipman in the United States navy in April, 1799. He cruised with his father, Captain Christopher Raymond Perry, in the West Indies for about two years. In 1804 he was in the war against Tripoli, and was made lieutenant in 1807. At the opening of hostilities with Great Britain in 1812 he was given command of a fleet of gunboats on the Atlantic coast. At his request he was transferred, a year later, to Lake Ontario, where he served under Commodore Chauncey, and took an active part in the attack on Fort George. He was ordered to fit out a squadron on Lake Erie, which he did, building most of his vessels from the forests along the shore, and by the summer of 1813 he had a fleet of nine vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pennsylvania. September 10th he

attacked and captured the British fleet near Put-in-Bay, thus clearing the lake of hostile ships. His famous dispatch is part of his fame, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours." He co-operated with Gen. Harrison, and the success of the campaign in the northwest was largely due to his victory. The next year he was transferred to the Potomac, and assisted in the defense of Baltimore. After the war he was in constant service with the various squadrons in cruising in all parts of the world. He died of yellow fever on the Island of Trinidad, August 23, 1819. His remains were conveyed to Newport, and buried there, and an imposing obelisk was erected to his memory by the State of Rhode Island. A bronze statue was also erected in his honor, the unveiling taking place in 1885.

JOHN PAUL JONES, though a native of Scotland, was one of America's most noted fighters during the Revolutionary war. He was born July 6, 1747. His father was a gardener, but the young man soon became interested in a seafaring life and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a sea captain engaged in the American trade. His first voyage landed him in Virginia, where he had a brother who had settled there several years prior. The failure of the captain released young Jones from his apprenticeship bonds, and he was engaged as third mate of a vessel engaged in the slave trade. He abandoned this trade after a few years, from his own sense of disgrace. He took passage from Jamaica for Scotland in 1768, and on the voyage both the captain and the mate died and he was compelled to take command of the vessel for the remainder of the voyage. He soon after became master of the vessel. He returned to Virginia about 1773 to settle up the estate

of his brother, and at this time added the name "Jones," having previously been known as John Paul. He settled down in Virginia, but when the war broke out in 1775 he offered his services to congress and was appointed senior lieutenant of the flagship "Alfred," on which he hoisted the American flag with his own hands, the first vessel that had ever carried a flag of the new nation. He was afterward appointed to the command of the "Alfred," and later of the "Providence," in each of which vessels he did good service, as also in the "Ranger," to the command of which he was later appointed. The fight that made him famous, however, was that in which he captured the "Serapis," off the coast of Scotland. He was then in command of the "Bon Homme Richard," which had been fitted out for him by the French government and named by Jones in honor of Benjamin Franklin, or "Good Man Richard," Franklin being author of the publication known as "Poor Richard's Almanac." The fight between the "Richard" and the "Serapis" lasted three hours, all of which time the vessels were at close range, and most of the time in actual contact. Jones' vessel was on fire several times, and early in the engagement two of his guns bursted, rendering the battery useless. Also an envious officer of the Alliance, one of Jones' own fleet, opened fire upon the "Richard" at a critical time, completely disabling the vessel. Jones continued the fight, in spite of counsels to surrender, and after dark the "Serapis" struck her colors, and was hastily boarded by Jones and his crew, while the "Richard" sank, bows first, after the wounded had been taken on board the "Serapis." Most of the other vessels of the fleet of which the "Serapis" was convoy, surrendered, and were taken with the

"Serapis" to France, where Jones was received with greatest honors, and the king presented him with an elegant sword and the cross of the Order of Military Merit. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and made him commander of a new ship, the "America," but the vessel was afterward given to France and Jones never saw active sea service again. He came to America again, in 1787, after the close of the war, and was voted a gold medal by congress. He went to Russia and was appointed rear-admiral and rendered service of value against the Turks, but on account of personal enmity of the favorites of the emperor he was retired on a pension. Failing to collect this, he returned to France, where he died, July 18, 1792.

THOMAS MORAN, the well-known painter of Rocky Mountain scenery, was born in Lancashire, England, in 1837. He came to America when a child, and showing artistic tastes, he was apprenticed to a wood engraver in Philadelphia. Three years later he began landscape painting, and his style soon began to exhibit signs of genius. His first works were water-colors, and though without an instructor he began the use of oils, he soon found it necessary to visit Europe, where he gave particular attention to the works of Turner. He joined the Yellowstone Park exploring expedition and visited the Rocky Mountains in 1871 and again in 1873, making numerous sketches of the scenery. The most noteworthy results were his "Grand Canon of the Yellowstone," and "The Chasm of the Colorado," which were purchased by congress at \$10,000 each, the first of which is undoubtedly the finest landscape painting produced in this country. Mr. Moran has subordinated art to nature, and the subjects he has chosen leave little ground for fault



MR. S. QUAY



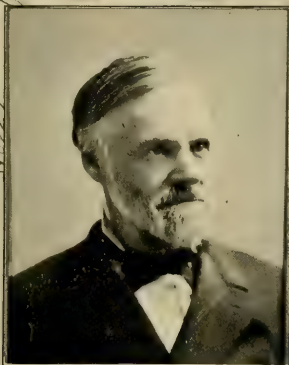
COM. C. VANDERBILT



MR. A. A. PHELPS



WM. M. EVARTS



JOHN SOLOMAN



PETER COOPER



W. B. ALLISON



GEO. W. CHILDS



JAY GOULD

finding on that account. "The Mountain of the Holy Cross," "The Groves Were God's First Temples," "The Cliffs of Green River," "The Children of the Mountain," "The Ripening of the Leaf," and others have given him additional fame, and while they do not equal in grandeur the first mentioned, in many respects from an artistic standpoint they are superior.

LELAND STANFORD was one of the greatest men of the Pacific coast and also had a national reputation. He was born March 9, 1824, in Albany county, New York, and passed his early life on his father's farm. He attended the local schools of the county and at the age of twenty began the study of law. He entered the law office of Wheaton, Doolittle and Hadley, at Albany, in 1845, and a few years later he moved to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he practiced law four years with moderate success. In 1852 Mr. Stanford determined to push further west, and, accordingly went to California, where three of his brothers were established in business in the mining towns. They took Leland into partnership, giving him charge of a branch store at Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. There he developed great business ability and four years later started a mercantile house of his own in San Francisco, which soon became one of the most substantial houses on the coast. On the formation of the Republican party he interested himself in politics, and in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected, by an immense majority, governor of California. Prior to his election as governor he had been chosen president of the newly-organized Central Pacific Railroad Company,

and after leaving the executive chair he devoted all of his time to the construction of the Pacific end of the transcontinental railway. May 10, 1869, Mr. Stanford drove the last spike of the Central Pacific road, thus completing the route across the continent. He was also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. He had but one son, who died of typhoid fever, and as a monument to his child he founded the university which bears his son's name, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. Mr. Stanford gave to this university eighty-three thousand acres of land, the estimated value of which is \$8,000,000, and the entire endowment is \$20,000,000. In 1885 Mr. Stanford was elected United States senator as a Republican, to succeed J. T. Farley, a Democrat, and was re-elected in 1891. His death occurred June 20, 1894, at Palo Alto, California.

STEPHEN DECATUR, a famous commander in the United States navy, was born in Maryland in 1779. He entered the naval service in 1798. In 1804, when the American vessel Philadelphia had been run aground and captured in the harbor of Tripoli, Decatur, at the head of a few men, boarded her and burned her in the face of the guns from the city defenses. For this daring deed he was made captain. He was given command of the frigate United States at the breaking out of the war of 1812, and in October of that year he captured the British frigate Macedonian, and was rewarded with a gold medal by congress. After the close of the war he was sent as commander of a fleet of ten vessels to chastise the dey of Algiers, who was preying upon American commerce with impunity and demanding tribute and ransom for the release of American citizens captured. Decatur

captured a number of Algerian vessels, and compelled the dey to sue for peace. He was noted for his daring and intrepidity, and his coolness in the face of danger, and helped to bring the United States navy into favor with the people and congress as a means of defense and offense in time of war. He was killed in a duel by Commodore Barron, March 12, 1820.

JAMES KNOX POLK, the eleventh president of the United States, 1845 to 1849, was born November 2, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and was the eldest child of a family of six sons. He removed with his father to the Valley of the Duck River, in Tennessee, in 1806. He attended the common schools and became very proficient in the lower branches of education, and supplemented this with a course in the Murfreesboro Academy, which he entered in 1813 and in the autumn of 1815 he became a student in the sophomore class of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, and was graduated in 1818. He then spent a short time in recuperating his health and then proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where he took up the study of law in the office of Felix Grundy. After the completion of his law studies he was admitted to the bar and removed to Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, and started in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Polk was a Jeffersonian "Republican" and in 1823 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. He was a strict constructionist and did not believe that the general government had the power to carry on internal improvements in the states, but deemed it important that it should have that power, and wanted the constitution amended to that effect. But later on he became alarmed lest the general government might

become strong enough to abolish slavery and therefore gave his whole support to the "State's Rights" movement, and endeavored to check the centralization of power in the general government. Mr. Polk was chosen a member of congress in 1825, and held that office until 1839. He then withdrew, as he was the successful gubernatorial candidate of his state. He had become a man of great influence in the house, and, as the leader of the Jackson party in that body, wielded great influence in the election of General Jackson to the presidency. He sustained the president in all his measures and still remained in the house after General Jackson had been succeeded by Martin Van Buren. He was speaker of the house during five sessions of congress. He was elected governor of Tennessee by a large majority and took the oath of office at Nashville, October 4, 1839. He was a candidate for re-election but was defeated by Governor Jones, the Whig candidate. In 1844 the most prominent question in the election was the annexation of Texas, and as Mr. Polk was the avowed champion of this cause he was nominated for president by the pro-slavery wing of the democratic party, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated March 4, 1845. President Polk formed a very able cabinet, consisting of James Buchanan, Robert J. Walker, William L. Marcy, George Bancroft, Cave Johnson, and John Y. Mason. The dispute regarding the Oregon boundary was settled during his term of office and a new department was added to the list of cabinet positions, that of the Interior. The low tariff bill of 1846 was carried and the financial system of the country was reorganized. It was also during President Polk's term that the Mexican war was successfully conducted, which resulted in the acquisition of Califor-

nia and New Mexico. Mr. Polk retired from the presidency March 4, 1849, after having declined a re-nomination, and was succeeded by General Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican war. Mr. Polk retired to private life, to his home in Nashville, where he died at the age of fifty-four on June 9, 1849.

ANNA DICKINSON (Anna Elizabeth Dickinson), a noted lecturer and public speaker, was born at Philadelphia, October 28, 1842. Her parents were Quakers, and she was educated at the Friends' free schools in her native city. She early manifested an inclination toward elocution and public speaking, and when, at the age of 18, she found an opportunity to appear before a national assemblage for the discussion of woman's rights, she at once established her reputation as a public speaker. From 1860 to the close of the war and during the exciting period of reconstruction, she was one of the most noted and influential speakers before the American public, and her popularity was unequaled by that of any of her sex. A few weeks after the defeat and death of Colonel Baker at Ball's Bluff, Anna Dickinson, lecturing in New York, made the remarkable assertion, "Not the incompetency of Colonel Baker, but the treachery of General McClellan caused the disaster at Ball's Bluff." She was hissed and hooted off the stage. A year later, at the same hall and with much the same class of auditors, she repeated the identical words, and the applause was so great and so long continued that it was impossible to go on with her lecture for more than half an hour. The change of sentiment had been wrought by the reverses and dismissal of McClellan and his ambition to succeed Mr. Lincoln as president.

Ten years after the close of the war, Anna

Dickinson was not heard of on the lecture platform, and about that time she made an attempt to enter the dramatic profession, but after appearing a number of times in different plays she was pronounced a failure.

ROBERT J. BURDETTE.—Some personal characteristics of Mr. Burdette were quaintly given by himself in the following words: "Politics? Republican after the strictest sect. Religion? Baptist. Personal appearance? Below medium height, and weigh one hundred and thirty-five pounds, no shillings and no pence. Rich? Not enough to own a yacht. Favorite reading? Poetry and history—know Longfellow by heart, almost. Write for magazines? Have more 'declined with thanks' letters than would fill a trunk. Never able to get into a magazine with a line. Care about it? Mad as thunder. Think about starting a magazine and rejecting everybody's articles except my own." Mr. Burdette was born at Greensborough, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He served through the war of the rebellion under General Banks "on an excursion ticket" as he felicitously described it, "good both ways, conquering in one direction and running in the other, pay going on just the same." He entered into journalism by the gateway of New York correspondence for the "Peoria Transcript," and in 1874 went on the "Burlington Hawkeye" of which he became the managing editor, and the work that he did on this paper made both himself and the paper famous in the world of humor. Mr. Burdette married in 1870, and his wife, whom he called "Her Little Serene Highness," was to him a guiding light until the day of her death, and it was probably the unconscious pathos with which he described her in his work that broke the barriers that had kept him out of the maga-

zines and secured him the acceptance of his "Confessions" by Lippincott some years ago, and brought him substantial fame and recognition in the literary world.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, one of the leading novelists of the present century and author of a number of works that gained for him a place in the hearts of the people, was born March 1, 1837, at Martinsville, Belmont county, Ohio. At the age of three years he accompanied his father, who was a printer, to Hamilton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade. Later he was engaged on the editorial staff of the "Cincinnati Gazette" and the "Ohio State Journal." During 1861-65 he was the United States consul at Venice, and from 1871 to 1878 he was the editor-in-chief of the "Atlantic Monthly." As a writer he became one of the most fertile and readable of authors and a pleasing poet. In 1885 he became connected with "Harper's Magazine." Mr. Howells was author of the list of books that we give below: "Venetian Life," "Italian Journeys," "No Love Lost," "Suburban Sketches," "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," "A Foregone Conclusion," "Dr. Breen's Practice," "A Modern Instance," "The Rise of Silas Lapham," "Tuscan Cities," "Indian Summer," besides many others. He also wrote the "Poem of Two Friends," with J. J. Piatt in 1860, and some minor dramas: "The Drawing Room Car," "The Sleeping Car," etc., that are full of exquisite humor and elegant dialogue.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, and was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in

1838 as class poet, and went to Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated in 1840, and commenced the practice of his profession in Boston, but soon gave his undivided attention to literary labors. Mr. Lowell printed, in 1841, a small volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," edited with Robert Carter; in 1843, "The Pioneer," a literary and critical magazine (monthly), and in 1848 another book of poems, that contained several directed against slavery. He published in 1844 a volume of "Poems" and in 1845 "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," "The Vision of Sir Launfal," "A Fable for Critics," and "The Bigelow Papers," the latter satirical essays in dialect poetry directed against slavery and the war with Mexico. In 1851-52 he traveled in Europe and resided in Italy for a considerable time, and delivered in 1854-55 a course of lectures on the British poets, before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Mr. Lowell succeeded Longfellow in January, 1855, as professor of modern languages and literature at Harvard College, and spent another year in Europe qualifying himself for that post. He edited the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1857 to 1862, and the "North American Review" from 1863 until 1872. From 1864 to 1870 he published the following works: "Fireside Travels," "Under the Willows," "The Commemoration Ode," in honor of the alumni of Harvard who had fallen in the Civil war; "The Cathedral," two volumes of essays; "Among My Books" and "My Study Windows," and in 1867 he published a new series of the "Bigelow Papers." He traveled extensively in Europe in 1872-74, and received in person the degree of D. C. L. at Oxford and that of LL. D. at the University of Cambridge, England. He was also interested in political life and held

many important offices. He was United States minister to Spain in 1877 and was also minister to England in 1880-85. On January 2, 1884, he was elected lord rector of St. Andrew University in Glasgow, Scotland, but soon after he resigned the same. Mr. Lowell's works enjoy great popularity in the United States and England. He died August 12, 1891.

JOSEPH HENRY, one of America's greatest scientists, was born at Albany, New York, December 17, 1797. He was educated in the common schools of the city and graduated from the Albany Academy, where he became a professor of mathematics in 1826. In 1827 he commenced a course of investigation, which he continued for a number of years, and the results produced had great effect on the scientific world. The first success was achieved by producing the electric magnet, and he next proved the possibility of exciting magnetic energy at a distance, and it was the invention of Professor Henry's intensity magnet that first made the invention of electric telegraph a possibility. He made a statement regarding the practicability of applying the intensity magnet to telegraphic uses, in his article to the "American Journal of Science" in 1831. During the same year he produced the first mechanical contrivance ever invented for maintaining continuous motion by means of electro-magnetism, and he also contrived a machine by which signals could be made at a distance by the use of his electro-magnet, the signals being produced by a lever striking on a bell. Some of his electro-magnets were of great power, one carried over a ton and another not less than three thousand six hundred pounds. In 1832 he discovered that secondary currents could be produced in a long conductor by the induction of the

primary current upon itself, and also in the same year he produced a spark by means of a purely magnetic induction. Professor Henry was elected, in 1832, professor of natural philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and in his earliest lectures at Princeton, demonstrated the feasibility of the electric telegraph. He visited Europe in 1837, and while there he had an interview with Professor Wheatstone, the inventor of the needle magnetic telegraph. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, being the first incumbent in that office, which he held until his death. Professor Henry was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1849, and of the National Academy of Sciences. He was made chairman of the lighthouse board of the United States in 1871 and held that position up to the time of his death. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Union College in 1829, and from Harvard University in 1851, and his death occurred May 13, 1878. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the following: "Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism," "American Philosophic Trans," and many articles in the "American Journal of Science," the journal of the Franklin Institute; the proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in the annual reports of the Smithsonian Institution from its foundation.

FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the famous rear-admiral of the Confederate navy during the rebellion, was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He became a United States midshipman in 1815 and was promoted through the various grades of the service and became a captain in 1855. Mr. Buchanan resigned his captaincy in order to join

the Confederate service in 1861 and later he asked to be reinstated, but his request was refused and he then entered into the service of the Confederate government. He was placed in command of the frigate "Merrimac" after she had been fitted up as an ironclad, and had command of her at the time of the battle of Hampton Roads. It was he who had command when the "Merrimac" sunk the two wooden frigates, "Congress" and "Cumberland," and was also in command during part of the historical battle of the "Merrimac" and the "Monitor," where he was wounded and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. He was created rear-admiral in the Confederate service and commanded the Confederate fleet in Mobile bay, which was defeated by Admiral Farragut, August 5, 1864. Mr. Buchanan was in command of the "Tennessee," an ironclad, and during the engagement he lost one of his legs and was taken prisoner in the end by the Union fleet. After the war he settled in Talbot county, Maryland, where he died May 11, 1874.

RICHARD PARKS BLAND, a celebrated American statesman, frequently called "the father of the house," because of his many years of service in the lower house of congress, was born August 19, 1835, near Hartford, Kentucky, where he received a plain academic education. He moved, in 1855, to Missouri, from whence he went overland to California, afterward locating in Virginia City, now in the state of Nevada, but then part of the territory of Utah. While there he practiced law, dabbled in mines and mining in Nevada and California for several years, and served for a time as treasurer of Carson county, Nevada. Mr. Bland returned to Missouri in 1865, where

he engaged in the practice of law at Rolla, Missouri, and in 1869 removed to Lebanon, Missouri. He began his congressional career in 1873, when he was elected as a Democrat to the forty-third congress, and he was regularly re-elected to every congress after that time up to the fifty-fourth, when he was defeated for re-election, but was returned to the fifty-fifth congress as a Silver Democrat. During all his protracted service, while Mr. Bland was always steadfast in his support of democratic measures, yet he won his special renown as the great advocate of silver, being strongly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and on account of his pronounced views was one of the candidates for the presidential nomination of the Democratic party at Chicago in 1896.

FANNY DAVENPORT (F. L. G. Davenport) was of British birth, but she belongs to the American stage. She was the daughter of the famous actor, E. L. Davenport, and was born in London in 1850. She first went on the stage as a child at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, and her entire life was spent upon the stage. She played children's parts at Burton's old theater in Chambers street, and then, in 1862, appeared as the King of Spain in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady." Here she attracted the notice of Augustin Daly, the noted manager, then at the Fifth Avenue theater, who offered her a six weeks' engagement with her father in "London Assurance." She afterwards appeared at the same house in a variety of characters, and her versatility was favorably noticed by the critics. After the burning of the old Fifth Avenue, the present theater of that name was built at Twenty-eighth street, and here Miss Davenport appeared in a play written for her by

Mr. Daly. She scored a great success. She then starred in this play throughout the country, and was married to Mr. Edwin F. Price, an actor of her company, in 1880. In 1882 she went to Paris and purchased the right to produce in America Sardou's great emotional play, "Fedora." It was put on at the Fourteenth Street theater in New York, and in it she won popular favor and became one of the most famous actresses of her time.

HORACE BRIGHAM CLAFLIN, one of the greatest merchants America has produced, was born in Milford, Massachusetts, a son of John Claflin, also a merchant. Young Claflin started his active life as a clerk in his father's store, after having been offered the opportunity of a college education, but with the characteristic promptness that was one of his virtues he exclaimed, "No law or medicine for me." He had set his heart on being a merchant, and when his father retired he and his brother Aaron, and his brother-in-law, Samuel Daniels, conducted the business. Mr. Claflin was not content, however, to run a store in a town like Milford, and accordingly opened a dry goods store at Worcester, with his brother as a partner, but the partnership was dissolved a year later and H. B. Claflin assumed complete control. The business in Worcester had been conducted on orthodox principles, and when Mr. Claflin came there and introduced advertising as a means of drawing trade, he created considerable animosity among the older merchants. Ten years later he was one of the most prosperous merchants. He disposed of his business in Worcester for \$30,000, and went to New York to search for a wider field than that of a shopkeeper. Mr. Claflin and William M. Bulkley started in the dry goods

business there under the firm name of Bulkley & Claflin, in 1843, and Mr. Bulkley was connected with the firm until 1851, when he retired. A new firm was then formed under the name of Claflin, Mellin & Co. This firm succeeded in founding the largest dry goods house in the world, and after weathering the dangers of the civil war, during which the house came very near going under, and was saved only by the superior business abilities of Mr. Claflin, continued to grow. The sales of the firm amounted to over \$72,000,000 a year after the close of the war. Mr. Claflin died November 14, 1885.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (Charlotte Saunders Cushman), one of the most celebrated American actresses, was born in Boston, July 23, 1816. She was descended from one of the earliest Puritan families. Her first attempt at stage work was at the age of fourteen years in a charitable concert given by amateurs in Boston. From this time her advance to the first place on the American lyric stage was steady, until, in 1835, while singing in New Orleans, she suddenly lost control of her voice so far as relates to singing, and was compelled to retire. She then took up the study for the dramatic stage under the direction of Mr. Barton, the tragedian. She soon after made her *debut* as "Lady Macbeth." She appeared in New York in September, 1836, and her success was immediate. Her "Romeo" was almost perfect, and she is the only woman that has ever appeared in the part of "Cardinal Wolsey." She at different times acted as support of Forrest and Macready. Her London engagement, secured in 1845, after many and great discouragements, proved an unqualified success.

Her farewell appearance was at Booth's theater, New York, November 7, 1874, in the part of "Lady Macbeth," and after that performance an Ode by R. H. Stoddard was read, and a body of citizens went upon the stage, and in their name the venerable poet Longfellow presented her with a wreath of laurel with an inscription to the effect that "she who merits the palm should bear it." From the time of her appearance as a modest girl in a charitable entertainment down to the time of final triumph as a tragic queen, she bore herself with as much honor to womanhood as to the profession she represented. Her death occurred in Boston, February 18, 1876. By her profession she acquired a fortune of \$600,000.

NEAL DOW, one of the most prominent temperance reformers our country has known, was born in Portland, Me., March 20, 1804. He received his education in the Friends Seminary, at New Bedford, Massachusetts, his parents being members of that sect. After leaving school he pursued a mercantile and manufacturing career for a number of years. He was active in the affairs of his native city, and in 1839 became chief of the fire department, and in 1851 was elected mayor. He was re-elected to the latter office in 1854. Being opposed to the liquor traffic he was a champion of the project of prohibition, first brought forward in 1839 by James Appleton. While serving his first term as mayor he drafted a bill for the "suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops," which he took to the legislature and which was passed without an alteration. In 1858 Mr. Dow was elected to the legislature. On the outbreak of the Civil war he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Maine Infantry and accompanied General Butler's expedition to New Orleans.

In 1862 he was made brigadier-general. At the battle of Port Hudson May 27, 1863, he was twice wounded, and taken prisoner. He was confined at Libby prison and Mobile nearly a year, when, being exchanged, he resigned, his health having given way under the rigors of his captivity. He made several trips to England in the interests of temperance organization, where he addressed large audiences. He was the candidate of the National Prohibition party for the presidency in 1880, receiving about ten thousand votes. In 1884 he was largely instrumental in the amendment of the constitution of Maine, adopted by an overwhelming popular vote, which forever forbade the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating beverages, and commanding the legislature to enforce the prohibition. He died October 2, 1897.

ZACHARY TAYLOR, twelfth president of the United States, was born in Orange county, Virginia, September 24, 1784. His boyhood was spent on his father's plantation and his education was limited. In 1808 he was made lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and joined his regiment at New Orleans. He was promoted to captain in 1810, and commanded at Fort Harrison, near the present site of Terre Haute, in 1812, where, for his gallant defense, he was brevetted major, attaining full rank in 1814. In 1815 he retired to an estate near Louisville. In 1816 he re-entered the army as major, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and then to colonel. Having for many years been Indian agent over a large portion of the western country, he was often required in Washington to give advice and counsel in matters connected with the Indian bureau. He served through the Black Hawk Indian war of 1832, and in 1837 was ordered to the command of the

army in Florida, where he attacked the Indians in the swamps and brakes, defeated them and ended the war. He was brevetted brigadier-general and made commander-in-chief of the army in Florida. He was assigned to the command of the army of the southwest in 1840, but was soon after relieved of it at his request. He was then stationed at posts in Arkansas. In 1845 he was ordered to prepare to protect and defend Texas boundaries from invasion by Mexicans and Indians. On the annexation of Texas he proceeded with one thousand five hundred men to Corpus Christi, within the disputed territory. After reinforcement he was ordered by the Mexican General Ampudia to retire beyond the Nueces river, with which order he declined to comply. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma followed, and he crossed the Rio Grande and occupied Matamoras May 18th. He was commissioned major-general for this campaign, and in September he advanced upon the city of Monterey and captured it after a hard fight. Here he took up winter quarters, and when he was about to resume activity in the spring he was ordered to send the larger part of his army to reinforce General Scott at Vera Cruz. After leaving garrisons at various points his army was reduced to about five thousand, mostly fresh recruits. He was attacked by the army of Santa Anna at Buena Vista, February 22, 1847, and after a severe fight completely routed the Mexicans. He received the thanks of congress and a gold medal for this victory. He remained in command of the "army of occupation" until winter, when he returned to the United States.

In 1848 General Taylor was nominated by the Whigs for president. He was elected over his two opponents, Cass and Van Buren. Great bitterness was developing in

the struggle for and against the extension of slavery, and the newly acquired territory in the west, and the fact that the states were now equally divided on that question, tended to increase the feeling. President Taylor favored immediate admission of California with her constitution prohibiting slavery, and the admission of other states to be formed out of the new territory as they might elect as they adopted constitutions from time to time. This policy resulted in the "Omnibus Bill," which afterward passed congress, though in separate bills; not, however, until after the death of the soldier-statesman, which occurred July 9, 1850. One of his daughters became the wife of Jefferson Davis.

MELVILLE D. LANDON, better known as "Eli Perkins," author, lecturer and humorist, was born in Eaton, New York, September 7, 1839. He was the son of John Landon and grandson of Rufus Landon, a revolutionary soldier from Litchfield county, Connecticut. Melville was educated at the district school and neighboring academy, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Madison University. He passed two years at the latter, when he was admitted to Union College, and graduated in the class of 1861, receiving the degree of A. M., in 1862. He was, at once, appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington. This being about the time of the breaking out of the war, and before the appearance of any Union troops at the capital, he assisted in the organization of the "Clay Battalion," of Washington. Leaving his clerkship some time later, he took up duties on the staff of General A. L. Chetlain, who was in command at Memphis. In 1864 he resigned from the army and engaged in cotton planting in Arkansas

and Louisiana. In 1867 he went abroad, making the tour of Europe, traversing Russia. While in the latter country his old commander of the "Clay Battalion," General Cassius M. Clay, then United States minister at St. Petersburg, made him secretary of legation. In 1871, on returning to America, he published a history of the Franco-Prussian war, and followed it with numerous humorous writings for the public press under the name of "Eli Perkins," which, with his regular contributions to the "Commercial Advertiser," brought him into notice, and spread his reputation as a humorist throughout the country. He also published "Saratoga in 1891," "Wit, Humor and Pathos," "Wit and Humor of the Age," "Kings of Platform and Pulpit," "Thirty Years of Wit and Humor," "Fun and Fact," and "China and Japan."

LEWIS CASS, one of the most prominent statesman and party leaders of his day, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782. He studied law, and having removed to Zanesville, Ohio, commenced the practice of that profession in 1802. He entered the service of the American government in 1812 and was made a colonel in the army under General William Hull, and on the surrender of Fort Malden by that officer was held as a prisoner. Being released in 1813, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and in 1814 appointed governor of Michigan Territory. After he had held that office for some sixteen years, negotiating, in the meantime, many treaties with the Indians, General Cass was made secretary of war in the cabinet of President Jackson, in 1831. He was, in 1836, appointed minister to France, which office he held for six years. In 1844 he was elected United States senator from

Michigan. In 1846 General Cass opposed the Wilmot Proviso, which was an amendment to a bill for the purchase of land from Mexico, which provided that in any of the territory acquired from that power slavery should not exist. For this and other reasons he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States in 1848, but was defeated by General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, having but one hundred and thirty-seven electoral votes to his opponent's one hundred and sixty-three. In 1849 General Cass was re-elected to the senate of the United States, and in 1854 supported Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill. He became secretary of state in March, 1857, under President Buchanan, but resigned that office in December, 1860. He died June 17, 1866. The published works of Lewis Cass, while not numerous, are well written and display much ability. He was one of the foremost men of his day in the political councils of the Democratic party, and left a reputation for high probity and honor behind him.

DE WITT CLINTON.—Probably there were but few men who were so popular in their time, or who have had so much influence in moulding events as the individual whose name honors the head of this article.

De Witt Clinton was the son of General James Clinton, and a nephew of Governor George Clinton, who was the fourth vice-president of the United States. He was a native of Orange county, New York, born at Little Britain, March 2, 1769. He graduated from Columbia College, in his native state, in 1796, and took up the study of law. In 1790 he became private secretary to his uncle, then governor of New York. He entered public life as a Republican or anti-Federalist, and was elected to the lower

house of the state assembly in 1797, and the senate of that body in 1798. At that time he was looked on as "the most rising man in the Union." In 1801 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1803 he was appointed by the governor and council mayor of the city of New York, then a very important and powerful office. Having been re-appointed, he held the office of mayor for nearly eleven years, and rendered great service to that city. Mr. Clinton served as lieutenant-governor of the state of New York, 1811-13, and was one of the commissioners appointed to examine and survey a route for a canal from the Hudson river to Lake Erie. Differing with President Madison, in relation to the war, in 1812, he was nominated for the presidency against that gentleman, by a coalition party called the Clintonians, many of whom were Federalists. Clinton received eight-nine electoral votes. His course at this time impaired his popularity for a time. He was removed from the mayoralty in 1814, and retired to private life. In 1815 he wrote a powerful argument for the construction of the Erie canal, then a great and beneficent work of which he was the principal promoter. This was in the shape of a memorial to the legislature, which, in 1817, passed a bill authorizing the construction of that canal. The same year he was elected governor of New York, almost unanimously, notwithstanding the opposition of a few who pronounced the scheme of the canal visionary. He was re-elected governor in 1820. He was at this time, also, president of the canal commissioners. He declined a re-election to the gubernatorial chair in 1822 and was removed from his place on the canal board two years later. But he was triumphantly elected to the office of governor that fall, and his pet project,

the Erie canal, was finished the next year. He was re-elected governor in 1826, but died while holding that office, February 11, 1828.

AARON BURR, one of the many brilliant figures on the political stage in the early days of America, was born at Newark, New Jersey, February 6, 1756. He was the son of Aaron and Esther Burr, the former the president of the College of New Jersey, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Edwards, who had been president of the same educational institution. Young Burr graduated at Princeton in 1772. In 1775 he joined the provincial army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. For a time, he served as a private soldier, but later was made an aide on the staff of the unfortunate General Montgomery, in the Quebec expedition. Subsequently he was on the staffs of Arnold, Putnam and Washington, the latter of whom he disliked. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel and commanded a brigade on Monmouth's bloody field. In 1779, on account of feeble health, Colonel Burr resigned from the army. He took up the practice of law in Albany, New York, but subsequently removed to New York City. In 1789 he became attorney-general of that state. In 1791 he was chosen to represent the state of New York in the United States senate and held that position for six years. In 1800 he and Thomas Jefferson were both candidates for the presidency, and there being a tie in the electoral college, each having seventy-three votes, the choice was left to congress, who gave the first place to Jefferson and made Aaron Burr vice-president, as the method then was. In 1804 Mr. Burr and his great rival, Alexander Hamilton, met in a duel, which resulted in the death of the latter, Burr losing thereby con-

siderable political and social influence. He soon embarked in a wild attempt upon Mexico, and as was asserted, upon the southwestern territories of the United States. He was tried for treason at Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, but acquitted, and to avoid importunate creditors, fled to Europe. After a time, in 1812, he returned to New York, where he practiced law, and where he died, September 14, 1836. A man of great ability, brilliant and popular talents, his influence was destroyed by his unscrupulous political actions and immoral private life.

ALBERT GALLATIN, one of the most distinguished statesmen of the early days of the republic, was born at Geneva, Switzerland, January 29, 1761. He was the son of Jean de Gallatin and Sophia A. Rolaz du Rosey Gallatin, representatives of an old patrician family. Albert Gallatin was left an orphan at an early age, and was educated under the care of friends of his parents. He graduated from the University of Geneva in 1779, and declining employment under one of the sovereigns of Germany, came to the struggling colonies, landing in Boston July 14, 1780. Shortly after his arrival he proceeded to Maine, where he served as a volunteer under Colonel Allen. He made advances to the government for the support of the American troops, and in November, 1780, was placed in command of a small fort at Passamaquoddy, defended by a force of militia, volunteers and Indians. In 1783 he was professor of the French language at Harvard University. A year later, having received his patrimony from Europe, he purchased large tracts of land in western Virginia, but was prevented by the Indians from forming the large settlement he proposed, and, in 1786, purchased

a farm in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was a member of the convention to amend the constitution of that state, and united himself with the Republican party, the head of which was Thomas Jefferson. The following year he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was subsequently re-elected. In 1793 he was elected to the United States senate, but could not take his seat on account of not having been a citizen long enough. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin was elected to the representative branch of congress, in which he served three terms. He also took an important position in the suppression of the "whiskey insurrection." In 1801, on the accession of Jefferson to the presidency, Mr. Gallatin was appointed secretary of the treasury. In 1809 Mr. Madison offered him the position of secretary of state, but he declined, and continued at the head of the treasury until 1812, a period of twelve years. He exercised a great influence on the other departments and in the general administration, especially in the matter of financial reform, and recommended measures for taxation, etc., which were passed by congress, and became laws May 24, 1813. The same year he was sent as an envoy extraordinary to Russia, which had offered to mediate between this country and Great Britain, but the latter country refusing the interposition of another power, and agreeing to treat directly with the United States, in 1814, at Ghent, Mr. Gallatin, in connection with his distinguished colleagues, negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. In 1815, in conjunction with Messrs. Adams and Clay, he signed, at London, a commercial treaty between the two countries. In 1816, declining his old post at the head of the treasury, Mr. Gallatin was sent as minister to France, where he remained until 1823.

After a year spent in England as envoy extraordinary, he took up his residence in New York, and from that time held no public office. In 1830 he was chosen president of the council of the University of New York. He was, in 1831, made president of the National bank, which position he resigned in 1839. He died August 12, 1849.

MILLARD FILLMORE, the thirteenth president of the United States, was born of New England parentage in Summer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800. His school education was very limited, but he occupied his leisure hours in study. He worked in youth upon his father's farm in his native county, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a wool carder and cloth dresser. Four years later he was induced by Judge Wood to enter his office at Montville, New York, and take up the study of law. This warm friend, finding young Fillmore destitute of means, loaned him money, but the latter, not wishing to incur a heavy debt, taught school during part of the time and in this and other ways helped maintain himself. In 1822 he removed to Buffalo, New York, and the year following, being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession at East Aurora, in the same state. Here he remained until 1830, having, in the meantime, been admitted to practice in the supreme court, when he returned to Buffalo, where he became the partner of S. G. Haven and N. K. Hall. He entered politics and served in the state legislature from 1829 to 1832. He was in congress in 1833-35 and in 1837-41, where he proved an active and useful member, favoring the views of John Quincy Adams, then battling almost alone the slave-holding party in national politics, and in most of public ques-

tions acted with the Whig party. While chairman of the committee of ways and means he took a leading part in draughting the tariff bill of 1842. In 1844 Mr. Fillmore was the Whig candidate for governor of New York. In 1847 he was chosen comptroller of the state, and abandoning his practice and profession removed to Albany. In 1848 he was elected vice president on the ticket with General Zachary Taylor, and they were inaugurated the following March. On the death of the president, July 9, 1850, Mr. Fillmore was inducted into that office. The great events of his administration were the passage of the famous compromise acts of 1850, and the sending out of the Japan expedition of 1852.

March 4, 1853, having served one term, President Fillmore retired from office, and in 1855 went to Europe, where he received marked attention. On returning home, in 1856, he was nominated for the presidency by the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party, but was defeated, James Buchanan being the successful candidate.

Mr. Fillmore ever afterward lived in retirement. During the conflict of Civil war he was mostly silent. It was generally supposed, however, that his sympathy was with the southern confederacy. He kept aloof from the conflict without any words of cheer to the one party or the other. For this reason he was forgotten by both. He died of paralysis, in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874.

PETER F. ROTHERMEL, one of America's greatest and best-known historical painters, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817, and was of German ancestry. He received his earlier education in his native county, and in Philadelphia

learned the profession of land surveying. But a strong bias toward art drew him away and he soon opened a studio where he did portrait painting. This soon gave place to historical painting, he having discovered the bent of his genius in that direction. Besides the two pictures in the Capitol at Washington—"De Soto Discovering the Mississippi" and "Patrick Henry Before the Virginia House of Burgesses"—Rothermel painted many others, chief among which are: "Columbus Before Queen Isabella," "Martyrs of the Colosseum," "Cromwell Breaking Up Service in an English Church," and the famous picture of the "Battle of Gettysburg." The last named was painted for the state of Pennsylvania, for which Rothermel received the sum of \$25,000, and which it took him four years to plan and to paint. It represents the portion of that historic field held by the First corps, an exclusively Pennsylvania body of men, and was selected by Rothermel for that reason. For many years most of his time was spent in Italy, only returning for short periods. He died at Philadelphia, August 16, 1895.

EDMUND KIRBY SMITH, one of the distinguished leaders upon the side of the south in the late Civil war, was born at St. Augustine, Florida, in 1824. After receiving the usual education he was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in 1845 and entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry. During the Mexican war he was made first lieutenant and captain for gallant conduct at Cerro Gordo and Contreras. From 1849 to 1852 he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. He was transferred to the Second cavalry with the rank of captain in 1855, served on the

frontier, and was wounded in a fight with Comanche Indians in Texas, May 13, 1859. In January, 1861, he became major of his regiment, but resigned April 9th to follow the fortunes of the southern cause. He was appointed brigadier-general in the Confederate army and served in Virginia. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he arrived on the field late in the day, but was soon disabled by a wound. He was made major-general in 1862, and being transferred to East Tennessee, was given command of that department. Under General Braxton Bragg he led the advance in the invasion of Kentucky and defeated the Union forces at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, and advanced to Frankfort. Promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, he was engaged at the battle of Perryville, October 10, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and January 3, 1863. He was soon made general, the highest rank in the service, and in command of the trans-Mississippi department opposed General N. P. Banks in the famous Red River expedition, taking part in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, April 30, 1864, and other engagements of that eventful campaign. He was the last to surrender the forces under his command, which he did May 26, 1865. After the close of the war he located in Tennessee, where he died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS, a famous American statesman, was born December 29, 1833, at Middleton, Massachusetts, where he was reared and received his early education. He went to Kansas in 1858 and joined the free-soil army, and a year after his arrival he was a member of the historical Wyandotte convention, which drafted a free-state constitution. In 1860 he was

made secretary of the territorial council, and in 1861 was secretary of the state senate. The next year he was duly elected to the legitimate state senate from Atchison, where he had made his home. From that time he was the leader of the radical Republican element in the state. He became the editor of the "Atchison Champion" in 1863, which was a "red-hot free-soil Republican organ." In 1862 he was the anti-Lane candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Pomerooy, and took his seat in the forty-third congress and served until the fiftieth. In the forty-ninth congress he succeeded Senator Sherman as president pro tem., which position he held through the fiftieth congress.

BENJAMIN WEST, the greatest of the early American painters, was of English descent and Quaker parentage. He was born in Springfield, Pennsylvania, in 1738. From what source he inherited his genius it is hard to imagine, since the tenets and tendencies of the Quaker faith were not calculated to encourage the genius of art, but at the age of nine years, with no suggestion except that of inspiration, we find him choosing his model from life, and laboring over his first work calculated to attract public notice. It was a representation of a sleeping child in its cradle. The brush with which he painted it was made of hairs which he plucked from the cat's tail, and the colors were obtained from the war paints of friendly Indians, his mother's indigo bag, and ground chalk and charcoal, and the juice of berries; but there were touches in the rude production that he declared in later days were a credit to his best works. The picture attracted notice, for a council was

called at once to pass upon the boy's conduct in thus infringing the laws of the society. There were judges among them who saw in his genius a rare gift and their wisdom prevailed, and the child was given permission to follow his inclination. He studied under a painter named Williams, and then spent some years as a portrait painter with advancing success. At the age of twenty-two he went to Italy, and not until he had perfected himself by twenty-three years of labor in that paradise of art was he satisfied to turn his face toward home. However, he stopped at London, and decided to settle there, sending to America for his intended bride to join him. Though the Revolutionary war was raging, King George III showed the American artist the highest consideration and regard. His remuneration from works for royalty amounted to five thousand dollars per year for thirty years.

West's best known work in America is, perhaps, "The Death of General Wolf." West was one of the thirty-six original members of the Royal academy and succeeded Joshua Reynolds as president, which position he held until his death. His early works were his best, as he ceased to display originality in his later life, conventionality having seriously affected his efforts. He died in 1820.

SAMUEL PORTER JONES, the famous Georgia evangelist, was born October 16, 1847, in Chambers county, Alabama. He did not attend school regularly during his boyhood, but worked on a farm, and went to school at intervals, on account of ill health. His father removed to Cartersville, Georgia, when Mr. Jones was a small boy. He quit school at the age of nineteen and never attended college. The war interfered with his education, which was intended

to prepare him for the legal profession. After the war he renewed his preparation for college, but was compelled to desist from such a course, as his health failed him entirely. Later on, however, he still pursued his legal studies and was admitted to the bar. Soon after this event he went to Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and in a few months removed to Cherokee county, Alabama, where he taught school. In 1869 he returned to Cartersville, Georgia, and arrived in time to see his father die. Immediately after this event he applied for a license to preach, and went to Atlanta, Georgia, to the meeting of the North Georgia Conference of the M. E. church south, which received him on trial. He became an evangelist of great note, and traveled extensively, delivering his sermons in an inimitable style that made him very popular with the masses, his methods of conducting revivals being unique and original and his preaching practical and incisive.

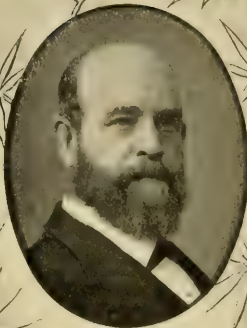
SHELBY MOORE CULLOM, a national character in political affairs and for many years United States senator from Illinois, was born November 22, 1829, at Monticello, Kentucky. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1830 and spent his early years on a farm, but having formed the purpose of devoting himself to the lawyer's profession he spent two years study at the Rock River seminary at Mount Morris, Illinois. In 1853 Mr. Cullom entered the law office of Stuart and Edwards at Springfield, Illinois, and two years later he began the independent practice of law in that city. He took an active interest in politics and was soon elected city attorney of Springfield. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Illinois house of representatives. He identified himself with

the newly formed Republican party and in 1860 was re-elected to the legislature of his state, in which he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed a commission to pass upon and examine the accounts of the United States quartermasters and disbursing officers, composed as follows: Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois; Charles A. Dana, of New York, and Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Mr. Cullom was nominated for congress in 1864, and was elected by a majority of 1,785. In the house of representatives he became an active and aggressive member, was chairman of the committee on territories and served in congress until 1868. Mr. Cullom was returned to the state legislature, of which he was chosen speaker in 1872, and was re-elected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected governor of Illinois and at the end of his term he was chosen for a second term. He was elected United States senator in 1883 and twice re-elected.

RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, an American inventor of much note, was born in Hertford county, North Carolina, September 12, 1818. At an early age he gave promise of an inventive genius. The first emanation from his mind was the invention of a screw for the propulsion of water craft, but on application for a patent, found that he was forestalled but a short time by John Ericsson. Subsequently he invented a machine for sowing wheat in drills, which was used to a great extent throughout the west. He then studied medicine, and in 1847-8 attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College at Laporte, and in 1848-9 at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. He later discovered a method of transmitting power through the medium of compressed air. A



RUSSELL SAGE



HENRY GEORGE



T. F. A. M.



C. M. DEPEW



MARIA A. ANNA



MARSHALL FIELD



GEO. M. PULLMAN



ROBT. GINGERSOLL



S. J. TILDEN

double-acting hemp break was also invented by him. The invention, however, by which Dr. Gatling became best known was the famous machine gun which bears his name. This he brought to light in 1861-62, and on the first trial of it, in the spring of the latter year, two hundred shots per minute were fired from it. After making some improvements which increased its efficiency, it was submitted to severe trials by our government at the arsenals at Frankfort, Washington and Fortress Monroe, and at other points. The gun was finally adopted by our government, as well as by that of Great Britain, Russia and others.

BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, who won a national fame in politics, was born August 11, 1847, in Edgefield county, South Carolina. He received his education in the Oldfield school, where he acquired the rudiments of Latin and Greek, in addition to a good English education. He left school in 1864 to join the Confederate army, but was prevented from doing so by a severe illness, which resulted in the loss of an eye. In 1867 he removed to Florida, but returned in 1868, when he was married and devoted himself to farming. He was chairman of the Democratic organization of his county, but except a few occasional services he took no active part in politics then. Gradually, however, his attention was directed to the depressed condition of the farming interests of his state, and in August, 1885, before a joint meeting of the agricultural society and state grange at Bennettsville, he made a speech in which he set forth the cause of agricultural depression and urged measures of relief. From his active interest in the farming class he was styled the "Agricultural Moses." He advocated an industrial school for women and for a separate agri-

cultural college, and in 1887 he secured a modification in the final draft of the will of Thomas G. Clemson, which resulted in the erection of the Clemson Agricultural College at Fort Hill. In 1890 he was chosen governor on the Democratic ticket, and carried the election by a large majority. Governor Tillman was inaugurated December 4, 1890. Mr. Tillman was next elected to the United States senate from South Carolina, and gained a national reputation by his fervid oratory.

GEORGE DENISON PRENTICE.—No journalist of America was so celebrated in his time for the wit, spice, and vigor of his writing, as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. From Atlantic to Pacific he was well known by his witticism as well as by strength and force of his editorials. He was a native of Preston, Connecticut, born December 18, 1802. After laying the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, he entered Brown University, from which he was graduated in 1823. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar in 1829. During part of his time he was editor of the "New England Weekly Review," a position which he relinquished to go south and was succeeded by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet.

On arriving in Louisville, whither he had gone to gather items for his history of Henry Clay, Mr. Prentice became identified with the "Louisville Journal," which, under his hands, became one of the leading Whig newspapers of the country. At the head of this he remained until the day of his death. This latter event occurred January 22, 1870, and he was succeeded in the control of the "Journal" by Colonel Henry Watterson.

Mr. Prentice was an author of considerable celebrity, chief among his works being

"The Life of Henry Clay," and "Prentissana," a collection of wit and humor, that passed through several large editions.

SAM. HOUSTON, in the opinion of some critics one of the most remarkable men who ever figured in American history, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia, born March 2, 1793. Early in life he was left in destitute circumstances by the death of his father, and, with his mother, removed to Tennessee, then almost a boundless wilderness. He received but little education, spending the most of his time among the Cherokee Indians. Part of the time of his residence there Houston acted as clerk for a trader and also taught one of the primitive schools of the day. In 1813 he enlisted as private in the United States army and was engaged under General Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians. When peace was made Houston was a lieutenant, but he resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. After holding some minor offices he was elected member of congress from Tennessee. This was in 1823. He retained this office until 1827, when he was chosen governor of the state. In 1829, resigning that office before the expiration of his term, Sam Houston removed to Arkansas, and made his home among the Cherokees, becoming the agent of that tribe and representing their interests at Washington. On a visit to Texas, just prior to the election of delegates to a convention called for the purpose of drawing up a constitution previous to the admission of the state into the Mexican union, he was unanimously chosen a delegate. The convention framed the constitution, but, it being rejected by the government of Mexico, and the petition for admission to the Confederacy denied and the Texans told by the

president of the Mexican union to give up their arms, bred trouble. It was determined to resist this demand. A military force was soon organized, with General Houston at the head of it. War was prosecuted with great vigor, and with varying success, but at the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, the Mexicans were defeated and their leader and president, Santa Anna, captured. Texas was then proclaimed an independent republic, and in October of the same year Houston was inaugurated president. On the admission of Texas to the Federal Union, in 1845, Houston was elected senator, and held that position for twelve years. Opposing the idea of secession, he retired from political life in 1861, and died at Huntsville, Texas, July 25, 1863.

ELI WHITNEY, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, December 8, 1765. After his graduation from Yale College, he went to Georgia, where he studied law, and lived with the family of the widow of General Nathaniel Greene. At that time the only way known to separate the cotton seed from the fiber was by hand, making it extremely slow and expensive, and for this reason cotton was little cultivated in this country. Mrs. Greene urged the inventive Whitney to devise some means for accomplishing this work by machinery. This he finally succeeded in doing, but he was harassed by attempts to defraud him by those who had stolen his ideas. He at last formed a partnership with a man named Miller, and they began the manufacture of the machines at Washington, Georgia, in 1795. The success of his invention was immediate, and the legislature of South Carolina voted the sum of \$50,000 for his idea. This sum he had great difficulty in collecting, after years of

litigation and delay. North Carolina allowed him a royalty, and the same was agreed to by Tennessee, but was never paid.

While his fame rests upon the invention of the cotton-gin, his fortune came from his improvements in the manufacture and construction of firearms. In 1798 the United States government gave him a contract for this purpose, and he accumulated a fortune from it. The town of Whitneyville, Connecticut, was founded by this fortune. Whitney died at New Haven, Connecticut, January 8, 1825.

The cotton-gin made the cultivation of cotton profitable, and this led to rapid introduction of slavery in the south. His invention thus affected our national history in a manner little dreamed of by the inventor.

LESTER WALLACK (John Lester Wallack), for many years the leading light comedian upon the American stage, was the son of James W. Wallack, the "Brummell of the Stage." Both father and son were noted for their comeliness of feature and form. Lester Wallack was born in New York, January 1, 1819. He received his education in England, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1848 at the New Broadway theater, New York. He acted light comedy parts, and also occasionally in romantic plays like *Monte Cristo*, which play made him his fame. He went to England and played under management of such men as Hamblin and Burton, and then returned to New York with his father, who opened the first Wallack's theater, at the corner of Broome and Broadway, in 1852. The location was afterward changed to Thirteenth and Broadway, in 1861, and later to its present location, Broadway and Thirteenth, in 1882. The elder Wallack died in 1864, after which Lester assumed

management, jointly with Theodore Moss. Lester Wallack was commissioned in the queen's service while in England, and there he also married a sister to the famous artist, the late John Everett Millais. While Lester Wallack never played in the interior cities, his name was as familiar to the public as that of our greatest stars. He died September 6, 1888, at Stamford, Connecticut.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, the palace car magnate, inventor, multi-millionaire and manufacturer, may well be classed among the remarkable self-made men of the century. He was born March 3, 1831, in Chautauqua county, New York. His parents were poor, and his education was limited to what he could learn of the rudimentary branches in the district school. At the age of fourteen he went to work as clerk for a country merchant. He kept this place three years, studying at night. When seventeen he went to Albion, New York, and worked for his brother, who kept a cabinet shop there. Five years later he went into business for himself as contractor for moving buildings along the line of the Erie canal, which was then being widened by the state, and was successful in this. In 1858 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the business of moving and raising houses. The work was novel there then and he was quite successful. About this time the discomfort attendant on traveling at night attracted his attention. He reasoned that the public would gladly pay for comfortable sleeping accommodations. A few sleeping cars were in use at that time, but they were wretchedly crude, uncomfortable affairs. In 1859 he bought two old day coaches from the Chicago & Alton road and remodeled them something like the general plan of the sleeping-

cars of the present day. They were put into service on the Chicago & Alton and became popular at once. In 1863 he built the first sleeping-car resembling the Pullman cars of to-day. It cost \$18,000 and was the "Pioneer." After that the Pullman Palace Car Company prospered. It had shops at different cities. In 1880 the Town of Pullman was founded by Mr. Pullman and his company, and this model manufacturing community is known all over the world. Mr. Pullman died October 19, 1897.

JAMES E. B. STUART, the most famous cavalry leader of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war, was born in Patrick county, Virginia, in 1833. On graduating from the United States Military Academy, West Point, in 1854, he was assigned, as second lieutenant, to a regiment of mounted rifles, receiving his commission in October. In March, 1855, he was transferred to the newly organized First cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant the following December, and to captain April 22, 1861. Taking the side of the south, May 14, 1861, he was made colonel of a Virginia cavalry regiment, and served as such at Bull Run. In September, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and major-general early in 1862. On the reorganization of the Army of Northern Virginia, in June of the latter year, when R. E. Lee assumed command, General Stuart made a reconnaissance with one thousand five hundred cavalry and four guns, and in two days made the circuit of McClellan's army, producing much confusion and gathering useful information, and losing but one man. August 25, 1862, he captured part of Pope's headquarters' train, including that general's private baggage and official correspondence, and the next night, in a

descent upon Manassas, capturing immense quantities of commissary and quartermaster store, eight guns, a number of locomotives and a few hundred prisoners. During the invasion of Maryland, in September, 1862, General Stuart acted as rear guard, resisting the advance of the Federal cavalry at South Mountain, and at Antietam commanded the Confederate left. Shortly after he crossed the Potomac, making a raid as far as Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. In the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, General Stuart's command was on the extreme right of the Confederate line. At Chancellorsville, after "Stonewall" Jackson's death and the wounding of General A. P. Hill, General Stuart assumed command of Jackson's corps, which he led in the severe contest of May 3, 1863. Early in June, the same year, a large force of cavalry was gathered under Stuart, at Culpepper, Virginia, which, advancing to join General Lee in his invasion of Pennsylvania, was met at Brandy Station, by two divisions of cavalry and two brigades of infantry, under General John I. Gregg, and driven back. During the movements of the Gettysburg campaign he rendered important services. In May, 1864, General Stuart succeeded, by a detour, in placing himself between Richmond and Sheridan's advancing column, and at Yellow Tavern was attacked in force. During the fierce conflict that ensued General Stuart was mortally wounded, and died at Richmond, May 11, 1864.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, the fourteenth president of the United States—from 1853 until 1857—was born November 23, 1804, at Hillsboro, New Hampshire. He came of old revolutionary stock and his father was a governor of the state. Mr. Pierce entered Bowdoin College in 1820,

was graduated in 1824, and took up the study of law in the office of Judge Woodbury, and later he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Pierce practiced his profession with varying successes in his native town and also in Concord. He was elected to the state legislature in 1833 and served in that body until 1837, the last two years of his term serving as speaker of the house. He was elected to the United States senate in 1837, just as President Van Buren began his term of office. Mr. Pierce served until 1842, and many times during Polk's term he declined important public offices. During the war with Mexico Mr. Pierce was appointed brigadier-general, and he embarked with a portion of his troops at Newport, Rhode Island, May 27, 1847, and went with them to the field of battle. He served through the war and distinguished himself by his skill, bravery and excellent judgment. When he reached his home in his native state he was received coldly by the opponents of the war, but the advocates of the war made up for his cold reception by the enthusiastic welcome which they accorded him. Mr. Pierce resumed the practice of his profession, and in the political strife that followed he gave his support to the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party. The Democratic convention met in Baltimore, June 12, 1852, to nominate a candidate for the presidency, and they continued in session four days, and in thirty-five ballots no one had secured the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Pierce had not received a vote as yet, until the Virginia delegation brought his name forward, and finally on the forty-ninth ballot Mr. Pierce received 282 votes and all the other candidates eleven. His opponent on the Whig ticket was General Winfield Scott, who only received the electoral votes of four

states. Mr. Pierce was inaugurated president of the United States March 4, 1853, with W. R. King as vice president, and the following named gentlemen were afterward chosen to fill the positions in the cabinet: William S. Marcy, James Guthrie, Jefferson Davis, James C. Dobbin, Robert McClelland, James Campbell and Caleb Cushing. During the administration of President Pierce the Missouri compromise law was repealed, and all the territories of the Union were thrown open to slavery, and the disturbances in Kansas occurred. In 1857 he was succeeded in the presidency by James Buchanan, and retired to his home in Concord, New Hampshire. He always cherished his principles of slavery, and at the outbreak of the rebellion he was an adherent of the cause of the Confederacy. He died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869.

JAMES B. WEAVER, well known as a leader of the Greenback and later of the Populist party, was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received his earlier education in the schools of his native town, and entered the law department of the Ohio University, at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1854. Removing to the growing state of Iowa, he became connected with "The Iowa Tribune," at the state capital, Des Moines, as one of its editors. He afterward practiced law and was elected district attorney for the second judicial district of Iowa, on the Republican ticket in 1866, which office he held for a short time. In 1867 Mr. Weaver was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the first district of Iowa, and filled that position until sometime in 1873. He was elected and served in the forty-sixth congress. In 1880 the National or Greenback party in convention at Chicago, nominated James B. Weaver as

its candidate for the presidency. By a union of the Democratic and National parties in his district, he was elected to the forty-ninth congress, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1886. Mr. Weaver was conceded to be a very fluent speaker, and quite active in all political work. On July 4, 1892, at the National convention of the People's party, General James B. Weaver was chosen as the candidate for president of that organization, and during the campaign that followed, gained a national reputation.

ANTHONY JOSEPH DREXEL, one of the leading bankers and financiers of the United States, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was the son of Francis M. Drexel, who had established the large banking institution of Drexel & Co., so well known. The latter was a native of Dornbirn, in the Austrian Tyrol. He studied languages and fine arts at Turin, Italy. On returning to his mountain home, in 1809, and finding it in the hands of the French, he went to Switzerland and later to Paris. In 1812, after a short visit home, he went to Berlin, where he studied painting until 1817, in which year he emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia. A few years later he went to Chili and Peru, where he executed some fine portraits of notable people, including General Simon Bolivar. After spending some time in Mexico, he returned to Philadelphia, and engaged in the banking business. In 1837 he founded the house of Drexel & Co. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by his two sons, Anthony J. and Francis A. His son, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., entered the bank when he was thirteen years of age, before he was through with his schooling, and after that the history of the banking business of

which he was the head, was the history of his life. The New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. was established in 1850; the Paris house, Drexel, Harjes & Co., in 1867. The Drexel banking houses have supplied and placed hundreds of millions of dollars in government, corporation, railroad and other loans and securities. The reputation of the houses has always been held on the highest plane. Mr. Drexel founded and heavily endowed the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, an institution to furnish better and wider avenues of employment to young people of both sexes. It has departments of arts, science, mechanical arts and domestic economy. Mr. Drexel, Jr., departed this life June 30, 1893.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, inventor of the recording telegraph instrument, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale College in 1810, and took up art as his profession. He went to London with the great American painter, Washington Allston, and studied in the Royal Academy under Benjamin West. His "Dying Hercules," his first effort in sculpture, took the gold medal in 1813. He returned to America in 1815 and continued to pursue his profession. He was greatly interested in scientific studies, which he carried on in connection with other labors. He founded the National Academy of Design and was many years its president. He returned to Europe and spent three years in study in the art centers, Rome, Florence, Venice and Paris. In 1832 he returned to America and while on the return voyage the idea of a recording telegraph apparatus occurred to him, and he made a drawing to represent his conception. He was the first to occupy the chair of fine arts in the University of New

York City, and in 1835 he set up his rude instrument in his room in the university. But it was not until after many years of discouragement and reverses of fortune that he finally was successful in placing his invention before the public. In 1844, by aid of the United States government, he had constructed a telegraph line forty miles in length from Washington to Baltimore. Over this line the test was made, and the first telegraphic message was flashed May 24, 1844, from the United States supreme court rooms to Baltimore. It read, "What hath God wrought!" His fame and fortune were established in an instant. Wealth and honors poured in upon him from that day. The nations of Europe vied with each other in honoring the great inventor with medals, titles and decorations, and the learned societies of Europe hastened to enroll his name upon their membership lists and confer degrees. In 1858 he was the recipient of an honor never accorded to an inventor before. The ten leading nations of Europe, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, appointed representatives to an international congress, which convened at Paris for the special purpose of expressing gratitude of the nations, and they voted him a present of 400,000 francs.

Professor Morse was present at the unveiling of a bronze statue erected in his honor in Central Park, New York, in 1871. His last appearance in public was at the unveiling of the statue of Benjamin Franklin in New York in 1872, when he made the dedicatory speech and unveiled the statue. He died April 2, 1872, in the city of New York.

MORRISON REMICH WAITE, seventh chief justice of the United States, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816. He was a graduate from Yale Col-

lege in 1837, in the class with William M. Evarts. His father was judge of the supreme court of errors of the state of Connecticut, and in his office young Waite studied law. He subsequently removed to Ohio, and was elected to the legislature of that state in 1849. He removed from Maumee City to Toledo and became a prominent legal light in that state. He was nominated as a candidate for congress repeatedly but declined to run, and also declined a place on the supreme bench of the state. He won great distinction for his able handling of the Alabama claims at Geneva, before the arbitration tribunal in 1871, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States in 1874 on the death of Judge Chase. When, in 1876, electoral commissioners were chosen to decide the presidential election controversy between Tilden and Hayes, Judge Waite refused to serve on that commission.

His death occurred March 23, 1888.

ELISHA KENT KANE was one of the distinguished American explorers of the unknown regions of the frozen north, and gave to the world a more accurate knowledge of the Arctic zone. Dr. Kane was born February 3, 1820, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and took his medical degree in 1843. He entered the service of the United States navy, and was physician to the Chinese embassy. Dr. Kane traveled extensively in the Levant, Asia and Western Africa, and also served in the Mexican war, in which he was severely wounded. His first Arctic expedition was under De Haven in the first Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850. He commanded the second Grinnell expedition

in 1853-55, and discovered an open polar sea. For this expedition he received a gold medal and other distinctions. He published a narrative of his first polar expedition in 1853, and in 1856 published two volumes relating to his second polar expedition. He was a man of active, enterprising and courageous spirit. His health, which was always delicate, was impaired by the hardships of his Arctic expeditions, from which he never fully recovered and from which he died February 16, 1857, at Havana.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was a daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret Livingston, and was born November 12, 1815, at Johnstown, New York. She was educated at the Johnstown Academy, where she studied with a class of boys, and was fitted for college at the age of fifteen, after which she pursued her studies at Mrs. Willard's Seminary, at Troy. Her attention was called to the disabilities of her sex by her own educational experiences, and through a study of Blackstone, Story, and Kent. Miss Cady was married to Henry B. Stanton in 1840, and accompanied him to the world's anti-slavery convention in London. While there she made the acquaintance of Lucretia Mott. Mrs. Stanton resided at Boston until 1847, when the family moved to Seneca Falls, New York, and she and Lucretia Mott signed the first call for a woman's rights convention. The meeting was held at her place of residence July 19-20, 1848. This was the first occasion of a formal claim of suffrage for women that was made. Mrs. Stanton addressed the New York legislature, in 1854, on the rights of married women, and in 1860, in advocacy of the granting of divorce for drunkenness. She also addressed the legislature and the constitutional con-

vention, and maintained that during the revision of the constitution the state was resolved into its original elements, and that all citizens had, therefore, a right to vote for the members of that convention. After 1869 Mrs. Stanton frequently addressed congressional committees and state constitutional conventions, and she canvassed Kansas, Michigan, and other states when the question of woman suffrage was submitted in those states. Mrs. Stanton was one of the editors of the "Revolution," and most of the calls and resolutions for conventions have come from her pen. She was president of the national committee, also of the Woman's Loyal League, and of the National Association, for many years.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, a great American jurist, was born in Connecticut in 1805. He entered Williams College when sixteen years old, and commenced the study of law in 1825. In 1828 he was admitted to the bar, and went to New York, where he soon came into prominence before the bar of that state. He entered upon the labor of reforming the practice and procedure, which was then based upon the common law practice of England, and had become extremely complicated, difficult and uncertain in its application. His first paper on this subject was published in 1839, and after eight years of continuous efforts in this direction, he was appointed one of a commission by New York to reform the practice of that state. The result was embodied in the two codes of procedure, civil and criminal, the first of which was adopted almost entire by the state of New York, and has since been adopted by more than half the states in the Union, and became the basis of the new practice and procedure in England, contained in the Judicature act. He

was later appointed chairman of a new commission to codify the entire body of laws. This great work employed many years in its completion, but when finished it embraced a civil, penal, and political code, covering the entire field of American laws, statutory and common. This great body of law was adopted by California and Dakota territory in its entirety, and many other states have since adopted its substance. In 1867 the British Association for Social Science heard a proposition from Mr. Field to prepare an international code. This led to the preparation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which was in fact a complete body of international laws, and introduced the principle of arbitration. Other of his codes of the state of New York have since been adopted by that state.

In addition to his great works on law, Mr. Field indulged his literary tastes by frequent contributions to general literature, and his articles on travels, literature, and the political questions of the hour gave him rank with the best writers of his time. His father was the Rev. David Dudley Field, and his brothers were Cyrus W. Field, Rev. Henry Martin Field, and Justice Stephen J. Field of the United States supreme court. David Dudley Field died at New York, April 13, 1894.

HENRY M. TELLER, a celebrated American politician, and secretary of the interior under President Arthur, was born May 23, 1830, in Allegany county, New York. He was of Hollandish ancestry and received an excellent education, after which he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the state of New York. Mr. Teller removed to Illinois in January, 1858, and practiced for three years in that state. From thence he moved to Colorado

in 1861 and located at Central City, which was then one of the principal mining towns in the state. His exceptional abilities as a lawyer soon brought him into prominence and gained for him a numerous and profitable clientage. In politics he affiliated with the Republican party, but declined to become a candidate for office until the admission of Colorado into the Union as a state, when he was elected to the United States senate. Mr. Teller drew the term ending March 4, 1877, but was re-elected December 11, 1876, and served until April 17, 1882, when he was appointed by President Arthur as secretary of the interior. He accepted a cabinet position with reluctance, and on March 3, 1885, he retired from the cabinet, having been elected to the senate a short time before to succeed Nathaniel P. Hill. Mr. Teller took his seat on March 4, 1885, in the senate, to which he was afterward re-elected. He served as chairman on the committee of pensions, patents, mines and mining, and was also a member of committees on claims, railroads, privileges and elections and public lands. Mr. Teller came to be recognized as one of the ablest advocates of the silver cause. He was one of the delegates to the Republican National convention at St. Louis in 1896, in which he took an active part and tried to have a silver plank inserted in the platform of the party. Failing in this he felt impelled to bolt the convention, which he did and joined forces with the great silver movement in the campaign which followed, being recognized in that campaign as one of the most able and eminent advocates of "silver" in America.

JOHN ERICSSON, an eminent inventor and machinist, who won fame in America, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803. In early childhood he evinced a decided in-

clination to mechanical pursuits, and at the age of eleven he was appointed to a cadetship in the engineer corps, and at the age of seventeen was promoted to a lieutenancy. In 1826 he introduced a "flame engine," which he had invented, and offered it to English capitalists, but it was found that it could be operated only by the use of wood for fuel. Shortly after this he resigned his commission in the army of Sweden, and devoted himself to mechanical pursuits. He discovered and introduced the principle of artificial draughts in steam boilers, and received a prize of two thousand five hundred dollars for his locomotive, the "Novelty," which attained a great speed, for that day. The artificial draught effected a great saving in fuel and made unnecessary the huge smoke-stacks formerly used, and the principle is still applied, in modified form, in boilers. He also invented a steam fire-engine, and later a hot-air engine, which he attempted to apply in the operation of his ship, "Ericsson," but as it did not give the speed required, he abandoned it, but afterwards applied it to machinery for pumping, hoisting, etc.

Ericsson was first to apply the screw propeller to navigation. The English people not receiving this new departure readily, Ericsson came to America in 1839, and built the United States steamer, "Princeton," in which the screw-propeller was utilized, the first steamer ever built in which the propeller was under water, out of range of the enemy's shots. The achievement which gave him greatest renown, however, was the ironclad vessel, the "Monitor," an entirely new type of vessel, which, in March, 1862, attacked the Confederate monster ironclad ram, "Virginia," and after a fierce struggle, compelled her to withdraw from Hampton Roads for repairs. After the war

one of his most noted inventions was his vessel, "Destroyer," with a submarine gun, which carried a projectile torpedo. In 1886 the king of Spain conferred on him the grand cross of the Order of Naval Merit. He died in March, 1889, and his body was transferred, with naval honors, to the country of his birth.

JAMES BUCHANAN, the fifteenth president of the United States, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Franklin county, April 23, 1791. He was of Irish ancestry, his father having come to this country in 1783, in quite humble circumstances, and settled in the western part of the Keystone state.

James Buchanan remained in his secluded home for eight years, enjoying but few social or intellectual advantages. His parents were industrious and frugal, and prospered, and, in 1799, the family removed to Mercersburg Pennsylvania, where he was placed in school. His progress was rapid, and in 1801 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, where he took his place among the best scholars in the institution. In 1809 he graduated with the highest honors in his class. He was then eighteen, tall, graceful and in vigorous health. He commenced the study of law at Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1812. He rose very rapidly in his profession and took a stand with the ablest of his fellow lawyers. When but twenty-six years old he successfully defended, unaided by counsel, one of the judges of the state who was before the bar of the state senate under articles of impeachment.

During the war of 1812-15, Mr. Buchanan sustained the government with all his power, eloquently urging the vigorous prosecution of the war, and enlisted as a private

volunteer to assist in repelling the British who had sacked and burned the public buildings of Washington and threatened Baltimore. At that time Buchanan was a Federalist, but the opposition of that party to the war with Great Britain and the alien and sedition laws of John Adams, brought that party into disrepute, and drove many, among them Buchanan, into the Republican, or anti-Federalist ranks. He was elected to congress in 1828. In 1831 he was sent as minister to Russia, and upon his return to this country, in 1833, was elevated to the United States senate, and remained in that position for twelve years. Upon the accession of President Polk to office he made Mr. Buchanan secretary of state. Four years later he retired to private life, and in 1853 he was honored with the mission to England. In 1856 the national Democratic convention nominated him for the presidency and he was elected. It was during his administration that the rising tide of the secession movement overtook the country. Mr. Buchanan declared that the national constitution gave him no power to do anything against the movement to break up the Union. After his succession by Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Buchanan retired to his home at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, where he died June 1, 1868.

JOHAN HARVARD, the founder of the Harvard University, was born in England about the year 1608. He received his education at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and came to America in 1637, settling in Massachusetts. He was a non-conformist minister, and a tract of land was set aside for him in Charlestown, near Boston. He was at once appointed one of a committee to formulate a body of laws for the colony. One year before his arrival in the colony

the general court had voted the sum of four hundred pounds toward the establishment of a school or college, half of which was to be paid the next year. In 1637 preliminary plans were made for starting the school. In 1638 John Harvard, who had shown great interest in the new institution of learning proposed, died, leaving his entire property, about twice the sum originally voted, to the school, together with three hundred volumes as a nucleus for a library. The institution was then given the name of Harvard, and established at Newton (now Cambridge), Massachusetts. It grew to be one of the two principal seats of learning in the new world, and has maintained its reputation since. It now consists of twenty-two separate buildings, and its curriculum embraces over one hundred and seventy elective courses, and it ranks among the great universities of the world.

ROGER BROOKE TANEY, a noted jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777. He graduated from Dickinson College at the age of eighteen, took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. He was chosen to the legislature from his county, and in 1801 removed to Frederick, Maryland. He became United States senator from Maryland in 1816, and took up his permanent residence in Baltimore a few years later. In 1824 he became an ardent admirer and supporter of Andrew Jackson, and upon Jackson's election to the presidency, was appointed attorney general of the United States. Two years later he was appointed secretary of the treasury, and after serving in that capacity for nearly one year, the senate refused to confirm the appointment. In 1835, upon the death of

Chief-justice Marshall, he was appointed to that place, and a political change having occurred in the make up of the senate, he was confirmed in 1836. He presided at his first session in January of the following year.

The case which suggests itself first to the average reader in connection with this jurist is the celebrated "Dred Scott" case, which came before the supreme court for decision in 1856. In his opinion, delivered on behalf of a majority of the court, one remarkable statement occurs as a result of an exhaustive survey of the historical grounds, to the effect that "for more than a century prior to the adoption of the constitution they (Africans) had been regarded so far inferior that they had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Judge Taney retained the office of chief justice until his death, in 1864.

JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.—This gentleman had a world-wide reputation as an historian, which placed him in the front rank of the great men of America. He was born April 15, 1814, at Dorchester, Massachusetts, was given a thorough preparatory education and then attended Harvard, from which he was graduated in 1831. He also studied at Gottingen and Berlin, read law and in 1836 was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg, and in 1866-67 served as United States minister to Austria, serving in the same capacity during 1869 and 1870 to England. In 1856, after long and exhaustive research and preparation, he published in London "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." It embraced three volumes and immediately attracted great attention throughout Europe and America as a work of unusual merit. From 1861 to

1868 he produced "The History of the United Netherlands," in four volumes. Other works followed, with equal success, and his position as one of the foremost historians and writers of his day was firmly established. His death occurred May 29, 1877.

ELIAS HOWE, the inventor of the sewing machine, well deserves to be classed among the great and noted men of America. He was the son of a miller and farmer and was born at Spencer, Massachusetts, July 9, 1819. In 1835 he went to Lowell and worked there, and later at Boston, in the machine shops. His first sewing machine was completed in 1845, and he patented it in 1846, laboring with the greatest persistency in spite of poverty and hardships, working for a time as an engine driver on a railroad at pauper wages and with broken health. He then spent two years of unsuccessful exertion in England, striving in vain to bring his invention into public notice and use. He returned to the United States in almost hopeless poverty, to find that his patent had been violated. At last, however, he found friends who assisted him financially, and after years of litigation he made good his claims in the courts in 1854. His invention afterward brought him a large fortune. During the Civil war he volunteered as a private in the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers, and served for some time. During his life time he received the cross of the Legion of Honor and many other medals. His death occurred October 3, 1867, at Brooklyn, New York.

PHILLIPS BROOKS, celebrated as an eloquent preacher and able pulpit orator, was born in Boston on the 13th day of December, 1835. He received excellent

educational advantages, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. Early in life he decided upon the ministry as his life work and studied theology in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1859 he was ordained and the same year became pastor of the Church of the Advent, in Philadelphia. Three years later he assumed the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, where he remained until 1870. At the expiration of that time he accepted the pastoral charge of Trinity Church in Boston, where his eloquence and ability attracted much attention and built up a powerful church organization. Dr. Brooks also devoted considerable time to lecturing and literary work and attained prominence in these lines.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON, a statesman of national reputation and one of the leaders of the Republican party, was born March 2, 1829, at Perry, Ohio. He grew up on his father's farm, which he assisted in cultivating, and attended the district school. When sixteen years old he went to the academy at Wooster, and subsequently spent a year at the Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He next taught school and spent another year at the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio. Mr. Allison then took up the study of law at Wooster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1851, and soon obtained a position as deputy county clerk. His political leanings were toward the old line Whigs, who afterward laid the foundation of the Republican party. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1856, in the campaign of which he supported Fremont for president.

Mr. Allison removed to Dubuque, Iowa, in the following year. He rapidly rose to prominence at the bar and in politics. In

1860 he was chosen as a delegate to the Republican convention held in Chicago, of which he was elected one of the secretaries. At the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed on the staff of the governor. His congressional career opened in 1862, when he was elected to the thirty-eighth congress; he was re-elected three times, serving from March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1871. He was a member of the ways and means committee a good part of his term. His career in the United States senate began in 1873, and he rapidly rose to eminence in national affairs, his service of a quarter of a century in that body being marked by close fealty to the Republican party. He twice declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by Garfield and Harrison, and his name was prominently mentioned for the presidency at several national Republican conventions.

MARY ASHTON LIVERMORE, lecturer and writer, was born in Boston, December 19, 1821. She was the daughter of Timothy Rice, and married D. P. Livermore, a preacher of the Universalist church. She contributed able articles to many of the most noted periodicals of this country and England. During the Civil war she labored zealously and with success on behalf of the sanitary commission which played so important a part during that great struggle. She became editor of the "Woman's Journal," published at Boston in 1870.

She held a prominent place as a public speaker and writer on woman's suffrage, temperance, social and religious questions, and her influence was great in every cause she advocated.

JOHN B. GOUGH, a noted temperance lecturer, who won his fame in America, was born in the village of Sandgate, Kent,

England, August 22, 1817. He came to the United States at the age of twelve. He followed the trade of bookbinder, and lived in great poverty on account of the liquor habit. In 1843, however, he reformed, and began his career as a temperance lecturer. He worked zealously in the cause of temperance, and his lectures and published articles revealed great earnestness. He formed temperance societies throughout the entire country, and labored with great success. He visited England in the same cause about the year 1853 and again in 1878. He also lectured upon many other topics, in which he attained a wide reputation. His death occurred February 18, 1886.

THOMAS BUCHANAN READ, author, sculptor and painter, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1822. He early evinced a taste for art, and began the study of sculpture in Cincinnati. Later he found painting more to his liking. He went to New York, where he followed this profession, and later to Boston. In 1846 he located in Philadelphia. He visited Italy in 1850, and studied at Florence, where he resided almost continuously for twenty-two years. He returned to America in 1872, and died in New York May 11 of the same year.

He was the author of many heroic poems, but the one giving him the most renown is his famous "Sheridan's Ride," of which he has also left a representation in painting.

EUGENE V. DEBS, the former famous president of the American Railway Union, and great labor leader, was born in the city of Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1855. He received his education in the public

schools of that place and at the age of sixteen years began work as a painter in the Vandalia shops. After this, for some three years, he was employed as a locomotive fireman on the same road. His first appearance in public life was in his canvass for the election to the office of city clerk of Terre Haute. In this capacity he served two terms, and when twenty six years of age was elected a member of the legislature of the state of Indiana. While a member of that body he secured the passage of several bills in the interest of organized labor, of which he was always a faithful champion. Mr. Debs' speech nominating Daniel Voorhees for the United States senate gave him a wide reputation for oratory. On the expiration of his term in the legislature, he was elected grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and filled that office for fourteen successive years. He was always an earnest advocate of confederation of railroad men and it was mainly through his efforts that the United Order of Railway Employees, composed of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association was formed, and he became a member of its supreme council. The order was dissolved by disagreement between two of its leading orders, and then Mr. Debs conceived the idea of the American Railway Union. He worked on the details and the union came into existence in Chicago, June 20, 1893. For a time it prospered and became one of the largest bodies of railway men in the world. It won in a contest with the Great Northern Railway. In the strike made by the union in sympathy with the Pullman employes inaugurated in Chicago June 25, 1894, and the consequent rioting, the Railway Union

lost much prestige and Mr. Debs, in company with others of the officers, being held as in contempt of the United States courts, he suffered a sentence of six months in jail at Woodstock, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1897 Mr. Debs, on the demise of the American Railway Union, organized the Social Democracy, an institution founded on the best lines of the communistic idea, which was to provide homes and employment for its members.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, famous as a lawyer, congressman, senator and cabinet officer, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) county, Kentucky, September 5, 1835, on a farm. He received the usual education of the time and began at an early age to teach school and, at the same time, the study of law. Soon opportunity offered and he entered an office in Covington, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1858. Politics attracted his attention and in 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives in the legislature of his native state. On the outbreak of the war in 1861, he embraced the cause of the Union and was largely instrumental in preserving Kentucky to the federal cause. He resumed his legal practice for a time and declined a nomination as presidential elector in 1864. In 1866 and again in 1869 Mr. Carlisle was elected to the senate of Kentucky. He resigned this position in 1871 and was chosen lieutenant governor of the state, which office he held until 1875. He was one of the presidential electors-at-large for Kentucky in 1876. He first entered congress in 1877, and soon became a prominent leader on the Democratic side of the house of representatives, and continued a member of that body through the forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth and forty-ninth con-

gresses, and was speaker of the house during the two latter. He was elected to the United States senate to succeed Senator Blackburn, and remained a member of that branch of congress until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of the treasury. He performed the duties of that high office until March 4, 1897, throughout the entire second administration of President Cleveland. His ability and many years of public service gave him a national reputation.

FRANCES E. WILLARD, for many years president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and a noted American lecturer and writer, was born in Rochester, New York, September 28, 1839. Graduating from the Northwestern Female College at the age of nineteen she began teaching and met with great success in many cities of the west. She was made directress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, Ohio, in 1867, and four years later was elected president of the Evanston College for young ladies, a branch of the Northwestern University.

During the two years succeeding 1869 she traveled extensively in Europe and the east, visiting Egypt and Palestine, and gathering materials for a valuable course of lectures, which she delivered at Chicago on her return. She became very popular, and won great influence in the temperance cause. Her work as president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union greatly strengthened that society, and she made frequent trips to Europe in the interest of that cause.

RICHARD OLNEY.—Among the prominent men who were members of the cabinet of President Cleveland in his second administration, the gentleman whose name

heads this sketch held a leading place, occupying the positions of attorney general and secretary of state.

Mr. Olney came from one of the oldest and most honored New England families; the first of his ancestors to come from England settled in Massachusetts in 1635. This was Thomas Olney. He was a friend and co-religionist of Roger Williams, and when the latter moved to what is now Rhode Island, went with him and became one of the founders of Providence Plantations.

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, in 1835, and received the elements of his earlier education in the common schools which New England is so proud of. He entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1856, and passed the Harvard law school two years later. He began the practice of his profession with Judge B. F. Thomas, a prominent man of that locality. For years Richard Olney was regarded as one of the ablest and most learned lawyers in Massachusetts. Twice he was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court of the state, but both times he declined. He was always a Democrat in his political tenets, and for many years was a trusted counsellor of members of that party. In 1874 Mr. Olney was elected a member of the legislature. In 1876, during the heated presidential campaign, to strengthen the cause of Mr. Tilden in the New England states, it was intimated that in the event of that gentleman's election to the presidency, Mr. Olney would be attorney general.

When Grover Cleveland was elected president of the United States, on his inauguration in March, 1893, he tendered the position of attorney general to Richard Olney. This was accepted, and that gentleman fulfilled the duties of the office until the death

of Walter Q. Gresham, in May, 1895, made vacant the position of secretary of state. This post was filled by the appointment of Mr. Olney. While occupying the later office, Mr. Olney brought himself into international prominence by some very able state papers.

JOHN JAY KNOX, for many years comptroller of the currency, and an eminent financier, was born in Knoxboro, Oneida county, New York, May 19, 1828. He received a good education and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. For about thirteen years he was engaged as a private banker, or in a position in a bank, where he laid the foundation of his knowledge of the laws of finance. In 1862, Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, appointed him to an office in that department of the government, and later he had charge of the mint coinage correspondence. In 1867 Mr. Knox was made deputy comptroller of the currency, and in that capacity, in 1870, he made two reports on the mint service, with a codification of the mint and coinage laws of the United States, and suggesting many important amendments. These reports were ordered printed by resolution of congress. The bill which he prepared, with some slight changes, was subsequently passed, and has been known in history as the "Coinage Act of 1873."

In 1872 Mr. Knox was appointed comptroller of the currency, and held that responsible position until 1884, when he resigned. He then accepted the position of president of the National Bank of the Republic, of New York City, which institution he served for many years. He was the author of "United States Notes," published in 1884. In the reports spoken of above, a history of the two United States banks is

given, together with that of the state and national banking system, and much valuable statistical matter relating to kindred subjects.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.—In the opinion of many critics Hawthorne is pronounced the foremost American novelist, and in his peculiar vein of romance is said to be without a peer. His reputation is world-wide, and his ability as a writer is recognized abroad as well as at home. He was born July 4, 1804, at Salem, Massachusetts. On account of feeble health he spent some years of his boyhood on a farm near Raymond, Maine. He laid the foundation of a liberal education in his youth, and entered Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1825 in the same class with H. W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbott. He then returned to Salem, where he gave his attention to literature, publishing several tales and other articles in various periodicals. His first venture in the field of romance, "Fanshaw," proved a failure. In 1836 he removed to Boston, and became editor of the "American Magazine," which soon passed out of existence. In 1837 he published "Twice Told Tales," which were chiefly made up of his former contributions to magazines. In 1838-41 he held a position in the Boston custom house, but later took part in the "Brook farm experiment," a socialistic idea after the plan of Fourier. In 1843 he was married and took up his residence at the old parsonage at Concord, Massachusetts, which he immortalized in his next work, "Mosses From an Old Manse," published in 1846. From the latter date until 1850 he was surveyor of the port of Salem, and while thus employed wrote one of his strongest works, "The Scarlet Letter." For the succeeding two

years Lenox, Massachusetts, was his home, and the "House of the Seven Gables" was produced there, as well as the "Blithedale Romance." In 1852 he published a "Life of Franklin Pierce," a college friend whom he warmly regarded. In 1853 he was appointed United States consul to Liverpool, England, where he remained some years, after which he spent some time in Italy. On returning to his native land he took up his residence at Concord, Massachusetts. While taking a trip for his health with ex-President Pierce, he died at Plymouth, New Hampshire, May 19, 1864. In addition to the works mentioned above Mr. Hawthorne gave to the world the following books: "True Stories from History," "The Wonder Book," "The Snow Image," "Tanglewood Tales," "The Marble Faun," and "Our Old Home." After his death appeared a series of "Notebooks," edited by his wife, Sophia P. Hawthorne; "Septimius Felton," edited by his daughter, Una, and "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," put into shape by his talented son, Julian. He left an unfinished work called "Dolliver Romance," which has been published just as he left it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, sixteenth president of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Larue county (Hardin county), Kentucky, in a log-cabin near Hodgenville. When he was eight years old he removed with his parents to Indiana, near the Ohio river, and a year later his mother died. His father then married Mrs. Elizabeth (Bush) Johnston, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, who proved a kind of foster-mother to Abraham, and encouraged him to study. He worked as a farm hand and as a clerk in a store at Gentryville, and was noted for his athletic feats and strength, fondness for debate, a fund of humorous

anecdote, as well as the composition of rude verses. He made a trip at the age of nineteen to New Orleans on a flat-boat, and settled in Illinois in 1830. He assisted his father to build a log house and clear a farm on the Sangamon river near Decatur, Illinois, and split the rails with which to fence it. In 1851 he was employed in the building of a flat-boat on the Sangamon, and to run it to New Orleans. The voyage gave him a new insight into the horrors of slavery in the south. On his return he settled at New Salem and engaged, first as a clerk in a store, then as grocer, surveyor and postmaster, and he piloted the first steamboat that ascended the Sangamon. He participated in the Black Hawk war as captain of volunteers, and after his return he studied law, interested himself in politics, and became prominent locally as a public speaker. He was elected to the legislature in 1834 as a "Clay Whig," and began at once to display a command of language and forcible rhetoric that made him a match for his more cultured opponents. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and began practice at Springfield. He married a lady of a prominent Kentucky family in 1842. He was active in the presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1844 and was an elector on the Harrison and Clay tickets, and was elected to congress in 1846, over Peter Cartwright. He voted for the Wilmot proviso and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and opposed the war with Mexico, but gained little prominence during his two years' service. He then returned to Springfield and devoted his attention to law, taking little interest in politics, until the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854. This awakened his interest in politics again and he attacked the champion of that measure,

Stephen A. Douglas, in a speech at Springfield that made him famous, and is said by those who heard it to be the greatest speech of his life. Lincoln was selected as candidate for the United States senate, but was defeated by Trumbull. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Whig party suddenly went to pieces, and the Republican party gathered head. At the Bloomington Republican convention in 1856 Lincoln made an effective address in which he first took a position antagonistic to the existence of slavery. He was a Fremont elector and received a strong support for nomination as vice-president in the Philadelphia convention. In 1858 he was the unanimous choice of the Republicans for the United States senate, and the great campaign of debate which followed resulted in the election of Douglas, but established Lincoln's reputation as the leading exponent of Republican doctrines. He began to be mentioned in Illinois as candidate for the presidency, and a course of addresses in the eastern states attracted favorable attention. When the national convention met at Chicago, his rivals, Chase, Seward, Bates and others, were compelled to retire before the western giant, and he was nominated, with Hannibal Hamlin as his running mate. The Democratic party had now been disrupted, and Lincoln's election assured. He carried practically every northern state, and the secession of South Carolina, followed by a number of the gulf states, took place before his inauguration. Lincoln is the only president who was ever compelled to reach Washington in a secret manner. He escaped assassination by avoiding Baltimore, and was quietly inaugurated March 4, 1861. His inaugural address was firm but conciliatory, and he said to the secessionists: "You have no oath registered in heaven

to destroy the government, while I have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it.' He made up his cabinet chiefly of those political rivals in his own party—Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates—and secured the co-operation of the Douglas Democrats. His great deeds, amidst the heat and turmoil of war, were: His call for seventy-five thousand volunteers, and the blockading of southern ports; calling of congress in extra session, July 14, 1861, and obtaining four hundred thousand men and four hundred million dollars for the prosecution of the war; appointing Stanton secretary of war; issuing the emancipation proclamation; calling three hundred thousand volunteers; address at Gettysburg cemetery; commissioned Grant as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States; his second inaugural address; his visit to the army before Richmond, and his entry into Richmond the day after its surrender.

Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth in a box in Ford's theater at Washington the night of April 14, 1865, and expired the following morning. His body was buried at Oak Ridge cemetery, Springfield, Illinois, and a monument commemorating his great work marks his resting place.

STEPHEN GIRARD, the celebrated philanthropist, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 24, 1750. He became a sailor engaged in the American coast trade, and also made frequent trips to the West Indies. During the Revolutionary war he was a grocer and liquor seller in Philadelphia. He married in that city, and afterward separated from his wife. After the war he again engaged in the coast and West India trade, and his fortune began to accumulate

from receiving goods from West Indian planters during the insurrection in Hayti, little of which was ever called for again. He became a private banker in Philadelphia in 1812, and afterward was a director in the United States Bank. He made much money by leasing property in the city in times of depression, and upon the revival of industry sub-leasing at enormous profit. He became the wealthiest citizen of the United States of his time.

He was eccentric, ungracious, and a freethinker. He had few, if any, friends in his lifetime. However, he was most charitably disposed, and gave to charitable institutions and schools with a liberal hand. He did more than any one else to relieve the suffering and deprivations during the great yellow fever scourge in Philadelphia, devoting his personal attention to the sick. He endowed and made a free institution, the famous Will's Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world. At his death practically all his immense wealth was bequeathed to charitable institutions, more than two millions of dollars going to the founding of Girard College, which was to be devoted to the education and training of boys between the ages of six and ten years. Large donations were also made to institutions in Philadelphia and New Orleans. The principal building of Girard College is the most magnificent example of Greek architecture in America. Girard died December 26, 1831.

LOUIS J. R. AGASSIZ, the eminent naturalist and geologist, was born in the parish of Motier, near Lake Neuchatel, Switzerland, May 28, 1807, but attained his greatest fame after becoming an American citizen. He studied the medical sciences at

Zurich, Heidelberg and Munich. His first work was a Latin description of the fishes which Martius and Spix brought from Brazil. This was published in 1829-31. He devoted much time to the study of fossil fishes, and in 1832 was appointed professor of natural history at Neuchatel. He greatly increased his reputation by a great work in French, entitled "Researches on Fossil Fishes," in 1832-42, in which he made many important improvements in the classification of fishes. Having passed many summers among the Alps in researches on glaciers, he propounded some new and interesting ideas on geology, and the agency of glaciers in his "Studies by the Glaciers." This was published in 1840. This latter work, with his "System of the Glaciers," published in 1847, are among his principal works.

In 1846, Professor Agassiz crossed the ocean on a scientific excursion to the United States, and soon determined to remain here. He accepted, about the beginning of 1848, the chair of zoology and geology at Harvard. He explored the natural history of the United States at different times and gave an impulse to the study of nature in this country. In 1865 he conducted an expedition to Brazil, and explored the lower Amazon and its tributaries. In 1868 he was made non-resident professor of natural history at Cornell University. In December, 1871, he accompanied the Hassler expedition, under Professor Pierce, to the South Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1873.

Among other of the important works of Professor Agassiz may be mentioned the following: "Outlines of Comparative Physiology," "Journey to Brazil," and "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is said of Professor Agassiz,

that, perhaps, with the exception of Hugh Miller, no one had so popularized science in his day, or trained so many young naturalists. Many of the theories held by Agassiz are not supported by many of the naturalists of these later days, but upon many of the speculations into the origin of species and in physics he has left the marks of his own strongly marked individuality.

WILLIAM WINDOM.—As a prominent and leading lawyer of the great northwest, as a member of both houses of congress, and as the secretary of the treasury, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch won for himself a prominent position in the history of our country.

Mr. Windom was a native of Ohio, born in Belmont county, May 10, 1827. He received a good elementary education in the schools of his native state, and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Ohio, where he remained until 1855. In the latter year he made up his mind to move further west, and accordingly went to Minnesota, and opening an office, became identified with the interests of that state, and the northwest generally. In 1858 he took his place in the Minnesota delegation in the national house of representatives, at Washington, and continued to represent his constituency in that body for ten years. In 1871 Mr. Windom was elected United States senator from Minnesota, and was re-elected to the same office after fulfilling the duties of the position for a full term, in 1876. On the inauguration of President Garfield, in March, 1881, Mr. Windom became secretary of the treasury in his cabinet. He resigned this office October 27, 1881, and was elected senator from the North Star state to fill the va-

cancy caused by the resignation of A. J. Edgerton. Mr. Windom served in that chamber until March, 1883.

William Windom died in New York City January 29, 1891.

DON M. DICKINSON, an American politician and lawyer, was born in Port Ontario, New York, January 17, 1846. He removed with his parents to Michigan when he was but two years old. He was educated in the public schools of Detroit and at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. In 1872 he was made secretary of the Democratic state central committee of Michigan, and his able management of the campaign gave him a prominent place in the councils of his party. In 1876, during the Tilden campaign, he acted as chairman of the state central committee. He was afterward chosen to represent his state in the Democratic national committee, and in 1886 he was appointed postmaster-general by President Cleveland. After the expiration of his term of office he returned to Detroit and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Dickinson adhered to the "gold wing" of the Democracy, and his influence was felt in the national canvass, and especially in his own state.

JOHAN JACOB ASTOR, the founder of the Astor family and fortunes, while not a native of this country, was one of the most noted men of his time, and as all his wealth and fame were acquired here, he may well be classed among America's great men. He was born near Heidelberg, Germany, July 17, 1763, and when twenty years old emigrated to the United States. Even at that age he exhibited remarkable

business ability and foresight, and soon he was investing capital in furs which he took to London and sold at a great profit. He next settled at New York, and engaged extensively in the fur trade. He exported furs to Europe in his own vessels, which returned with cargoes of foreign commodities, and thus he rapidly amassed an immense fortune. In 1811 he founded Astoria on the western coast of North America, near the mouth of the Columbia river, as a depot for the fur trade, for the promotion of which he sent a number of expeditions to the Pacific ocean. He also purchased a large amount of real estate in New York, the value of which increased enormously. All through life his business ventures were a series of marvelous successes, and he ranked as one of the most sagacious and successful business men in the world. He died March 29, 1848, leaving a fortune estimated at over twenty million dollars to his children, who have since increased it. John Jacob Astor left \$400,000 to found a public library in New York City, and his son, William B. Astor, who died in 1875, left \$300,000 to add to his father's bequest. This is known as the Astor Library, one of the largest in the United States.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, an eminent American statesman, was born in New York City, March 23, 1823, being a grandson of General William Colfax, the commander of Washington's life-guards. In 1836 he removed with his mother, who was then a widow, to Indiana, settling at South Bend. Young Schuyler studied law, and in 1845 became editor of the "St. Joseph Valley Register," a Whig paper published at South Bend. He was a member of the convention which formed a new constitution for Indiana in 1850, and he opposed

the clause that prohibited colored men from settling in that state. In 1851 he was defeated as the Whig candidate for congress but was elected in 1854, and, being repeatedly re-elected, continued to represent that district in congress until 1869. He became one of the most prominent and influential members of the house of representatives, and served three terms as speaker. During the Civil war he was an active participant in all public measures of importance, and was a confidential friend and adviser of President Lincoln. In May, 1868, Mr. Colfax was nominated for vice-president on the ticket with General Grant, and was elected. After the close of his term he retired from office, and for the remainder of his life devoted much of his time to lecturing and literary pursuits. His death occurred January 23, 1885. He was one of the most prominent members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America, and that order erected a bronze statue to his memory in University Park, Indianapolis, Indiana, which was unveiled in May, 1887.

WILLIAM FREEMAN VILAS, who attained a national reputation as an able lawyer, statesman, and cabinet officer, was born at Chelsea, Vermont, July 9, 1840. His parents removed to Wisconsin when our subject was but eleven years of age, and there with the early settlers endured all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. William F. Vilas was given all the advantages found in the common schools, and supplemented this by a course of study in the Wisconsin State University, after which he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Madison. Shortly afterward the Civil war broke out and Mr. Vilas enlisted and became colonel

of the Twenty-third regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, serving throughout the war with distinction. At the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, resumed his law practice, and rapidly rose to eminence in this profession. In 1885 he was selected by President Cleveland for postmaster-general and at the close of his term again returned to Madison, Wisconsin, to resume the practice of law.

THOMAS MCINTYRE COOLEY, an eminent American jurist and law writer, was born in Attica, New York, January 6, 1824. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and four years later was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Michigan, which office he continued to hold for seven years. In the meantime, in 1859, he became professor of the law department of the University of Michigan, and soon afterward was made dean of the faculty of that department. In 1864 he was elected justice of the supreme court of Michigan, in 1867 became chief justice of that court, and in 1869 was re-elected for a term of eight years. In 1881 he again joined the faculty of the University of Michigan, assuming the professorship of constitutional and administrative law. His works on these branches have become standard, and he is recognized as authority on this and related subjects. Upon the passage of the inter-state commerce law in 1887 he became chairman of the commission and served in that capacity four years.

JOHAN PETER ALTGELD, a noted American politician and writer on social questions, was born in Germany, December 30, 1847. He came to America with his parents and settled in Ohio when two years old. In 1864 he entered the Union army

and served till the close of the war, after which he settled in Chicago, Illinois. He was elected judge of the superior court of Cook county, Illinois, in 1886, in which capacity he served until elected governor of Illinois in 1892, as a Democrat. During the first year of his term as governor he attracted national attention by his pardon of the anarchists convicted of the Haymarket murder in Chicago, and again in 1894 by his denunciation of President Cleveland for calling out federal troops to suppress the rioting in connection with the great Pullman strike in Chicago. At the national convention of the Democratic party in Chicago, in July, 1896, he is said to have inspired the clause in the platform denunciatory of interference by federal authorities in local affairs, and "government by injunction." He was gubernatorial candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket in 1896, but was defeated by John R. Tanner, Republican. Mr. Altgeld published two volumes of essays on "Live Questions," evincing radical views on social matters.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, an American statesman and politician, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and removed with the family to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1852. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and settled in the practice of his profession in Metamora, Illinois. In 1861 he was made master in chancery of Woodford county, and in 1864 was elected state's attorney. In 1868 he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with James S. Ewing. He had served as a presidential elector in 1864, and in 1868 was elected to congress as a Democrat, receiving a majority vote from every county in his district. He became prominent in his

party, and was a delegate to the national convention in 1884. On the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. After the expiration of his term he continued to exert a controlling influence in the politics of his state, and in 1892 was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Grover Cleveland. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law at Bloomington, Illinois.

SIMON CAMERON, whose name is prominently identified with the history of the United States as a political leader and statesman, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving good educational advantages, and developing a natural inclination for political life. He rapidly rose in prominence and became the most influential Democrat in Pennsylvania, and in 1845 was elected by that party to the United States senate. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of the first to declare his allegiance to it, and in 1856 was re-elected United States senator from Pennsylvania as a Republican. In March, 1861, he was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln, and served until early in 1862, when he was sent as minister to Russia, returning in 1863. In 1866 he was again elected United States senator and served until 1877, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, James Donald Cameron. He continued to exert a powerful influence in political affairs up to the time of his death, June 26, 1889.

JAMES DONALD CAMERON was the eldest son of Simon Cameron, and also attained a high rank among American statesmen. He was born at Harrisburg,

Pennsylvania, May 14, 1833, and received an excellent education, graduating at Princeton College in 1852. He rapidly developed into one of the most able and successful business men of the country and was largely interested in and identified with the development of the coal, iron, lumber and manufacturing interests of his native state. He served as cashier and afterward president of the Middletown bank, and in 1861 was made vice-president, and in 1863 president of the Northern Central railroad, holding this position until 1874, when he resigned and was succeeded by Thomas A. Scott. This road was of great service to the government during the war as a means of communication between Pennsylvania and the national capital, via Baltimore. Mr. Cameron also took an active part in political affairs, always as a Republican. In May, 1876, he was appointed secretary of war in President Grant's cabinet, and in 1877 succeeded his father in the United States senate. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891, serving until 1896, and was recognized as one of the most prominent and influential members of that body.

ADOLPHUS W. GREELEY, a famous American arctic explorer, was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, March 27, 1844. He graduated from Brown High School at the age of sixteen, and a year later enlisted in Company B, Nineteenth Massachusetts Infantry, and was made first sergeant. In 1863 he was promoted to second lieutenant. After the war he was assigned to the Fifth United States Cavalry, and became first lieutenant in 1873. He was assigned to duty in the United States signal service shortly after the close of the war. An expedition was fitted out by the United States government in 1881, un-

der auspices of the weather bureau, and Lieutenant Greeley placed in command. They set sail from St. Johns the first week in July, and after nine days landed in Greenland, where they secured the services of two natives, together with sledges, dogs, furs and equipment. They encountered an ice pack early in August, and on the 28th of that month freezing weather set in. Two of his party, Lieutenant Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, added to the known maps about forty miles of coast survey, and reached the highest point yet attained by man, eighty-three degrees and twenty-four minutes north, longitude, forty-four degrees and five minutes west. On their return to Fort Conger, Lieutenant Greeley set out for the south on August 9, 1883. He reached Baird Inlet twenty days later with his entire party. Here they were compelled to abandon their boats, and drifted on an ice-floe for one month. They then went into camp at Cape Sabine, where they suffered untold hardships, and eighteen of the party succumbed to cold and hunger, and had relief been delayed two days longer none would have been found alive. They were picked up by the relief expedition, under Captain Schley, June 22, 1884. The dead were taken to New York for burial. Many sensational stories were published concerning the expedition, and Lieutenant Greeley prepared an exhaustive account of his explorations and experiences.

LEVY P. MORTON, the millionaire politician, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, May 16, 1824, and his early education consisted of the rudiments which he obtained in the common school up to the age of fourteen, and after that time what knowledge he gained was wrested from the hard school of experience. He removed to

Hanover, Vermont, then Concord, Vermont, and afterwards to Boston. He had worked in a store at Shoreham, his native village, and on going to Hanover he established a store and went into business for himself. In Boston he clerked in a dry goods store, and then opened a business of his own in the same line in New York. After a short career he failed, and was compelled to settle with his creditors at only fifty cents on the dollar. He began the struggle anew, and when the war began he established a banking house in New York, with Junius Morgan as a partner. Through his firm and connections the great government war loans were floated, and it resulted in immense profits to his house. When he was again thoroughly established he invited his former creditors to a banquet, and under each guest's plate was found a check covering the amount of loss sustained respectively, with interest to date.

President Garfield appointed Mr. Morton as minister to France, after he had declined the secretaryship of the navy, and in 1888 he was nominated as candidate for vice-president, with Harrison, and elected. In 1894 he was elected governor of New York over David B. Hill, and served one term.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, one of the most talented and prominent educators this country has known, was born January 24, 1835, at Derby, Vermont. He received an elementary education in the common schools, and studied two terms in the Derby Academy. Mr. Adams moved with his parents to Iowa in 1856. He was very anxious to pursue a collegiate course, but this was impossible until he had attained the age of twenty-one. In the autumn of 1856 he began the study of Latin and Greek

at Denmark Academy, and in September, 1857, he was admitted to the University of Michigan. Mr. Adams was wholly dependent upon himself for the means of his education. During his third and fourth year he became deeply interested in historical studies, was assistant librarian of the university, and determined to pursue a post-graduate course. In 1864 he was appointed instructor of history and Latin and was advanced to an assistant professorship in 1865, and in 1867, on the resignation of Professor White to accept the presidency of Cornell, he was appointed to fill the chair of professor of history. This he accepted on condition of his being allowed to spend a year for special study in Germany, France and Italy. Mr. Adams returned in 1868, and assumed the duties of his professorship. He introduced the German system for the instruction of advanced history classes, and his lectures were largely attended. In 1885, on the resignation of President White at Cornell, he was elected his successor and held the office for seven years, and on January 17, 1893, he was inaugurated president of the University of Wisconsin. President Adams was prominently connected with numerous scientific and literary organizations and a frequent contributor to the historical and educational data in the periodicals and journals of the country. He was the author of the following: "Democracy and Monarchy in France," "Manual of Historical Literature," "A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," "Higher Education in Germany."

JOSEPH B. FORAKER, a prominent political leader and ex-governor of Ohio, was born near Rainsboro, Highland county, Ohio, July 5, 1846. His parents operated a small farm, with a grist and sawmill, hav-

ing emigrated hither from Virginia and Delaware on account of their distaste for slavery.

Joseph was reared upon a farm until 1862, when he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry. Later he was made sergeant, and in 1864 commissioned first lieutenant. The next year he was brevetted captain. At the age of nineteen he was mustered out of the army after a brilliant service, part of the time being on the staff of General Slocum. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain and in Sherman's march to the sea.

For two years subsequent to the war young Foraker was studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, but later went to Cornell University, at Unity, New York, from which he graduated July 1, 1869. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 Mr. Foraker was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati and held the office for three years. In 1883 he was defeated in the contest for the governorship with Judge Hoadly. In 1885, however, being again nominated for the same office, he was elected and served two terms. In 1889, in running for governor again, this time against James E. Campbell, he was defeated. Two years later his career in the United States senate began. Mr. Foraker was always a prominent figure at all national meetings of the Republican party, and a strong power, politically, in his native state.

LYMAN ABBOTT, an eminent American preacher and writer on religious subjects, came of a noted New England family. His father, Rev. Jacob Abbott, was a prolific and popular writer, and his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, was a noted

preacher and author. Lyman Abbott was born December 18, 1835, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He graduated at the New York University, in 1853, studied law, and practiced for a time at the bar, after which he studied theology with his uncle, Rev. John S. C. Abbott, and in 1860 was settled in the ministry at Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining there until after the close of the war. He then became connected with the Freedmen's Commission, continuing this until 1868, when he accepted the pastorate of the New England Congregational church, in New York City. A few years later he resigned, to devote his time principally to literary pursuits. For a number of years he edited for the American Tract Society, its "Illustrated Christian Weekly," also the New York "Christian Union." He produced many works, which had a wide circulation, among which may be mentioned the following: "Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings," "Old Testament Shadows of New Testament Truths," "Morning and Evening Exercises, Selected from Writings of Henry Ward Beecher," "Laicus, or the Experiences of a Layman in a Country Parish," "Popular Religious Dictionary," and "Commentaries on Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Acts."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.—The well-known author, orator and journalist whose name heads this sketch, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824. Having laid the foundation of a most excellent education in his native land, he went to Europe and studied at the University of Berlin. He made an extensive tour throughout the Levant, from which he returned home in 1850. At that early age literature became his field of labor, and in 1851 he published his first important work,

"Nile Notes of a Howadji." In 1852 two works issued from his facile pen, "The Howadji in Syria," and "Lotus-Eating." Later on he was the author of the well-known "Potiphar Papers," "Prue and I," and "Trumps." He greatly distinguished himself throughout this land as a lecturer on many subjects, and as an orator had but few peers. He was also well known as one of the most fluent speakers on the stump, making many political speeches in favor of the Republican party. In recognition of his valuable services, Mr. Curtis was appointed by President Grant, chairman of the advisory board of the civil service. Although a life-long Republican, Mr. Curtis refused to support Blaine for the presidency in 1884, because of his ideas on civil service and other reforms. For his memorable and magnificent eulogy on Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston, in 1884, that city presented Mr. Curtis with a gold medal.

George W. Curtis, however, is best known to the reading public of the United States by his connection with the Harper Brothers, having been editor of the "Harper's Weekly," and of the "Easy Chair," in "Harper's Monthly Magazine," for many years, in fact retaining that position until the day of his death, which occurred August 31, 1892.

ANDREW JOHNSON, the seventeenth president of the United States, served from 1865 to 1869. He was born December 8, 1808, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was left an orphan at the age of four years. He never attended school, and was apprenticed to a tailor. While serving his apprenticeship he suddenly acquired a passion for knowledge, and learned to read. From that time on he spent all his spare time in reading, and after working for two

years as a journeyman tailor at Lauren's Court House, South Carolina, he removed to Greenville, Tennessee, where he worked at his trade and was married. Under his wife's instruction he made rapid progress in his studies and manifested such an interest in local politics as to be elected as "workingmen's candidate" alderman in 1828, and in 1830 to the mayoralty, and was twice re-elected to each office. Mr. Johnson utilized this time in cultivating his talents as a public speaker, by taking part in a debating society. He was elected in 1835 to the lower house of the legislature, was re-elected in 1839 as a Democrat, and in 1841 was elected state senator. Mr. Johnson was elected representative in congress in 1843 and was re-elected four times in succession until 1853, when he was the successful candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He was re-elected in 1855 and in 1857 he entered the United States senate. In 1860 he was supported by the Tennessee delegation to the Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and lent his influence to the Breckinridge wing of the party. At the election of Lincoln, which brought about the first attempt at secession in December, 1860, Mr. Johnson took a firm attitude in the senate for the Union. He was the leader of the loyalists in East Tennessee. By the course that Mr. Johnson pursued in this crisis he was brought prominently before the northern people, and when, in March, 1862, he was appointed military governor of Tennessee with the rank of brigadier-general, he increased his popularity by the vigorous manner in which he labored to restore order. In the campaign of 1864 he was elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln, and upon the assassination of the latter he succeeded to the

presidency, April 15, 1865. He retained the cabinet of President Lincoln, and at first exhibited considerable severity towards the former Confederates, but he soon inaugurated a policy of reconstruction, proclaimed a general amnesty to the late Confederates, and established provisional governments in the southern states. These states claimed representation in congress in the following December, and then arose the momentous question as to what should be the policy of the victorious Union against their late enemies. The Republican majority in congress had an apprehension that the President would undo the results of the war, and consequently passed two bills over the executive veto, and the two highest branches of the government were in open antagonism. The cabinet was reconstructed in July, and Messrs. Randall, Stanbury and Browning superseded Messrs. Denison, Speed and Harlan. In August, 1867, President Johnson removed the secretary of war and replaced him with General Grant, but when congress met in December it refused to ratify the removal of Stanton, who resumed the functions of his office. In 1868 the president again attempted to remove Stanton, who refused to vacate his post and was sustained by the senate. President Johnson was accused by congress of high crimes and misdemeanors, but the trial resulted in his acquittal. Later he was United States senator from Tennessee, and died July 31, 1875.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, first attorney-general of the United States, was born in Virginia, August 10, 1753. His father, John Randolph, was attorney-general of Virginia, and lived and died a royalist. Edmund was educated in the law, but joined the army as aide-de-camp to Washington

in 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was elected to the Virginia convention in 1776, and attorney-general of the state the same year. In 1779 he was elected to the Continental congress, and served four years in that body. He was a member of the convention in 1787 that framed the constitution. In that convention he proposed what was known as the "Virginia plan" of confederation, but it was rejected. He advocated the ratification of the constitution in the Virginia convention, although he had refused to sign it. He became governor of Virginia in 1788, and the next year Washington appointed him to the office of attorney-general of the United States upon the organization of the government under the constitution. He was appointed secretary of state to succeed Jefferson during Washington's second term, but resigned a year later on account of differences in the cabinet concerning the policy pursued toward the new French republic. He died September 12, 1813.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He received his early education at the Norristown Academy, in his native county, and, in 1840, was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, at West Point. He was graduated from the latter in 1844, and brevetted as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1853 he was made first lieutenant, and two years later transferred to the quartermaster's department, with the rank of captain, and in 1863 promoted to the rank of major. He served on the frontier, and in the war with Mexico, displaying conspicuous gallantry during the latter. He also took a part in the Seminole war, and in the troubles in Kansas, in 1857, and in California, at the out-

break of the Civil war, as chief quartermaster of the Southern district, he exerted a powerful influence. In 1861 he applied for active duty in the field, and was assigned to the department of Kentucky as chief quartermaster, but before entering upon that duty, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers. His subsequent history during the war was substantially that of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the campaign, under McClellan, and led the gallant charge, which captured Fort Magruder, won the day at the battle of Williamsburg, and by services rendered at Savage's Station and other engagements, won several grades in the regular service, and was recommended by McClellan for major-general of volunteers. He was a conspicuous figure at South Mountain and Antietam. He was commissioned major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862, and made commander of the First Division of the Second Corps, which he led at Fredricksburg and at Chancellorsville. He was appointed to the command of the Second Corps in June, 1863, and at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, of that year, took an important part. On his arrival on the field he found part of the forces then in retreat, but stayed the retrograde movement, checked the enemy, and on the following day commanded the left center, repulsed, on the third, the grand assault of General Lee's army, and was severely wounded. For his services on that field General Hancock received the thanks of congress. On recovering from his wound, he was detailed to go north to stimulate recruiting and fill up the diminished corps, and was the recipient of many public receptions and ovations. In March, 1864, he returned to his command, and in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania led large bodies of men

successfully and conspicuously. From that on to the close of the campaign he was a prominent figure. In November, 1864, he was detailed to organize the First Veteran Reserve Corps, and at the close of hostilities was appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division. In July, 1866, he was made major-general of the regular service. He was at the head of various military departments until 1872, when he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Atlantic, which post he held until his death. In 1869 he declined the nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for president, in 1880, and was defeated by General Garfield, who had a popular majority of seven thousand and eighteen and an electoral majority of fifty-nine. General Hancock died February 9, 1886.

THOMAS PAINE, the most noted political and deistical writer of the Revolutionary period, was born in England, January 29, 1737, of Quaker parents. His education was obtained in the grammar schools of Thetford, his native town, and supplemented by hard private study while working at his trade of stay-maker at London and other cities of England. He was for a time a dissenting preacher, although he did not relinquish his employment. He married a revenue official's daughter, and was employed in the revenue service for some time. He then became a grocer and during all this time he was reading and cultivating his literary tastes, and had developed a clear and forcible style of composition. He was chosen to represent the interests of the excisemen, and published a pamphlet that brought him considerable notice. He was soon afterward introduced to Benjamin Franklin, and having been dismissed from the service on a

charge of smuggling, his resentment led him to accept the advice of that statesman to come to America, in 1774. He became editor of the "Pennsylvania Magazine," and the next year published his "Serious Thoughts upon Slavery" in the "Pennsylvania Journal." His greatest political work, however, was written at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, and entitled "Common Sense." It was the most popular pamphlet written during the period and he received two thousand five hundred dollars from the state of Pennsylvania in recognition of its value. His periodical, the "Crisis," began in 1776, and its distribution among the soldiers did a great deal to keep up the spirit of revolution. He was made secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, but was dismissed for revealing diplomatic secrets in one of his controversies with Silas Deane. He was originator and promoter of a subscription to relieve the distress of the soldiers near the close of the war, and was sent to France with Henry Laurens to negotiate the treaty with France, and was granted three thousand dollars by congress for his services there, and an estate at New Rochelle, by the state of New York.

In 1787, after the close of the Revolutionary war, he went to France, and a few years later published his "Rights of Man," defending the French revolution, which gave him great popularity in France. He was made a citizen and elected to the national convention at Calais. He favored banishment of the king to America, and opposed his execution. He was imprisoned for about ten months during 1794 by the Robespierre party, during which time he wrote the "Age of Reason," his great deistical work. He was in danger of the guillotine for several months. He took up his residence with the family of James Monroe,

then minister to France and was chosen again to the convention. He returned to the United States in 1802, and was cordially received throughout the country except at Trenton, where he was insulted by Federalists. He retired to his estate at New Rochelle, and his death occurred June 8, 1809.

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAY was one of America's noted men, both in the development of the western coast and the building of the Mackay and Bennett cable. He was born in 1831 at Dublin, Ireland; came to New York in 1840 and his boyhood days were spent in Park Row. He went to California some time after the argonauts of 1849 and took to the primitive methods of mining—lost and won and finally drifted into Nevada about 1860. The bonanza discoveries which were to have such a potent influence on the finance and statesmanship of the day came in 1872. Mr. Mackay founded the Nevada Bank in 1878. He is said to have taken one hundred and fifty million dollars in bullion out of the Big Bonanza mine. There were associated with him in this enterprise James G. Fair, senator from Nevada; William O'Brien and James C. Flood. When vast wealth came to Mr. Mackay he believed it his duty to do his country some service, and he agitated in his mind the building of an American steamship line, and while brooding over this his attention was called to the cable relations between America and Europe. The financial management of the cable was selfish and extravagant, and the capital was heavy with accretions of financial "water" and to pay even an apparent dividend upon the sums which represented the nominal value of the cables, it was necessary to hold the rates

at an exorbitant figure. And, moreover, the cables were foreign; in one the influence of France being paramount and in the other that of England; and in the matter of intelligence, so necessary in case of war, we would be at the mercy of our enemies. This train of thought brought Mr. Mackay into relation with James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the "New York Herald." The result of their intercourse was that Mr. Mackay so far entered into the enthusiasm of Mr. Bennett over an independent cable, that he offered to assist the enterprise with five hundred thousand dollars. This was the inception of the Commercial Cable Company, or of what has been known for years as the Mackay-Bennett cable.

ELISHA GRAY, the great inventor and electrician, was born August 2, 1835, at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio. He was, as a child, greatly interested in the phenomena of nature, and read with avidity all the books he could obtain, relating to this subject. He was apprenticed to various trades during his boyhood, but his insatiable thirst for knowledge dominated his life and he found time to study at odd intervals. Supporting himself by working at his trade, he found time to pursue a course at Oberlin College, where he particularly devoted himself to the study of physical science. Mr. Gray secured his first patent for electrical or telegraph apparatus on October 1, 1867. His attention was first attracted to telephonic transmission during this year and he saw in it a way of transmitting signals for telegraph purposes, and conceived the idea of electro-tones, tuned to different tones in the scale. He did not then realize the importance of his invention, his thoughts being employed on the capacity of the apparatus for transmitting musical tones through an

electric circuit, and it was not until 1874 that he was again called to consider the reproduction of electrically-transmitted vibrations through the medium of animal tissue. He continued experimenting with various results, which finally culminated in his taking out a patent for his speaking telephone on February 14, 1876. He took out fifty additional patents in the course of eleven years, among which were, telegraph switch, telegraph repeater, telegraph annunciator and typewriting telegraph. From 1869 until 1873 he was employed in the manufacture of telegraph apparatus in Cleveland and Chicago, and filled the office of electrician to the Western Electric Company. He was awarded the degree of D. S., and in 1874 he went abroad to perfect himself in acoustics. Mr. Gray's latest invention was known as the telautograph or long distance writing machine. Mr. Gray wrote and published several works on scientific subjects, among which were: "Telegraphy and Telephony," and "Experimental Research in Electro-Harmonic Telegraphy and Telephony."

WHITELAW REID.—Among the many men who have adorned the field of journalism in the United States, few stand out with more prominence than the scholar, author and editor whose name heads this article. Born at Xenia, Greene county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, he graduated at Miami University in 1856. For about a year he was superintendent of the graded schools of South Charleston, Ohio, after which he purchased the "Xenia News," which he edited for about two years. This paper was the first one outside of Illinois to advocate the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Reid having been a Republican since the birth of that party in 1856. After taking an active

part in the campaign, in the winter of 1860-61, he went to the state capital as correspondent of three daily papers. At the close of the session of the legislature he became city editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette," and at the breaking out of the war went to the front as a correspondent for that journal. For a time he served on the staff of General Morris in West Virginia, with the rank of captain. Shortly after he was on the staff of General Rosecrans, and, under the name of "Agate," wrote most graphic descriptions of the movements in the field, especially that of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. In the spring of 1862 Mr. Reid went to Washington and was appointed librarian to the house of representatives, and acted as correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette." His description of the battle of Gettysburg, written on the field, gained him added reputation. In 1865 he accompanied Chief Justice Chase on a southern tour, and published "After the War; a Southern Tour." During the next two years he was engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana and Alabama, and published "Ohio in the War." In 1868 he returned to the "Cincinnati Gazette," becoming one of its leading editors. The same year he accepted the invitation of Horace Greeley and became one of the staff on the "New York Tribune." Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and chief proprietor of that paper. In 1878 he was tendered the United States mission to Berlin, but declined. The offer was again made by the Garfield administration, but again he declined. In 1878 he was elected by the New York legislature regent of the university, to succeed General John A. Dix. Under the Harrison administration he served as United States minister to France, and in 1892 was the Republican nominee for the vice-presidency

of the United States. Among other works published by him were the "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town-Hall Suggestions."

GEORGE WHITEFIELD was one of the most powerful and effective preachers the world has ever produced, swaying his hearers and touching the hearts of immense audiences in a manner that has rarely been equalled and never surpassed. While not a native of America, yet much of his labor was spent in this country. He wielded a great influence in the United States in early days, and his death occurred here; so that he well deserves a place in this volume as one of the most celebrated men America has known.

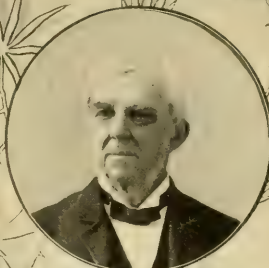
George Whitefield was born in the Bull Inn, at Gloucester, England, December 16, 1714. He acquired the rudiments of learning in St. Mary's grammar school. Later he attended Oxford University for a time, where he became intimate with the Oxford Methodists, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained in the Gloucester Cathedral June 20, 1836, and the following day preached his first sermon in the same church. On that day there commenced a new era in Whitefield's life. He went to London and began to preach at Bishopsgate church, his fame soon spreading over the city, and shortly he was engaged four times on a single Sunday in addressing audiences of enormous magnitude, and he preached in various parts of his native country, the people crowding in multitudes to hear him and hanging upon the rails and rafters of the churches and approaches thereto. He finally sailed for America, landing in Georgia, where he stirred the people to great enthusiasm. During the balance of



W.T. SHERMAN



J.A.S. BLAINE



OLIVER W. HOLMES



JOHN G. CARLISLE



LYMAN J. GAGE



P.D. ARMOUR



BEN. BUTLER



CHAS. A. DANA



THOS. BREED

his life he divided his time between Great Britain and America, and it is recorded that he crossed the Atlantic thirteen times. He came to America for the seventh time in 1770. He preached every day at Boston from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1770, then traveled to Newburyport, preaching at Exeter, New Hampshire, September 29, on the way. That evening he went to Newburyport, where he died the next day, Sunday, September 30, 1770.

"Whitefield's dramatic power was amazing," says an eminent writer in describing him. "His voice was marvelously varied, and he ever had it at command—an organ, a flute, a harp, all in one. His intellectual powers were not of a high order, but he had an abundance of that ready talent and that wonderful magnetism which makes the popular preacher; and beyond all natural endowments, there was in his ministry the power of evangelical truth, and, as his converts believed, the presence of the spirit of God."

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH, one of America's prominent men in the development of electrical science, was born March 17, 1849, near Cleveland, Ohio, and spent his early life on his father's farm. From the district school at Wickliffe, Ohio, he passed to the Shaw Academy at Collamer, and then entered the high school at Cleveland. His interest in chemistry, physics and engineering was already marked, and during his senior year he was placed in charge of the chemical and physical apparatus. During these years he devised a plan for lighting street lamps, constructed telescopes, and his first electric arc lamp, also an electric motor. In September, 1867, he entered the engineering department of the University of Michigan and graduated in

1869, which was a year in advance of his class, with the degree of M. E. He then returned to Cleveland, and for three years was engaged as an analytical chemist and for four years in the iron business. In 1875 Mr. Brush became interested in electric lighting, and in 1876, after four months' experimenting, he completed the dynamo-electric machine that has made his name famous, and in a shorter time produced the series arc lamps. These were both patented in the United States in 1876, and he afterward obtained fifty patents on his later inventions, including the fundamental storage battery, the compound series, shunt-winding for dynamo-electric machines, and the automatic cut-out for arc lamps. His patents, two-thirds of which have already been profitable, are held by the Brush Electric Company, of Cleveland, while his foreign patents are controlled by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company, of London. In 1880 the Western Reserve University conferred upon Mr. Brush the degree of Ph. D., and in 1881 the French government decorated him as a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

HENRY CLEWS, of Wall-street fame, was one of the noted old-time operators on that famous street, and was also an author of some repute. Mr. Clews was born in Staffordshire, England, August 14, 1840. His father had him educated with the intention of preparing him for the ministry, but on a visit to the United States the young man became interested in a business life, and was allowed to engage as a clerk in the importing house of Wilson G. Hunt & Co., of New York. Here he learned the first principles of business, and when the war broke out in 1861 young Clews saw in the needs of the government an opportunity to

reap a golden harvest. He identified himself with the negotiating of loans for the government, and used his powers of persuasion upon the great money powers to convince them of the stability of the government and the value of its securities. By enthusiasm and patriotic arguments he induced capitalists to invest their money in government securities, often against their judgment, and his success was remarkable. His was one of the leading firms that aided the struggling treasury department in that critical hour, and his reward was great. In addition to the vast wealth it brought, President Lincoln and Secretary Chase both wrote important letters, acknowledging his valued service. In 1873, by the repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of the state of Georgia, Mr. Clews lost six million dollars which he had invested in those securities. It is said that he is the only man, with one exception, in Wall street, who ever regained great wealth after utter disaster. His "Twenty-Eight Years in Wall Street" has been widely read.

ALFRED VAIL was one of the men that gave to the world the electric telegraph and the names of Henry, Morse and Vail will forever remain linked as the prime factors in that great achievement. Mr. Vail was born September 25, 1807, at Morristown, New Jersey, and was a son of Stephen Vail, the proprietor of the Speedwell Iron Works, near Morristown. At the age of seventeen, after he had completed his studies at the Morristown Academy, Alfred Vail went into the Speedwell Iron Works and contented himself with the duties of his position until he reached his majority. He then determined to prepare himself for the ministry, and at the age of twenty-five he entered the University of the City of New

York, where he was graduated in 1836. His health becoming impaired he labored for a time under much uncertainty as to his future course. Professor S. F. B. Morse had come to the university in 1835 as professor of literature and fine arts, and about this time, 1837, Professor Gale, occupying the chair of chemistry, invited Morse to exhibit his apparatus for the benefit of the students. On Saturday, September 2, 1837, the exhibition took place and Vail was asked to attend, and with his inherited taste for mechanics and knowledge of their construction, he saw a great future for the crude mechanism used by Morse in giving and recording signals. Mr. Vail interested his father in the invention, and Morse was invited to Speedwell and the elder Vail promised to help him. It was stipulated that Alfred Vail should construct the required apparatus and exhibit before a committee of congress the telegraph instrument, and was to receive a quarter interest in the invention. Morse had devised a series of ten numbered leaden types, which were to be operated in giving the signal. This was not satisfactory to Vail, so he devised an entirely new instrument, involving a lever, or "point," on a radically different principle, which, when tested, produced dots and dashes, and devised the famous dot-and-dash alphabet, misnamed the "Morse." At last the machine was in working order, on January 6, 1838. The machine was taken to Washington, where it caused not only wonder, but excitement. Vail continued his experiments and devised the lever and roller. When the line between Baltimore and Washington was completed, Vail was stationed at the Baltimore end and received the famous first message. It is a remarkable fact that not a single feature of the original invention of Morse, as formulated

by his caveat and repeated in his original patent, is to be found in Vail's apparatus. From 1837 to 1844 it was a combination of the inventions of Morse, Henry and Vail, but the work of Morse fell gradually into desuetude, while Vail's conception of an alphabet has remained unchanged for half a century. Mr. Vail published but one work, "American Electro-Magnetic Telegraph," in 1845, and died at Morristown at the comparatively early age of fifty-one, on January 19, 1859.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, the eighteenth president of the United States, was born April 27, 1822, at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated in June, 1843, and was given his brevet as second lieutenant and assigned to the Fourth Infantry. He remained in the service eleven years, in which time he was engaged in the Mexican war with gallantry, and was thrice brevetted for conduct in the field. In 1848 he married Miss Julia Dent, and in 1854, having reached the grade of captain, he resigned and engaged in farming near St. Louis. In 1860 he entered the leather business with his father at Galena, Illinois.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he commenced to drill a company at Galena, and at the same time offered his services to the adjutant-general of the army, but he had few influential friends, so received no answer. He was employed by the governor of Illinois in the organization of the various volunteer regiments, and at the end of a few weeks was given the colonelcy of the Twenty-first Infantry, from that state. His military training and knowledge soon attracted the attention of his su-

perior officers, and on reporting to General Pope in Missouri, the latter put him in the way of advancement. August 7, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and for a few weeks was occupied in watching the movements of partisan forces in Missouri. September 1, the same year, he was placed in command of the Department of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, and on the 6th of the month, without orders, seized Paducah, which commanded the channel of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, by which he secured Kentucky for the Union. He now received orders to make a demonstration on Belmont, which he did, and with about three thousand raw recruits held his own against the Confederates some seven thousand strong, bringing back about two hundred prisoners and two guns. In February, 1862, he moved up the Tennessee river with the naval fleet under Commodore Foote. The latter soon silenced Fort Henry, and Grant advanced against Fort Donelson and took their fortress and its garrison. His prize here consisted of sixty-five cannon, seventeen thousand six hundred stand of arms, and fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three prisoners. This was the first important success won by the Union forces. Grant was immediately made a major-general and placed in command of the district of West Tennessee. In April, 1862, he fought the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and after the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy Grant became commander of the Department of the Tennessee. He now made his first demonstration toward Vicksburg, but owing to the incapacity of subordinate officers, was unsuccessful. In January, 1863, he took command of all the troops in the Mississippi Valley and devoted several months to the siege of Vicksburg,

which was finally taken possession of by him July 4, with thirty-one thousand six hundred prisoners and one hundred and seventy-two cannon, thus throwing the Mississippi river open to the Federals. He was now raised to the rank of major-general in the regular army. October following, at the head of the Department of the Mississippi, General Grant went to Chattanooga, where he overthrew the enemy, and united with the Army of the Cumberland. The remarkable successes achieved by him pointed Grant out for an appropriate commander of all national troops, and in February, 1864, the rank of lieutenant-general was made for him by act of congress. Sending Sherman into Georgia, Sigel into the Valley of West Virginia and Butler to attempt the capture of Richmond he fought his way through the Wilderness to the James and pressed the siege of the capital of the Confederacy. After the fall of the latter Grant pressed the Confederate army so hard that their commander surrendered at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. This virtually ended the war.

After the war the rank of general was conferred upon U. S. Grant, and in 1868 he was elected president of the United States, and re-elected his own successor in 1872. After the expiration of the latter term he made his famous tour of the world. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885, and was buried at Riverside Park, New York, where a magnificent tomb has been erected to hold the ashes of the nation's hero.

JOHAN MARSHALL, the fourth chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Germantown, Virginia, September 24, 1755. His father, Colonel Thomas Marshall, served with distinction in the Rev-

olutionary war, while he also served from the beginning of the war until 1779, where he became noted in the field and courts martial. While on detached service he attended a course of law lectures at William and Mary College, delivered by Mr. Wythe, and was admitted to the bar. The next year he resigned his commission and began his career as a lawyer. He was a distinguished member of the convention called in Virginia to ratify the Federal constitution. He was tendered the attorney-generalship of the United States, and also a place on the supreme bench, besides other places of less honor, all of which he declined. He went to France as special envoy in 1798, and the next year was elected to congress. He served one year and was appointed, first, secretary of war, and then secretary of state, and in 1801 was made chief justice of the United States. He held this high office until his death, in 1835.

Chief Justice Marshall's early education was neglected, and his opinions, the most valuable in existence, are noted for depth of wisdom, clear and comprehensive reasoning, justice, and permanency, rather than for wide learning and scholarly construction. His decisions and rulings are resorted to constantly by our greatest lawyers, and his renown as a just judge and profound jurist was world wide.

LAURENCE BARRETT is perhaps known more widely as a producer of new plays than as a great actor. He was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1838, and educated himself as best he could, and at the age of sixteen years became salesman for a Detroit dry goods house. He afterwards began to go upon the stage as a supernumerary, and his ambition was soon rewarded by the notice of the management.

During the war of the Rebellion he was a soldier, and after valiant service for his country he returned to the stage. He went to Europe and appeared in Liverpool, and returning in 1869, he began playing at Booth's theater, with Mr. Booth. He was afterward associated with John McCullough in the management of the California theater. Probably the most noted period of his work was during his connection with Edwin Booth as manager of that great actor, and supporting him upon the stage.

Mr. Barrett was possessed of the creative instinct, and, unlike Mr. Booth, he sought new fields for the display of his genius, and only resorted to traditional drama in response to popular demand. He preferred new plays, and believed in the encouragement of modern dramatic writers, and was the only actor of prominence in his time that ventured to put upon the stage new American plays, which he did at his own expense, and the success of his experiments proved the quality of his judgment. He died March 21, 1891.

ARCHBISHOP JOHN HUGHES, a celebrated Catholic clergyman, was born at Annaboghan, Tyrone county, Ireland, June 24, 1797, and emigrated to America when twenty years of age, engaging for some time as a gardener and nurseryman. In 1819 he entered St. Mary's College, where he secured an education, paying his way by caring for the college garden. In 1825 he was ordained a deacon of the Roman Catholic church, and in the same year, a priest. Until 1838 he had pastoral charges in Philadelphia, where he founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, and a few years later established the "Catholic Herald." In 1838 he was made bishop of Basileopolis *in partibus* and coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of

New York, and in 1842 became bishop of New York. In 1839 he founded St. John's College, at Fordham. In 1850 he was made archbishop of New York. In 1861-2 he was a special agent of the United States in Europe, after which he returned to this country and remained until his death, January 3, 1864. Archbishop Hughes early attracted much attention by his controversial correspondence with Rev. John Breckinridge in 1833-35. He was a man of great ability, a fluent and forceful writer and an able preacher.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was the nineteenth president of the United States and served from 1877 to 1881. He was born October 4, 1822, at Delaware, Ohio, and his ancestry can be traced back as far as 1280, when Hayes and Rutherford were two Scottish chieftains fighting side by side with Baliol, William Wallace and Robert Bruce. The Hayes family had for a coat of arms, a shield, barred and surmounted by a flying eagle. There was a circle of stars about the eagle, while on a scroll underneath was their motto, "Recte." Misfortune overtook the family and in 1680 George Hayes, the progenitor of the American family, came to Connecticut and settled at Windsor. Rutherford B. Hayes was a very delicate child at his birth and was not expected to live, but he lived in spite of all and remained at home until he was seven years old, when he was placed in school. He was a very tractable pupil, being always very studious, and in 1838 entered Kenyon College, graduating from the same in 1842. He then took up the study of law in the office of Thomas Sparrow at Columbus, but in a short time he decided to enter a law school at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for two years he was immersed in the

study of law. Mr. Hayes was admitted to the bar in 1845 in Marietta, Ohio, and very soon entered upon the active practice of his profession with Ralph P. Buckland, of Fremont, Ohio. He remained there three years, and in 1849 removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where his ambition found a new stimulus. Two events occurred at this period that had a powerful influence on his after life. One was his marriage to Miss Lucy Ware Webb, and the other was his introduction to a Cincinnati literary club, a body embracing such men as Salmon P. Chase, John Pope, and Edward F. Noyes. In 1856 he was nominated for judge of the court of common pleas, but declined, and two years later he was appointed city solicitor. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Mr. Hayes was appointed major of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, June 7, 1861, and in July the regiment was ordered to Virginia, and October 15, 1861, saw him promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment. He was made colonel of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, but refused to leave his old comrades; and in the battle of South Mountain he was wounded very severely and was unable to rejoin his regiment until November 30, 1862. He had been promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment on October 15, 1862. In the following December he was appointed to command the Kanawa division and was given the rank of brigadier-general for meritorious services in several battles, and in 1864 he was brevetted major-general for distinguished services in 1864, during which campaign he was wounded several times and five horses had been shot under him. Mr. Hayes' first venture in politics was as a Whig, and later he was one of the first to unite with the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected from the Second Ohio

district to congress, re-elected in 1866, and in 1867 was elected governor of Ohio over Allen G. Thurman, and was re-elected in 1869. Mr. Hayes was elected to the presidency in 1876, for the term of four years, and at its close retired to private life, and went to his home in Fremont, Ohio, where he died on January 17, 1893.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN became a celebrated character as the nominee of the Democratic and Populist parties for president of the United States in 1896. He was born March 19, 1860, at Salem, Illinois. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and later on he attended the Whipple Academy at Jacksonville. He also took a course in Illinois College, and after his graduation from the same went to Chicago to study law, and entered the Union College of Law as a student. He was associated with the late Lyman Trumbull, of Chicago, during his law studies, and devoted considerable time to the questions of government. He graduated from the college, was admitted to the bar, and went to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Baird. In 1887 Mr. Bryan removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, and formed a law partnership with Adolphus R. Talbot. He entered the field of politics, and in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the state convention, which was to choose delegates to the national convention, during which he made a speech which immediately won him a high rank in political affairs. He declined, in the next state convention, a nomination for lieutenant-governor, and in 1890 he was elected congressman from the First district of Nebraska, and was the youngest member of the fifty-second congress. He championed the Wilson tariff bill, and served

three terms in the house of representatives. He next ran for senator, but was defeated by John M. Thurston, and in 1896 he was selected by the Democratic and Populist parties as their nominee for the presidency, being defeated by William McKinley.

MARVIN HUGHITT, one of America's famous railroad men, was born in Genoa, New York, and entered the railway service in 1856 as superintendent of telegraph and trainmaster of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago, now Chicago & Alton Railroad. Mr. Hughitt was superintendent of the southern division of the Illinois Central Railroad from 1862 until 1864, and was, later on, the general superintendent of the road until 1870. He was then connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as assistant general manager, and retained this position until 1871, when he became the general manager of Pullman's Palace Car Company. In 1872 he was made general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He served during 1876 and up to 1880 as general manager, and from 1880 until 1887 as vice-president and general manager. He was elected president of the road in 1887, in recognition of his ability in conducting the affairs of the road. He was also chosen president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway; the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, and his services in these capacities stamped him as one of the most able railroad managers of his day.

JOSEPH MEDILL, one of the most eminent of American journalists, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1831 his father moved to Stark

county, Ohio, and until 1841 Joseph Medill worked on his father's farm. Later he studied law, and began the practice of that profession in 1846 at New Philadelphia, Ohio. But the newspaper field was more attractive to Mr. Medill, and three years later he founded a free-soil Whig paper at Coshocton, Ohio, and after that time journalism received all his abilities. "The Leader," another free-soil Whig paper, was founded by Mr. Medill at Cleveland in 1852. In that city he also became one of the first organizers of the Republican party. Shortly after that event he removed to Chicago and in 1855, with two partners, he purchased the "Chicago Tribune." In the contest for the nomination for the presidency in 1860, Mr. Medill worked with unflagging zeal for Mr. Lincoln, his warm personal friend, and was one of the president's staunchest supporters during the war. Mr. Medill was a member of the Illinois Constitutional convention in 1870. President Grant, in 1871, appointed the editor a member of the first United States civil service commission, and the following year, after the fire, he was elected mayor of Chicago by a great majority. During 1873 and 1874 Mr. Medill spent a year in Europe. Upon his return he purchased a controlling interest in the "Chicago Tribune."

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the great "sugar baron," and one of the most famous representatives of commercial life in America, was born in Hanover, Germany, and emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating in New York. He very soon became the proprietor of a small retail grocery store on Church street, and embarked on a career that has since astonished the world. He sold out his business and went to California with the argonauts of 1849,

not as a prospector, but as a trader, and for years after his arrival on the coast he was still engaged as a grocer. At length, after a quarter of a century of fairly prosperous business life, he found himself in a position where an ordinary man would have retired, but Mr. Spreckles did not retire; he had merely been gathering capital for the real work of his life. His brothers had followed him to California, and in combination with them he purchased for forty thousand dollars an interest in the Albany Brewery in San Francisco. But the field was not extensive enough for the development of his business abilities, so Mr. Sprecklas branched out extensively in the sugar business. He succeeded in securing the entire output of sugar that was produced on the Sandwich Islands, and after 1885 was known as the "Sugar King of Sandwich Islands." He controlled absolutely the sugar trade of the Pacific coast which was known to be not less than ten million dollars a year.

CHARLES HENRY PARKHURST, famous as a clergyman, and for many years president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was born April 17, 1842, at Framingham, Massachusetts, of English descent. At the age of sixteen he was pupil in the grammar school at Clinton, Massachusetts, and for the ensuing two years was a clerk in a dry goods store, which position he gave up to prepare himself for college at Lancaster academy. Mr. Parkhurst went to Amherst in 1862, and after taking a thorough course he graduated in 1866, and in 1867 became the principal of the Amherst High School. He retained this position until 1870, when he visited Germany with the intention of taking a course in philosophy and theology, but was forced to abandon this intention on

account of illness in the family causing his early return from Europe. He accepted the chair of Latin and Greek in Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, and remained there two years. He then accompanied his wife to Europe, and devoted two years to study in Halle, Leipsic and Bonn. Upon his return home he spent considerable time in the study of Sanscrit, and in 1874 he became the pastor of the First Congregational church at Lenox, Massachusetts. He gained here his reputation as a pulpit orator, and on March 9, 1880, he became the pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian church of New York. He was, in 1890, made a member of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the same year became its president. He delivered a sermon in 1892 on municipal corruption, for which he was brought before the grand jury, which body declared his charges to be without sufficient foundation. But the matter did not end here, for he immediately went to work on a second sermon in which he substantiated his former sermon and wound up by saying, "I know, for I have seen." He was again summoned before that august body, and as a result of his testimony and of the investigation of the jurors themselves, the police authorities were charged with incompetency and corruption. Dr. Parkhurst was the author of the following works: "The Forms of the Latin Verb, Illustrated by Sanscrit," "The Blind Man's Creed and Other Sermons," "The Pattern on the Mount," and "Three Gates on a Side."

HENRY BERGH, although a writer, diplomatist and government official, was noted as a philanthropist—the founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his labors for the dumb creation alone rests his fame.

Alone, in the face of indifference, opposition and ridicule, he began the reform which is now recognized as one of the beneficent movements of the age. Through his exertions as a speaker and lecturer, but above all as a bold worker, in the street, in the court room, before the legislature, the cause he adopted gained friends and rapidly increased in power until it has reached immense proportions and influence. The work of the society covers all cases of cruelty to all sorts of animals, employs every moral agency, social, legislative and personal, and touches points of vital concern to health as well as humanity.

Henry Bergh was born in New York City in 1823, and was educated at Columbia College. In 1863 he was made secretary of the legation to Russia and also served as vice-consul there. He also devoted some time to literary pursuits and was the author of "Love's Alternative," a drama; "Married Off," a poem; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon," "The Streets of New York," tales and sketches.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, one of the most eminent of American divines, was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 15, 1822. He was brought up in the mercantile business, and early in life took an active interest in political affairs. In 1847 he became a candidate for holy orders and pursued theological studies with Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., afterward professor in Cornell University. He was ordained deacon in 1849, in Trinity church, Geneva, New York, by Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D., and took charge of Zion church, Rome, New York, December 1, 1849. In 1850, our subject was ordained priest by Bishop De Lancey. In

1857 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. On the 30th of June, 1859, he was chosen bishop of Minnesota, and took charge of the interests of the Episcopal church in that state, being located at Faribault. In 1860 Bishop Whipple, with Revs. I. L. Breck, S. W. Mauncey and E. S. Peake, organized the Bishop Seabury Mission, out of which has grown the Cathedral of Our Merciful Savior, the Seabury Divinity School, Shattuck School and St. Mary's Hall, which have made Faribault City one of the greatest educational centers of the northwest. Bishop Whipple also became noted as the friend and defender of the North American Indians and planted a number of successful missions among them.

EZRA CORNELL was one of the greatest philanthropists and friends of education the country has known. He was born at Westchester Landing, New York, January 11, 1807. He grew to manhood in his native state and became a prominent figure in business circles as a successful and self-made man. Soon after the invention of the electric telegraph, he devoted his attention to that enterprise, and accumulated an immense fortune. In 1865, by a gift of five hundred thousand dollars, he made possible the founding of Cornell University, which was named in his honor. He afterward made additional bequests amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. His death occurred at Ithaca, New York, December 9, 1874.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY, widely known as an author and politician, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831. He was educated at the public schools of that city, and graduated from the

Central High School in 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge B. H. Brewster, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the spring of 1856, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota, then a new territory, and, at Hastings, resumed the practice of law in partnership with A. M. Hayes. In 1857, and again in 1858, he was defeated for state senator, but in 1859 he was elected by the Republicans as lieutenant-governor, and re-elected in 1861. In 1862 he was elected to represent the Second district of Minnesota in congress. He was re-elected to the same office in 1864 and in 1866. He was an abolitionist and warmly supported President Lincoln's administration, but was strongly in favor of leniency toward the people of the south, after the war. In many ways he was identified with some of the best measures brought before the house during his presence there. In the spring of 1868, at the request of the Republican national committee, he canvassed New Hampshire and Connecticut in the interests of that party. E. B. Washburne about this time made an attack on Donnelly in one of the papers of Minnesota, which was replied to on the floor of the house by a fierce phillipic that will long be remembered. Through the intervention of the Washburne interests Mr. Donnelly failed of a re-election in 1870. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate from Dakota county, and continuously re-elected until 1878. In 1886 he was elected member of the house for two years. In later years he identified himself with the Populist party.

In 1882, Mr. Donnelly became known as an author, publishing his first literary work, "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," which passed through over twenty-two editions in America, several in England, and was translated into French. This was followed by

"Ragnarok, the Age of Fire and Gravel," which attained nearly as much celebrity as the first, and these two, in the opinion of scientific critics, are sufficient to stamp the author as a most capable and painstaking student of the facts he has collated in them. The work by which he gained the greatest notoriety, however, was "The Great Cryptogram, or Francis Bacon's Cipher in the Shakespeare Plays." "Cæsar's Column," "Dr. Huguet," and other works were published subsequently.

STEVEN V. WHITE, a speculator of Wall Street of national reputation, was born in Chatham county, North Carolina, August 1, 1831, and soon afterward removed to Illinois. His home was a log cabin, and until his eighteenth year he worked on the farm. Then after several years of struggle with poverty he graduated from Knox College, and went to St. Louis, where he entered a wholesale boot and shoe house as bookkeeper. He then studied law and worked as a reporter for the "Missouri Democrat." After his admission to the bar he went to New York, in 1865, and became a member of the banking house of Marvin & White. Mr. White enjoyed the reputation of having engineered the only corner in Wall Street since Commodore Vanderbilt's time. This was the famous Lackawanna deal in 1883, in which he made a profit of two million dollars. He was sometimes called "Deacon" White, and, though a member for many years of the Plymouth church, he never held that office. Mr. White was one of the most noted characters of the street, and has been called an orator, poet, philanthropist, linguist, abolitionist, astronomer, schoolmaster, plowboy, and trapper. He was a lawyer, ex-congressman, expert accountant, art critic and theo-

logian. He laid the foundation for a "Home for Colored People," in Chatham county, North Carolina, where the greater part of his father's life was spent, and in whose memory the work was undertaken.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, the twentieth president of the United States, was born November 19, 1831, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and was the son of Abram and Eliza (Ballou) Garfield. In 1833 the father, an industrious pioneer farmer, died, and the care of the family devolved upon Thomas, to whom James became deeply indebted for educational and other advantages. As James grew up he was industrious and worked on the farm, at carpentering, at chopping wood, or anything else he found to do, and in the meantime made the most of his books.

Until he was about sixteen, James' highest ambition was to become a sea captain. On attaining that age he walked to Cleveland, and, not being able to find work, he engaged as a driver on the Ohio & Pennsylvania canal, but quit this after a short time. He attended the seminary at Chester for about three years, after which he entered Hiram Institute, a school started by the Disciples of Christ in 1850. In order to pay his way he assumed the duties of janitor and at times taught school. After completing his course at the last named educational institution he entered Williams College, from which he graduated in 1856. He afterward returned to Hiram College as its president. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1859. November 11, 1858, Mr. Garfield and Lucretia Rudolph were married.

In 1859 Mr. Garfield made his first political speeches, at Hiram and in the neighborhood. The same year he was elected to the state senate.

On the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and, while but a new soldier, was given command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, with which he drove the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall out of Kentucky. January 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He participated with General Buell in the battle of Shiloh and the operations around Corinth, and was then detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial. Reporting to General Rosecrans, he was assigned to the position of chief of staff, and resigned his position, with the rank of major-general, when his immediate superior was superseded. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Garfield was elected to congress and remained in that body, either in the house or senate, until 1880.

June 8, 1880, at the national Republican convention, held in Chicago, General Garfield was nominated for the presidency, and was elected. He was inaugurated March 4, 1881, but, July 2, following, he was shot and fatally wounded by Charles Guiteau for some fancied political slight, and died September 19, 1881.

INCREASE MATHER was one of the most prominent preachers, educators and authors of early times in the New England states. He was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 21, 1639, and was given an excellent education, graduating at Harvard in 1656, and at Trinity College, Dublin, two years later. He was ordained a minister, and preached in England and America, and in 1664 became pastor of the North church, in Boston. In 1685 he became president of Harvard University, serving until 1701. In 1692 he received the first doctorate in divinity conferred in English

speaking America. The same year he procured in England a new charter for Massachusetts, which conferred upon himself the power of naming the governor, lieutenant-governor and council. He opposed the severe punishment of witchcraft, and took a prominent part in all public affairs of his day. He was a prolific writer, and became the author of nearly one hundred publications, large and small. His death occurred August 23, 1723, at Boston.

COTTON MATHER, a celebrated minister in the "Puritan times" of New England, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, February 12, 1663, being a son of Rev. Increase Mather, and a grandson of John Cotton. A biography of his father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Cotton Mather received his early education in his native city, was trained by Ezekiel Cheever, and graduated at Harvard College in 1678; became a teacher, and in 1684 was ordained as associate pastor of North church, Boston, with his father, having by persistent effort overcome an impediment in his speech. He labored with great zeal as a pastor, endeavoring also, to establish the ascendancy of the church and ministry in civil affairs, and in the putting down of witchcraft by legal sentences, a work in which he took an active part and through which he is best known in history. He received the degree of D. D. in 1710, conferred by the University of Glasgow, and F. R. S. in 1713. His death occurred at Boston, February 13, 1728. He was the author of many publications, among which were "Memorable Providences Relating to Witchcraft," "Wonders of the Invisible World," "Essays to Do Good," "Magalia Christi Americana," and "Illustrations of the Sacred Scriptures." Some of

these works are quaint and curious, full of learning, piety and prejudice. A well-known writer, in summing up the life and character of Cotton Mather, says: "Mather, with all the faults of his early years, was a man of great excellence of character. He labored zealously for the benefit of the poor, for mariners, slaves, criminals and Indians. His cruelty and credulity were the faults of his age, while his philanthropy was far more rare in that age than in the present."

WILLIAM A. PEFFER, who won a national reputation during the time he was in the United States senate, was born on a farm in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1831. He drew his education from the public schools of his native state and at the age of fifteen taught school in winter, working on a farm in the summer. In June, 1853, while yet a young man, he removed to Indiana, and opened up a farm in St. Joseph county. In 1859 he made his way to Missouri and settled on a farm in Morgan county, but on account of the war and the unsettled state of the country, he moved to Illinois in February, 1862, and enlisted as a private in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, the following August. He was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in March, 1863, and served successively as quartermaster, adjutant, post adjutant, judge advocate of a military commission, and depot quartermaster in the engineer department at Nashville. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1865. He had, during his leisure hours while in the army, studied law, and in August, 1865, he commenced the practice of that profession at Clarksville, Tennessee. He removed to Kansas in 1870 and practiced there until

1878, in the meantime establishing and conducting two newspapers, the "Fredonia Journal" and "Coffeyville Journal."

Mr. Peffer was elected to the state senate in 1874 and was a prominent and influential member of several important committees. He served as a presidential elector in 1880. The year following he became editor of the "Kansas Farmer," which he made a prominent and useful paper. In 1890 Mr. Peffer was elected to the United States senate as a member of the People's party and took his seat March 4, 1891. After six years of service Senator Peffer was succeeded in March, 1897, by William A. Harris.

ROBERT MORRIS.—The name of this financier, statesman and patriot is closely connected with the early history of the United States. He was a native of England, born January 20, 1734, and came to America with his father when thirteen years old. Until 1754 he served in the counting house of Charles Willing, then formed a partnership with that gentleman's son, which continued with great success until 1793. In 1776 Mr. Morris was a delegate to the Continental congress, and, although once voting against the Declaration of Independence, signed that paper on its adoption, and was several times thereafter re-elected to congress. During the Revolutionary war the services of Robert Morris in aiding the government during its financial difficulties were of incalculable value; he freely pledged his personal credit for supplies for the army, at one time to the amount of about one and a half million dollars, without which the campaign of 1781 would have been almost impossible. Mr. Morris was appointed superintendent of finance in 1781 and served until 1784, continuing to employ his personal credit to facilitate the needs of

his department. He also served as member of the Pennsylvania legislature, and from 1786 to 1795 was United States senator, declining meanwhile the position of secretary of the treasury, and suggesting the name of Alexander Hamilton, who was appointed to that post. During the latter part of his life Mr. Morris was engaged extensively in the China trade, and later became involved in land speculations, which ruined him, so that the remaining days of this noble man and patriot were passed in confinement for debt. His death occurred at Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

WILLIAM SHARON, a senator and capitalist, and mine owner of national reputation, was born at Smithfield, Ohio, January 9, 1821. He was reared upon a farm and in his boyhood given excellent educational advantages and in 1842 entered Athens College. He remained in that institution about two years, after which he studied law with Edwin M. Stanton, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis and commenced practice. His health failing, however, he abandoned his profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois. During the time of the gold excitement of 1849, Mr. Sharon went to California, whither so many went, and engaged in business at Sacramento. The next year he removed to San Francisco, where he operated in real estate. Being largely interested in its silver mines, he removed to Nevada, locating at Virginia City, and acquired an immense fortune. He became one of the trustees of the Bank of California, and during the troubles that arose on the death of William Ralston, the president of that institution, was largely instrumental in bringing its affairs into a satisfactory shape.

Mr. Sharon was elected to represent the state of Nevada in the United States senate in 1875, and remained a member of that body until 1881. He was always distinguished for close application to business. Senator Sharon died November 13, 1885.

HENRY W. SHAW, an American humorist who became celebrated under the *non-de-plume* of "Josh Billings," gained his fame from the witticism of his writing, and peculiar eccentricity of style and spelling. He was born at Lanesborough, Massachusetts, in 1818. For twenty-five years he lived in different parts of the western states, following various lines of business, including farming and auctioneering, and in the latter capacity settled at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1858. In 1863 he began writing humorous sketches for the newspapers over the signature of "Josh Billings," and became immediately popular both as a writer and lecturer. He published a number of volumes of comic sketches and edited an "Annual Allminax" for a number of years, which had a wide circulation. His death occurred October 14, 1885, at Monterey, California.

JOHN M. THURSTON, well known throughout this country as a senator and political leader, was born at Montpelier, Vermont, August 21, 1847, of an old Puritan family which dated back their ancestry in this country to 1636, and among whom were soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812-15.

Young Thurston was brought west by the family in 1854, they settling at Madison, Wisconsin, and two years later at Beaver Dam, where John M. received his schooling in the public schools and at Wayland University. His father enlisted as a private in

the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died while in the service, in the spring of 1863.

Young Thurston, thrown on his own resources while attaining an education, supported himself by farm work, driving team and at other manual labor. He studied law and was admitted to the bar May 21, 1869, and in October of the same year located in Omaha, Nebraska. He was elected a member of the city council in 1872, city attorney in 1874 and a member of the Nebraska legislature in 1874. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1884 and temporary chairman of that of 1888. Taking quite an interest in the younger members of his party he was instrumental in forming the Republican League of the United States, of which he was president for two years. He was then elected a member of the United States senate, in 1895, to represent the state of Nebraska.

As an attorney John M. Thurston occupied a very prominent place, and for a number of years held the position of general solicitor of the Union Pacific railroad system.

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON, a celebrated American naturalist, was born in Louisiana, May 4, 1780, and was the son of an opulent French naval officer who owned a plantation in the then French colony. In his childhood he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. About 1794 he was sent to Paris, France, where he was partially educated, and studied designing under the famous painter, Jacques Louis David. He returned to the United States about 1798, and settled on a farm his father gave him, on the Perkiomen creek in eastern Pennsylvania. He married Lucy Bakewell in 1808, and, disposing of his property, removed to Louisville, Ken-

tucky, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. About two years later he began to make extensive excursions through the primeval forests of the southern and southwestern states, in the exploration of which he passed many years. He made colored drawings of all the species of birds that he found. For several years he made his home with his wife and children at Henderson, on the Ohio river. It is said that about this time he had failed in business and was reduced to poverty, but kept the wolf from the door by giving dancing lessons and in portrait painting. In 1824, at Philadelphia, he met Charles Lucien Bonaparte, who encouraged him to publish a work on ornithology. Two years later he went to England and commenced the publication of his great work, "The Birds of America." He obtained a large number of subscribers at one thousand dollars a copy. This work, embracing five volumes of letterpress and five volumes of beautifully colored plates, was pronounced by Cuvier "the most magnificent monument that art ever raised to ornithology."

Audubon returned to America in 1829, and explored the forests, lakes and coast from Canada to Florida, collecting material for another work. This was his "Ornithological Biography; or, An Account of the Habits of the Birds of the United States, Etc." He revisited England in 1831, and returned in 1839, after which he resided on the Hudson, near New York City, in which place he died January 27, 1851. During his life he issued a cheaper edition of his great work, and was, in association with Dr. Bachman, preparing a work on the quadrupeds of North America.

COMMODORE THOMAS McDON-
OUGH gained his principal fame from
the celebrated victory which he gained over

the superior British squadron, under Commodore Downie, September 11, 1814. Commodore McDonough was born in Newcastle county, Delaware, December 23, 1783, and when seventeen years old entered the United States navy as midshipman, serving in the expedition to Tripoli, under Decatur, in 1803-4. In 1807 he was promoted to lieutenant, and in July, 1813, was made a commander. The following year, on Lake Champlain, he gained the celebrated victory above referred to, for which he was again promoted; also received a gold medal from congress, and from the state of Vermont an estate on Cumberland Head, in view of the scene of the engagement. His death occurred at sea, November 16, 1825, while he was returning from the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, one of America's most celebrated arctic explorers, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821. He was a blacksmith by trade, and located in Cincinnati, where later he became a journalist. For several years he devoted a great deal of attention to caloric. Becoming interested in the fate of the explorer, Sir John Franklin, he joined the expedition fitted out by Henry Grinnell and sailed in the ship "George Henry," under Captain Buddington, which left New London, Connecticut, in 1860. He returned in 1862, and two years later published his "Arctic Researches." He again joined the expedition fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, and sailed in the ship, "Monticello," under Captain Buddington, this time remaining in the arctic region over four years. On his return he brought back many evidences of having found trace of Franklin.

In 1871 the "Polaris" was fitted out by the United States government, and Captain

Hall again sailed for the polar regions. He died in Greenland in October, 1871, and the "Polaris" was finally abandoned by the crew, a portion of which, under Captain Tyson, drifted with the icebergs for one hundred and ninety-five days, until picked up by the "Tigress," on the 30th of April, 1873. The other portion of the crew built boats, and, after a perilous voyage, were picked up in June, 1873, by a whaling vessel.

OLIVER ELLSWORTH, the third chief justice of the United States, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, April 29, 1745. After graduating from Princeton, he took up the study of law, and was licensed to practice in 1771. In 1777 he was elected as a delegate to the Continental congress. He was judge of the superior court of his state in 1784, and was chosen as a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1787. He sided with the Federalists, was elected to the United States senate in 1789, and was a firm supporter of Washington's policy. He won great distinction in that body, and was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of the United States by Washington in 1796. The relations between this country and France having become violently strained, he was sent to Paris as envoy extraordinary in 1799, and was instrumental in negotiating the treaty that averted war. He resigned the following year, and was succeeded by Chief Justice Marshall. His death occurred November 26, 1807.

MELLVILLE WESTON FULLER, an eminent American jurist and chief justice of the United States supreme court, was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1833. His education was looked after in boyhood, and at the age of sixteen he entered Bowdoin College, and on graduation entered the law

department of Harvard University. He then entered the law office of his uncle at Bangor, Maine, and soon after opened an office for the practice of law at Augusta. He was an alderman from his ward, city attorney, and editor of the "Age," a rival newspaper of the "Journal," which was conducted by James G. Blaine. He soon decided to remove to Chicago, then springing into notice as a western metropolis. He at once identified himself with the interests of the new city, and by this means acquired an experience that fitted him for his future work. He devoted himself assiduously to his profession, and had the good fortune to connect himself with the many suits growing out of the prorogation of the Illinois legislature in 1863. It was not long before he became one of the foremost lawyers in Chicago. He made a three days' speech in the heresy trial of Dr. Cheney, which added to his fame. He was appointed chief justice of the United States by President Cleveland in 1888, the youngest man who ever held that exalted position. His income from his practice had for many years reached thirty thousand dollars annually.

CHESTER ALLEN ARTHUR, twenty-first president of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830. He was educated at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated with honor, and engaged in teaching school. After two years he entered the law office of Judge E. D. Culver, of New York, as a student. He was admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with an old room-mate, Henry D. Gardiner, with the intention of practicing law in the west, but after a few months' search for a location, they returned to New York and opened an office, and at once entered

upon a profitable practice. He was shortly afterwards married to a daughter of Lieutenant Herndon, of the United States navy. Mrs. Arthur died shortly before his nomination for the vice-presidency. In 1856 a colored woman in New York was ejected from a street car and retained Mr. Arthur in a suit against the company, and obtained a verdict of five hundred dollars. It resulted in a general order by all superintendents of street railways in the city to admit colored people to the cars.

Mr. Arthur was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, and was appointed judge-advocate for the Second Brigade of New York, and then chief engineer of Governor Morgan's staff. At the close of his term he resumed the practice of law in New York. In 1872 he was made collector of the port of New York, which position he held four years. At the Chicago convention in 1880 Mr. Arthur was nominated for the vice-presidency with Garfield, and after an exciting campaign was elected. Four months after the inauguration President Garfield was assassinated, and Mr. Arthur was called to take the reins of government. His administration of affairs was generally satisfactory. At its close he resumed the practice of law in New York. His death occurred November 18, 1886.

ISAAC HULL was one of the most conspicuous and prominent naval officers in the early history of America. He was born at Derby, Connecticut, March 9, 1775, being the son of a Revolutionary officer. Isaac Hull early in life became a mariner, and when nineteen years of age became master of a merchant ship in the London trade. In 1798 he became a lieutenant in the United States navy, and three years later was made

first lieutenant of the frigate "Constitution." He distinguished himself by skill and valor against the French on the coast of Hayti, and served with distinction in the Barbary expeditions. July 12, 1812, he sailed from Annapolis, in command of the "Constitution," and for three days was pursued by a British squadron of five ships, from which he escaped by bold and ingenious seamanship. In August of the same year he captured the frigate "Guerriere," one of his late pursuers and for this, the first naval advantage of that war, he received a gold medal from congress. Isaac Hull was later made naval commissioner and had command of various navy yards. His death occurred February 13, 1843, at Philadelphia.

MARCUS ALONZO HANNA, famous as a prominent business man, political manager and senator, was born in New Lisbon, Columbiana county, Ohio, September 24, 1837. He removed with his father's family to Cleveland, in the same state, in 1852, and in the latter city, and in the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, received his education. He became an employe of the wholesale grocery house of Hanna, Garretson & Co., his father being the senior member of the firm. The latter died in 1862, and Marcus represented his interest until 1867, when the business was closed up.

Our subject then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., engaged in the iron and coal business, but at the expiration of ten years this firm was changed to that of M. A. Hanna & Co. Mr. Hanna was long identified with the lake carrying business, being interested in vessels on the lakes and in the construction of them. As a director of the Globe Ship Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, president of the

Union National Bank, of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, and president of the Chapin Mining Company, of Lake Superior, he became prominently identified with the business world. He was one of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, being appointed to that position in 1885 by President Cleveland.

Mr. Hanna was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1884, which was his first appearance in the political world. He was a delegate to the conventions of 1888 and 1896, and was elected chairman of the Republican national committee the latter year, and practically managed the campaign of William McKinley for the presidency. In 1897 Mr. Hanna was appointed senator by Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

GEORGE PEABODY was one of the best known and esteemed of all philanthropists, whose munificent gifts to American institutions have proven of so much benefit to the cause of humanity. He was born February 18, 1795, at South Danvers, Massachusetts, which is now called Peabody in honor of him. He received but a meager education, and during his early life he was a mercantile clerk at Thetford, Vermont, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1814 he became a partner with Elisha Riggs, at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and in 1815 they moved to Baltimore, Maryland. The business grew to great proportions, and they opened branch houses at New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody made several voyages to Europe of commercial importance, and in 1829 became the head of the firm, which was then called Peabody, Riggs & Co., and in 1838 he re-

moved to London, England. He retired from the firm, and established the celebrated banking house, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He aided Mr. Grinnell in fitting out Dr. Kane's Arctic expedition, in 1852, and founded in the same year the Peabody Institute, in his native town, which he afterwards endowed with two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Peabody visited the United States in 1857, and gave three hundred thousand dollars for the establishment at Baltimore of an institute of science, literature and fine arts. In 1862 he gave two million five hundred thousand dollars for the erecting of lodging houses for the poor in London, and on another visit to the United States he gave one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to establish at Harvard a museum and professorship of American archæology and ethnology, an equal sum for the endowment of a department of physical science at Yale, and gave the "Southern Educational Fund" two million one hundred thousand dollars, besides devoting two hundred thousand dollars to various objects of public utility. Mr. Peabody made a final visit to the United States in 1869, and on this occasion he raised the endowment of the Baltimore Institute one million dollars, created the Peabody Museum, at Salem, Massachusetts, with a fund of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, gave sixty thousand dollars to Washington College, Virginia; fifty thousand dollars for a "Peabody Museum," at North Danvers, thirty thousand dollars to Phillips Academy, Andover; twenty-five thousand dollars to Kenyon College, Ohio, and twenty thousand dollars to the Maryland Historical Society. Mr. Peabody also endowed an art school at Rome, in 1868. He died in London, November 4, 1869, less than a month after he had returned from the United States, and his

remains were brought to the United States and interred in his native town. He made several other bequests in his will, and left his family about five million dollars.

MATTHEW S. QUAY, a celebrated public man and senator, was born at Dillsburgh, York county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833, of an old Scotch-Irish family, some of whom had settled in the Keystone state in 1715. Matthew received a good education, graduating from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventeen. He then traveled, taught school, lectured, and studied law under Judge Sterrett. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, was appointed a prothonotary in 1855 and elected to the same office in 1856 and 1859. Later he was made lieutenant of the Pennsylvania Reserves, lieutenant-colonel and assistant commissary-general of the state, private secretary of the famous war governor of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry (nine months men), military state agent and held other offices at different times.

Mr. Quay was a member of the house of representatives of the state of Pennsylvania from 1865 to 1868. He filled the office of secretary of the commonwealth from 1872 to 1878, and the position of delegate-at-large to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876, 1880 and 1888. He was the editor of the "Beaver Radical" and the "Philadelphia Record" for a time, and held many offices in the state conventions and on their committees. He was elected secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1869, and served three years, and in 1885 was chosen state treasurer. In 1886 his great abilities pointed him out as the

natural candidate for United States senator, and he was accordingly elected to that position and re-elected thereto in 1892. He was always noted for a genius for organization, and as a political leader had but few peers. Cool, serene, far-seeing, resourceful, holding his impulses and forces in hand, he never quailed from any policy he adopted, and carried to success most, if not all, of the political campaigns in which he took part.

JAMES K. JONES, a noted senator and political leader, attained national fame while chairman of the national executive committee of the Democratic party in the presidential campaign of 1896. He was a native of Marshall county, Mississippi, and was born September 29, 1839. His father, a well-to-do planter, settled in Dallas county, Arkansas, in 1848, and there the subject of this sketch received a careful education. During the Civil war he served as a private soldier in the Confederate army. From 1866 to 1873 he passed a quiet life as a planter, but in the latter year was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. About the same time he was elected to the Arkansas senate and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was made president of the senate and the following year was unsuccessful in obtaining a nomination as member of congress. In 1880 he was elected representative and his ability at once placed him in a foremost position. He was re-elected to congress in 1882 and in 1884, and served as an influential member on the committee of ways and means. March 4, 1885, Mr. Jones took his seat in the United States senate to succeed James D. Walker, and was afterward re-elected to the same office. In this branch of the national legislature his capabilities had a wider scope, and he was rec-

ognized as one of the ablest leaders of his party.

On the nomination of William J. Bryan as its candidate for the presidency by the national convention of the Democratic party, held in Chicago in 1896, Mr. Jones was made chairman of the national committee.

THEODORE THOMAS, one of the most celebrated musical directors America has known, was born in the kingdom of Hanover in 1835, and received his musical education from his father. He was a very apt scholar and played the violin at public concerts at the age of six years. He came with his parents to America in 1845, and joined the orchestra of the Italian Opera in New York City. He played the first violin in the orchestra which accompanied Jenny Lind in her first American concert. In 1861 Mr. Thomas established the orchestra that became famous under his management, and gave his first symphony concerts in New York in 1864. He began his first "summer night concerts" in the same city in 1868, and in 1869 he started on his first tour of the principal cities in the United States, which he made every year for many years. He was director of the College of Music in Cincinnati, Ohio, but resigned in 1880, after having held the position for three years.

Later he organized one of the greatest and most successful orchestras ever brought together in the city of Chicago, and was very prominent in musical affairs during the World's Columbian Exposition, thereby adding greatly to his fame.

CYRUS HALL McCORMICK, the famous inventor and manufacturer, was born at Walnut Grove, Virginia, February 15, 1809. When he was seven years old his

father invented a reaping machine. It was a rude contrivance and not successful. In 1831 Cyrus made his invention of a reaping machine, and had it patented three years later. By successive improvements he was able to keep his machines at the head of its class during his life. In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and two years later located in Chicago, where he amassed a great fortune in manufacturing reapers and harvesting machinery. In 1859 he established the Theological Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago, an institution for preparing young men for the ministry in the Presbyterian church, and he afterward endowed a chair in the Washington and Lee College at Lexington, Virginia. He manifested great interest in educational and religious matters, and by his great wealth he was able to extend aid and encouragement to many charitable causes. His death occurred May 13, 1884.

DAVID ROSS LOCKE.—Under the pen name of Petroleum V. Nasby, this well-known humorist and writer made for himself a household reputation, and established a school that has many imitators.

The subject of this article was born at Vestal, Broome county, New York, September 30, 1833. After receiving his education in the county of his birth he entered the office of the "Democrat," at Cortland, New York, where he learned the printer's trade. He was successively editor and publisher of the "Plymouth Advertiser," the "Mansfield Herald," the "Bucyrus Journal," and the "Findlay Jeffersonian." Later he became editor of the "Toledo Blade." In 1860 he commenced his "Nasby" articles, several series of which have been given the world in book form. Under a mask of misspelling, and in a quaint

and humorous style, a keen political satire is couched—a most effective weapon. Mr. Locke was the author of a number of serious political pamphlets, and later on a more pretentious work, "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem." As a newspaper writer he gained many laurels and his works are widely read. Abraham Lincoln is said to have been a warm admirer of P. V. Nasby, of "Confedrit X Roads" fame. Mr. Locke died at Toledo, Ohio, February 15, 1888.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, noted as a soldier, governor and secretary of war, was born in Medina county, Ohio, February 27, 1836, and was the son of Russell and Caroline (Moulton) Alger. At the age of twelve years he was left an orphan and penniless. For about a year he worked for his board and clothing, and attended school part of the time. In 1850 he found a place which paid small wages, and out of his scanty earnings helped his brother and sister. While there working on a farm he found time to attend the Richfield Academy, and by hard work between times managed to get a fair education for that time. The last two years of his attendance at this institution of learning he taught school during the winter months. In 1857 he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. For a while he found employment in Cleveland, Ohio, but impaired health induced him to remove to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business. He was thus engaged when the Civil war broke out, and, his business suffering and his savings swept away, he enlisted as a private in the Second Michigan Cavalry. He was promoted to be captain the following month, and major for gallant conduct at Boonesville, Mississippi, July 1,

1862. October 16, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and in February, 1863, colonel of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry. He rendered excellent service in the Gettysburg campaign. He was wounded at Boonesboro, Maryland, and on returning to his command took part with Sherman in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. For services rendered, that famous soldier recommended him for promotion, and he was brevetted major-general of volunteers. In 1866 General Alger took up his residence at Detroit, and prospered exceedingly in his business, which was that of lumbering, and grew quite wealthy. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and the same year was elected governor of Michigan. He declined a nomination for re-election to the latter office, in 1887, and was the following year a candidate for the nomination for president. In 1889 he was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at different times occupied many offices in other organizations.

In March, 1897, President McKinley appointed General Alger secretary of war.

CYRUS WEST FIELD, the father of submarine telegraphy, was the son of the Rev. David D. Field, D.D., a Congregational minister, and was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819. He was educated in his native town, and at the age of fifteen years became a clerk in a store in New York City. Being gifted with excellent business ability Mr. Field prospered and became the head of a large mercantile house. In 1853 he spent about six months in travel in South America. On his return he became interested in ocean telegraphy. Being solicited to aid in the con-

struction of a land telegraph across New Foundland to receive the news from a line of fast steamers it was proposed to run from Ireland to St. Johns, the idea struck him to carry the line across the broad Atlantic. In 1850 Mr. Field obtained a concession from the legislature of Newfoundland, giving him the sole right for fifty years to land submarine cables on the shores of that island. In company with Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts and Chandler White, he organized a company under the name of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company. In two years the line from New York across Newfoundland was built. The first cable connecting Cape Breton Island with Newfoundland having been lost in a storm while being laid in 1855, another was put down in 1856. In the latter year Mr. Field went to London and organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself. Both governments loaned ships to carry out the enterprise. Mr. Field accompanied the expeditions of 1857 and two in 1858. The first and second cables were failures, and the third worked but a short time and then ceased. The people of both continents became incredulous of the feasibility of laying a successful cable under so wide an expanse of sea, and the war breaking out shortly after, nothing was done until 1865-66. Mr. Field, in the former year, again made the attempt, and the Great Eastern laid some one thousand two hundred miles when the cable parted and was lost. The following year the same vessel succeeded in laying the entire cable, and picked up the one lost the year before, and both were carried to America's shore. After thirteen years of care and toil Mr. Field had his reward. He was the recipient of many medals and honors from both home and

abroad. He gave his attention after this to establishing telegraphic communication throughout the world and many other large enterprises, notably the construction of elevated railroads in New York. Mr. Field died July 11, 1892.

GROVER CLEVELAND, the twenty-second president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, Essex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, and was the son of Rev. Richard and Annie (Neale) Cleveland. The father, of distinguished New England ancestry, was a Presbyterian minister in charge of the church at Caldwell at the time.

When Grover was about three years of age the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he attended the district school, and was in the academy for a short time. His father believing that boys should early learn to labor, Grover entered a village store and worked for the sum of fifty dollars for the first year. While he was thus engaged the family removed to Clinton, New York, and there young Cleveland took up his studies at the academy. The death of his father dashed all his hopes of a collegiate education, the family being left in straightened circumstances, and Grover started out to battle for himself. After acting for a year (1853-54) as assistant teacher and bookkeeper in the Institution for the Blind at New York City, he went to Buffalo. A short time after he entered the law office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, of that city, and after a hard struggle with adverse circumstances, was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became confidential and managing clerk for the firm under whom he had studied, and remained with them until 1863. In the latter year he was appointed district attorney

of Erie county. It was during his incumbency of this office that, on being nominated by the Democrats for supervisor, he came within thirteen votes of election, although the district was usually Republican by two hundred and fifty majority. In 1866 Grover Cleveland formed a partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel. The most of the work here fell upon the shoulders of our subject, and he soon won a good standing at the bar of the state. In 1869 Mr. Cleveland associated himself in business with A. P. Laning and Oscar Folsom, and under the firm name of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom soon built up a fair practice. In the fall of 1870 Mr. Cleveland was elected sheriff of Erie county, an office which he filled for four years, after which he resumed his profession, with L. K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell as partners. This firm was strong and popular and shortly was in possession of a lucrative practice. Mr. Bass retired from the firm in 1879, and George J. Secard was admitted a member in 1881. In the latter year Mr. Cleveland was elected mayor of Buffalo, and in 1882 he was chosen governor by the enormous majority of one hundred and ninety-two thousand votes. July 11, 1884, he was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention, and in November following was elected.

Mr. Cleveland, after serving one term as president of the United States, in 1888 was nominated by his party to succeed himself, but he failed of the election, being beaten by Benjamin Harrison. In 1892, however, being nominated again in opposition to the then incumbent of the presidency, Mr. Harrison, Grover Cleveland was elected president for the second time and served for the usual term of four years. In 1897 Mr. Cleveland retired from the chair of the first magistrate of the nation, and in New York

City resumed the practice of law, in which city he had established himself in 1889.

June 2, 1886, Grover Cleveland was united in marriage with Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former partner.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL, for many years one of the greatest of American scientists, and one of the most noted and prolific writers on scientific subjects, was born in Dutchess county, New York, December 31, 1824. He received a thorough collegiate education, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1847. His mind took a scientific turn, which manifested itself while he was yet a boy, and in 1848 he became teacher of natural sciences at the Armenian Seminary, in his native state, a position which he filled for three years. In 1851-3 he occupied the same position in the Mesopotamia Female Seminary, in Alabama, after which he was president of the Masonic Female Seminary, in Alabama. In 1853 he became connected with the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which institution he performed the most important work of his life, and gained a wide reputation as a scientist. He held many important positions, among which were the following: Professor of physics and civil engineering at the University of Michigan, also of geology, zoology and botany, and later professor of geology and palæontology at the same institution. He also, for a time, was president of the Michigan Teachers' Association, and state geologist of Michigan. Professor Winchell was a very prolific writer on scientific subjects, and published many standard works, his most important and widely known being those devoted to geology. He also contributed a large number of articles to scientific and popular journals.

ANDREW HULL FOOTE, of the United States navy, was a native of New England, born at New Haven, Connecticut, May 4, 1808. He entered the navy, as a midshipman, December 4, 1822. He slowly rose in his chosen profession, attaining the rank of lieutenant in 1830, commander in 1852 and captain in 1861. Among the distinguished men in the breaking out of the Civil war, but few stood higher in the estimation of his brother officers than Foote, and when, in the fall of 1861, he was appointed to the command of the flotilla then building on the Mississippi, the act gave great satisfaction to the service. Although embarrassed by want of navy yards and supplies, Foote threw himself into his new work with unusual energy. He overcame all obstacles and in the new, and, until that time, untried experiment, of creating and maintaining a navy on a river, achieved a success beyond the expectations of the country. Great incredulity existed as to the possibility of carrying on hostilities on a river where batteries from the shore might bar the passage. But in spite of all, Foote soon had a navy on the great river, and by the heroic qualities of the crews entrusted to him, demonstrated the utility of this new departure in naval architecture. All being prepared, February 6, 1862, Foote took Fort Henry after a hotly-contested action. On the 14th of the same month, for an hour and a half engaged the batteries of Fort Donelson, with four ironclads and two wooden gunboats, thereby disheartening the garrison and assisting in its capture. April 7th of the same year, after several hotly-contested actions, Commodore Foote received the surrender of Island No. 10, one of the great strongholds of the Confederacy on the Mississippi river. Foote having been wounded at Fort Donelson, and by neglect

it having become so serious as to endanger his life, he was forced to resign his command and return home. June 16, 1862, he received the thanks of congress and was promoted to the rank of rear admiral. He was appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting. June 4, 1863, he was ordered to the fleet off Charleston, to supercede Rear Admiral Dupont, but on his way to that destination was taken sick at New York, and died June 26, 1863.

NELSON A. MILES, the well-known soldier, was born at Westminster, Massachusetts, August 8, 1839. His ancestors settled in that state in 1643 among the early pioneers, and their descendants were, many of them, to be found among those battling against Great Britain during Revolutionary times and during the war of 1812. Nelson was reared on a farm, received an academic education, and in early manhood engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. Early in 1861 he raised a company and offered his services to the government, and although commissioned as captain, on account of his youth went out as first lieutenant in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. In 1862 he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the Sixty-first New York Infantry. At the request of Generals Grant and Meade he was made a brigadier by President Lincoln. He participated in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. During the latter part of the time he commanded the first division of the Second Corps. General Miles was wounded at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and received four brevets for distinguished service. During the reconstruction period he commanded in North Carolina, and on the reorganization of the

regular army he was made colonel of infantry. In 1880 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and in 1890 to that of major-general. He successfully conducted several campaigns among the Indians, and his name is known among the tribes as a friend when they are peacefully inclined. He many times averted war with the red men by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the military power. In 1892 General Miles was given command of the proceedings in dedicating the World's Fair at Chicago, and in the summer of 1894, during the great railroad strike at the same city, General Miles, then in command of the department, had the disposal of the troops sent to protect the United States mails. On the retirement of General J. M. Schofield, in 1895, General Miles became the ranking major-general of the United States army and the head of its forces.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the great actor, though born in London (1796), is more intimately connected with the American than with the English stage, and his popularity in America was almost unbounded, while in England he was not a prime favorite. He presented "Richard III." in Richmond on his first appearance on the American stage in 1821. This was his greatest *role*, and in it he has never had an equal. In October of the same year he appeared in New York. After a long and successful career he gave his final performance at New Orleans in 1852. He contracted a severe cold, and for lack of proper medical attention, it resulted in his death on November 30th of that year. He was, without question, one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived. In addition to his professional art and genius, he was skilled

in languages, drawing, painting and sculpture. In his private life he was reserved, and even eccentric. Strange stories are related of his peculiarities, and on his farm near Baltimore he forbade the use of animal food, the taking of animal life, and even the felling of trees, and brought his butter and eggs to the Baltimore markets in person.

Junius Brutus Booth, known as the elder Booth, gave to the world three sons of note: Junius Brutus Booth, Jr., the husband of Agnes Booth, the actress; John Wilkes Booth, the author of the greatest tragedy in the life of our nation; Edwin Booth, in his day the greatest actor of America, if not of the world.

JAMES MONTGOMERY BAILEY, famous as the "Danbury News Man," was one of the best known American humorists, and was born September 25, 1841, at Albany, N. Y. He adopted journalism as a profession and started in his chosen work on the "Danbury Times," which paper he purchased on his return from the war. Mr. Bailey also purchased the "Jeffersonian," another paper of Danbury, and consolidated them, forming the "Danbury News," which paper soon acquired a celebrity throughout the United States, from an incessant flow of rich, healthy, and original humor, which the pen of the editor imparted to its columns, and he succeeded in raising the circulation of the paper from a few hundred copies a week to over forty thousand. The facilities of a country printing office were not so complete in those days as they are now, but Mr. Bailey was resourceful, and he put on re-lays of help and ran his presses night and day, and always prepared his matter a week ahead of time. The "Danbury News Man" was a new figure in literature, as his humor was so different from that of the newspaper

wits—who had preceded him, and he may be called the pioneer of that school now so familiar. Mr. Bailey published in book form "Life in Danbury" and "The Danbury News Man's Almanac." One of his most admirable traits was philanthropy, as he gave with unstinted generosity to all comers, and died comparatively poor, notwithstanding his ownership of a very profitable business which netted him an income of \$40,000 a year. He died March 4, 1894.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER, a famous lawyer, orator and senator, was born in Moretown, Vermont, December 22, 1824. After receiving a common-school education he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but only remained two years. On returning to his home he commenced the study of law with Paul Dillingham, afterwards governor of Vermont, and whose daughter he married. In 1847 he was admitted to practice at the bar in Vermont, but he went to Boston and for a time studied with Rufus Choate. In 1848 he moved west, settling at Beloit, Wisconsin, and commencing the practice of his profession soon obtained a wide reputation for ability. In 1856 Mr. Carpenter removed to Milwaukee, where he found a wider field for his now increasing powers. During the Civil war, although a strong Democrat, he was loyal to the government and aided the Union cause to his utmost. In 1868 he was counsel for the government in a test case to settle the legality of the reconstruction act before the United States supreme court, and won his case against Jeremiah S. Black. This gave him the election for senator from Wisconsin in 1869, and he served until 1875, during part of which time he was president *pro tempore* of the senate. Failing of a re-election Mr. Carpenter resumed the

practice of law, and when William W. Belknap, late secretary of war, was impeached, entered the case for General Belknap, and secured an acquittal. During the sitting of the electoral commission of 1877, Mr. Carpenter appeared for Samuel J. Tilden, although the Republican managers had intended to have him represent R. B. Hayes. Mr. Carpenter was elected to the United States senate again in 1879, and remained a member of that body until the day of his death, which occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, February 24, 1881.

Senator Carpenter's real name was Decatur Merritt Hammond Carpenter but about 1852 he changed it to the one by which he was universally known.

THOMAS E. WATSON, lawyer and congressman, the well-known Georgian, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, made himself a place in the history of our country by his ability, energy and fervid oratory. He was born in Columbia (now McDuffie) county, Georgia, September 5, 1856. He had a common-school education, and in 1872 entered Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, as freshman, but for want of money left the college at the end of his sophomore year. He taught school, studying law at the same time, until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and commenced practice in Thomson, Georgia, in November, 1876. He carried on a successful business, and bought land and farmed on an extensive scale.

Mr. Watson was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1880, and was a member of the house of representatives of the legislature of his native state in 1882. In 1888 he was an elector-at-large on the

Cleveland ticket, and in 1890 was elected to represent his district in the fifty-second congress. This latter election is said to have been due entirely to Mr. Watson's "dashing display of ability, eloquence and popular power." In his later years he championed the alliance principles and policies until he became a leader in the movement. In the heated campaign of 1896, Mr. Watson was nominated as the candidate for vice-president on the Bryan ticket by that part of the People's party that would not endorse the nominee for the same position made by the Democratic party.

FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, mathematician, physicist and educator, was born in Sheffield, Massachusetts, May 5, 1809. He graduated from Yale College in 1828, and in 1830 became a tutor in the same. From 1837 to 1848 he was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of Alabama, and from 1848 to 1850, professor of chemistry and natural history in the same educational institution. In 1854 he became connected with the University of Mississippi, of which he became president in 1856, and chancellor in 1858. In 1854 he took orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1861 Professor Barnard resigned his chancellorship and chair in the university, and in 1863 and 1864 was connected with the United States coast survey in charge of chart printing and lithography. In May, 1864, he was elected president of Columbia College, New York City, which he served for a number of years.

Professor Barnard received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Jefferson College, Mississippi, in 1855, and from Yale College in 1859; also the degree of S. T. D. from the University of Mississippi in 1861, and that of L. H. D. from the regents of the

University of the State of New York in 1872. In 1860 he was a member of the eclipse party sent by the United States coast survey to Labrador, and during his absence was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In the act of congress establishing the National Academy of Sciences in 1863, he was named as one of the original corporators. In 1867 he was one of the United States commissioners to the Paris Exposition. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, associate member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and many other philosophical and scientific societies at home and abroad. Dr. Barnard was thoroughly identified with the progress of the age in those branches. His published works relate wholly to scientific or educational subjects, chief among which are the following: Report on Collegiate Education; Art Culture; History of the American Coast Survey; University Education; Undulatory Theory of Light; Machinery and Processes of the Industrial Arts, and Apparatus of the Exact Sciences, Metric System of Weights and Measures, etc.

EDWIN McMASTERS STANTON, the secretary of war during the great Civil war, was recognized as one of America's foremost public men. He was born December 19, 1814, at Steubenville, Ohio, where he received his education and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio from 1842 until 1845. He removed to Washington in 1856 to attend to his practice before the United States supreme court, and in 1858 he went to California as counsel for the government in certain land cases, which he carried to a successful conclusion. Mr. Stanton was appointed

attorney-general of the United States in December, 1860, by President Buchanan. On March 4, 1861, Mr. Stanton went with the outgoing administration and returned to the practice of his profession. He was appointed secretary of war by President Lincoln January 20, 1862, to succeed Simon Cameron. After the assassination of President Lincoln and the accession of Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Stanton was still in the same office. He held it for three years, and by his strict adherence to the Republican party, he antagonized President Johnson, who endeavored to remove him. On August 5, 1867, the president requested him to resign, and appointed General Grant to succeed him, but when congress convened in December the senate refused to concur in the suspension. Mr. Stanton returned to his post until the president again removed him from office, but was again foiled by congress. Soon after, however, he retired voluntarily from office and took up the practice of law, in which he engaged until his death, on December 24, 1869.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the eminent theologian and founder of the church known as Disciples of Christ, was born in the country of Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1788, and was the son of Rev. Thomas Campbell, a Scotch-Irish "Seceder." After studying at the University of Glasgow, he, in company with his father, came to America in 1808, and both began labor in western Pennsylvania to restore Christianity to apostolic simplicity. They organized a church at Brush Run, Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, which, however, the year following, adopted Baptist views, and in 1813, with other congregations joined a Baptist association. Some of the underlying principles and many practices of the

Campbells and their disciples were repugnant to the Baptist church and considerable friction was the result, and 1827 saw the separation of that church from the Church of Christ, as it is sometimes called. The latter then reorganized themselves anew. They reject all creeds, professing to receive the Bible as their only guide. In most matters of faith they are essentially in accord with the other Evangelical Christian churches, especially in regard to the person and work of Christ, the resurrection and judgment. They celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly, hold that repentance and faith should precede baptism, attaching much importance to the latter ordinance. On all other points they encourage individual liberty of thought. In 1841, Alexander Campbell founded Bethany College, West Virginia, of which he was president for many years, and died March 4, 1866.

The denomination which they founded is quite a large and important church body in the United States. They support quite a number of institutions of learning, among which are: Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio; Northwestern Christian University, Indianapolis, Indiana; Eureka College, Illinois; Kentucky University, Lexington, Kentucky; Oskaloosa College, Iowa; and a number of seminaries and schools. They also support several monthly and quarterly religious periodicals and many papers, both in the United States and Great Britain and her dependencies.

WILLIAM L. WILSON, the noted West Virginian, who was postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, won distinction as the father of the famous "Wilson bill," which became a law under the same administration. Mr. Wilson was born May 3, 1843, in Jeffer-

son county, West Virginia, and received a good education at the Charlestown Academy, where he prepared himself for college. He attended the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860, and then attended the University of Virginia. Mr. Wilson served in the Confederate army during the war, after which he was a professor in Columbian College. Later he entered into the practice of law at Charlestown. He attended the Democratic convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, as a delegate, and later was chosen as one of the electors for the state-at-large on the Hancock ticket. In the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1892, Mr. Wilson was its permanent president. He was elected president of the West Virginia University in 1882, entering upon the duties of his office on September 6, but having received the nomination for the forty-seventh congress on the Democratic ticket, he resigned the presidency of the university in June, 1883, to take his seat in congress. Mr. Wilson was honored by the Columbian University and the Hampden-Sidney College, both of which conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1884 he was appointed regent of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington for two years, and at the end of his term was re-appointed. He was elected to the forty-seventh, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, but was defeated for reelection to the fifty-fourth congress. Upon the resignation of Mr. Bissell from the office of postmaster-general, Mr. Wilson was appointed to fill the vacancy by President Cleveland. His many years of public service and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions gave him a national reputation.

CALVIN S. BRICE, a successful and noted financier and politician, was born at Denmark, Ohio, September 17, 1845, of an old Maryland family, who trace their lineage from the Bryces, or Bruces, of Airth, Scotland. The father of our subject was a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, who removed to Ohio in 1812. Calvin S. Brice was educated in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of thirteen entered the preparatory department of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and the following year entered the freshman class. On the breaking out of the Civil war, although but fifteen years old, he enlisted in a company of three-months men. He returned to complete his college course, but re-enlisted in Company A, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served in the Virginia campaign. He then returned to college, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1864 he organized Company E, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities, in the western armies.

On his return home Mr. Brice entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati. In the winter of 1870-71 he went to Europe in the interests of the Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad and procured a foreign loan. This road became the Lake Erie & Western, of which, in 1887, Mr. Brice became president. This was the first railroad in which he had a personal interest. The conception, building and sale of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, known as the "Nickel Plate," was largely due to him. He was connected with many other railroads, among which may be mentioned the following: Chicago & Atlantic; Ohio Central; Richmond & Danville; Richmond & West Point

Terminal; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Memphis & Charleston; Mobile & Birmingham; Kentucky Central; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Ohio. Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Senator Brice gave a considerable time to political matters, becoming one of the leaders of the Democratic party and one of the most widely known men in the country.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, twenty-third president of the United States, was born August 20, 1833, at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the house of his grandfather, General William Henry Harrison, afterwards president of the United States. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a member of the Continental congress, signed the Declaration of Independence, and was three times elected governor of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch entered Farmers College at an early age, and two years later entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Upon graduation he entered the office of Stover & Gwyne, of Cincinnati, as a law student. He was admitted to the bar two years later, and having inherited about eight hundred dollars worth of property, he married the daughter of Doctor Scott, president of a female school at Oxford, Ohio, and selected Indianapolis, Indiana, to begin practice. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republicans as candidate for state supreme court reporter, and did his first political speaking in that campaign. He was elected, and after two years in that position he organized the Seventieth Indiana Infantry, of which he was made colonel, and with his regiment joined General Sher-

man's army. For bravery displayed at Resaca and Peach Tree Creek he was made a brigadier-general. In the meantime the office of supreme court reporter had been declared vacant, and another party elected to fill it. In the fall of 1864, having been nominated for that office, General Harrison obtained a thirty-day leave of absence, went to Indiana, canvassed the state and was elected. As he was about to rejoin his command he was stricken down by an attack of fever. After his recovery he joined General Sherman's army and participated in the closing events of the war.

In 1868 General Harrison declined to be a candidate for the office of supreme court reporter, and returned to the practice of the law. His brilliant campaign for the office of governor of Indiana in 1876, brought him into public notice, although he was defeated. He took a prominent part in the presidential canvass of 1880, and was chosen United States senator from Indiana, serving six years. He then returned to the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was selected by the Republican convention at Chicago as candidate for the presidency, and after a heated campaign was elected over Cleveland. He was inaugurated March 4, 1889, and signed the McKinley bill October 1, 1890, perhaps the most distinctive feature of his administration. In 1892 he was again the nominee of the Republican party for president, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, and again resumed the practice of law in Indianapolis.

JOHAN CRAIG HAVEMEYER, the celebrated merchant and sugar refiner, was born in New York City in 1833. His father, William F. Havemeyer, and grandfather, William Havemeyer, were both sugar

refiners. The latter named came from Buckeburg, Germany, in 1799, and settled in New York, establishing one of the first refineries in that city. William F. succeeded his father, and at an early age retired from business with a competency. He was three times mayor of his native city, New York.

John C. Havemeyer was educated in private schools, and was prepared for college at Columbia College grammar school. Owing to failing eyesight he was unable to finish his college course, and began his business career in a wholesale grocery store, where he remained two years. In 1854, after a year's travel abroad, he assumed the responsibility of the office work in the sugar refinery of Havemeyer & Molter, but two years later established a refinery of his own in Brooklyn. This afterwards developed into the immense business of Havemeyer & Elder. The capital was furnished by his father, and, chafing under the anxiety caused by the use of borrowed money, he sold out his interest and returned to Havemeyer & Molter. This firm dissolving the next year, John C. declined an offer of partnership from the successors, not wishing to use borrowed money. For two years he remained with the house, receiving a share of the profits as compensation. For some years thereafter he was engaged in the commission business, until failing health caused his retirement. In 1871, he again engaged in the sugar refining business at Greenport, Long Island, with his brother and another partner, under the firm name of Havemeyer Brothers & Co. Here he remained until 1880, when his health again declined. During the greater part of his life Mr. Havemeyer was identified with many benevolent societies, including the New York Port Society, Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, American Bible Society,

New York Sabbath School Society and others. He was active in Young Men's Christian Association work in New York, and organized and was the first president of an affiliated society of the same at Yonkers. He was director of several railroad corporations and a trustee of the Continental Trust Company of New York.

WALTER QUINTIN GRESHAM, an eminent American statesman and jurist, was born March 17, 1833, near Corydon, Harrison county, Indiana. He acquired his education in the local schools of the county and at Bloomington Academy, although he did not graduate. After leaving college he read law with Judge Porter at Corydon, and just before the war he began to take an interest in politics. Mr. Gresham was elected to the legislature from Harrison county as a Republican; previous to this the district had been represented by a Democrat. At the commencement of hostilities he was made lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, but served in that regiment only a short time, when he was appointed colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served under General Grant at the siege of Vicksburg as brigadier-general. Later he was under Sherman in the famous "March to the Sea," and commanded a division of Blair's corps at the siege of Atlanta where he was so badly wounded in the leg that he was compelled to return home. On his way home he was forced to stop at New Albany, where he remained a year before he was able to leave. He was brevetted major-general at the close of the war. While at New Albany, Mr. Gresham was appointed state agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the state debt in New York, and he ran twice for congress against ex-Speaker Kerr, but was

defeated in both cases, although he greatly reduced the Democratic majority. He was held in high esteem by President Grant, who offered him the portfolio of the interior but Mr. Gresham declined, but accepted the appointment of United States judge for Indiana to succeed David McDonald. Judge Gresham served on the United States district court bench until 1883, when he was appointed postmaster-general by President Arthur, but held that office only a few months when he was made secretary of the treasury. Near the end of President Arthur's term, Judge Gresham was appointed judge of the United States circuit court of the district composed of Indiana, Illinois and contiguous states, which he held until 1893. Judge Gresham was one of the presidential possibilities in the National Republican convention in 1888, when General Harrison was nominated, and was also mentioned for president in 1892. Later the People's party made a strenuous effort to induce him to become their candidate for president, he refusing the offer, however, and a few weeks before the election he announced that he would support Mr. Cleveland, the Democratic nominee for president. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland in the fall of 1892, Judge Gresham was made the secretary of state, and filled that position until his death on May 28, 1895, at Washington, District of Columbia.

ELISHA B. ANDREWS, noted as an educator and college president, was born at Hinsdale, New Hampshire, January 10, 1844, his father and mother being Erastus and Elmira (Bartlett) Andrews. In 1861, he entered the service of the general government as private and non-commissioned officer in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and in 1863 was promoted to the

rank of second lieutenant. Returning home he was prepared for college at Powers Institute and at the Wesleyan Academy, and entered Brown University. From here he was graduated in 1870. For the succeeding two years he was principal of the Connecticut Literary Institute at Suffield, Connecticut. Completing a course at the Newton Theological Institute, he was ordained pastor of the First Baptist church at Beverly, Massachusetts, July 2, 1874. The following year he became president of the Denison University, at Granville, Ohio. In 1879 he accepted the professorship of homiletics, pastoral duties and church polity at Newton Theological Institute. In 1882 he was elected to the chair of history and political economy at Brown University. The University of Nebraska honored him with an LL. D. in 1884, and the same year Colby University conferred the degree of D. D. In 1888 he became professor of political economy and public economy at Cornell University, but the next year returned to Brown University as its president. From the time of his inauguration the college work broadened in many ways. Many timely and generous donations from friends and alumni of the college were influenced by him, and large additions made to the same.

Professor Andrews published, in 1887, "Institutes of General History," and in 1888, "Institutes of Economics."

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, the subject of the present biography, was, during his life, one of the most distinguished chemists and scientific writers in America. He was an Englishman by birth, born at Liverpool, May 5, 1811, and was reared in his native land, receiving an excellent education, graduating at the University of London. In 1833 he came to the United States, and



WINFIELD SCOTT



[S F B MORSE]



[U S FARRAGUT]



W L ALLEN BRYANT



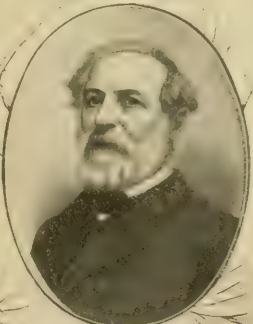
DANIEL WEBSTER



H W JOHNSON



[ULYSSES GRANT]



[ROBERT E LEE]



[W D PORTER]

settled first in Pennsylvania. He graduated in medicine at the University of Philadelphia, in 1836, and for three years following was professor of chemistry and physiology at Hampden-Sidney College. He then became professor of chemistry in the New York University, with which institution he was prominently connected for many years. It is stated on excellent authority that Professor Draper, in 1839, took the first photographic picture ever taken from life. He was a great student, and carried on many important and intricate experiments along scientific lines. He discovered many of the fundamental facts of spectrum analysis, which he published. He published a number of works of great merit, many of which are recognized as authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Among his work were: "Human Physiology, Statistical and Dynamical of the Conditions and Cause of Life in Man," "History of Intellectual Development of Europe," "History of the American Civil War," besides a number of works on chemistry, optics and mathematics. Professor Draper continued to hold a high place among the scientific scholars of America until his death, which occurred in January, 1882.

GEORGE W. PECK, ex-governor of the state of Wisconsin and a famous journalist and humorist, was born in Jefferson county, New York, September 28, 1840. When he was about three years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin, settling near Whitewater, where young Peck received his education at the public schools. At fifteen he entered the office of the "Whitewater Register," where he learned the printer's art. He helped start the "Jefferson County Republican" later on, but sold out his interest therein and set type in the office of

the "State Journal," at Madison. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry as a private, and after serving four years returned a second lieutenant. He then started the "Ripon Representative," which he sold not long after, and removing to New York, was on the staff of Mark Pomeroy's "Democrat." Going to La Crosse, later, he conducted the La Crosse branch paper, a half interest in which he bought in 1874. He next started "Peck's Sun," which four years later he removed to Milwaukee. While in La Crosse he was chief of police one year, and also chief clerk of the Democratic assembly in 1874. It was in 1878 that Mr. Peck took his paper to Milwaukee, and achieved his first permanent success, the circulation increasing to 80,000. For ten years he was regarded as one of the most original, versatile and entertaining writers in the country, and he has delineated every phase of country newspaper life, army life, domestic experience, travel and city adventure. Up to 1890 Mr. Peck took but little part in politics, but in that year was elected mayor of Milwaukee on the Democratic ticket. The following August he was elected governor of Wisconsin by a large majority, the "Bennett School Bill" figuring to a large extent in his favor.

Mr. Peck, besides many newspaper articles in his peculiar vein and numerous lectures, bubbling over with fun, is known to fame by the following books: "Peck's Bad Boy and his Pa," and "The Grocery Man and Peck's Bad Boy."

CHARLES O'CONOR, who was for many years the acknowledged leader of the legal profession of New York City, was also conceded to be one of the greatest lawyers America has produced. He was

born in New York City in 1804, his father being an educated Irish gentleman. Charles received a common-school education, and early took up the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1824. His close application and untiring energy and industry soon placed him in the front rank of the profession, and within a few years he was handling many of the most important cases. One of the first great cases he had and which gained him a wide reputation, was that of "Jack, the Fugitive Slave," in 1835, in which his masterful argument before the supreme court attracted wide attention and comment. Charles O'Connor was a Democrat all his life. He did not aspire to office-holding, however, and never held any office except that of district attorney under President Pierce's administration, which he only retained a short time. He took an active interest, however, in public questions, and was a member of the state (New York) constitutional convention in 1864. In 1868 he was nominated for the presidency by the "Extreme Democrats." His death occurred in May, 1884.

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, a noted American officer and major-general in the Confederate army, was born in Kentucky in 1823. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1844, served in the United States infantry and was later assigned to commissary duty with the rank of captain. He served several years at frontier posts, and was assistant professor in the military academy in 1846. He was with General Scott in the Mexican war, and engaged in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the capture of the Mexican capital. He was wounded at Cherubusco and brevetted first lieutenant, and at Molino del Rey was brevetted captain. After the close of the

Mexican war he returned to West Point as assistant instructor, and was then assigned to commissary duty at New York. He resigned in 1855 and became superintendent of construction of the Chicago custom house. He was made adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel, of Illinois militia, and was colonel of Illinois volunteers raised for the Utah expedition, but was not mustered into service. In 1860 he removed to Kentucky, where he settled on a farm near Louisville and became inspector-general in command of the Kentucky Home Guards. At the opening of the Civil war he joined the Confederate army, and was given command at Bowling Green, Kentucky, which he was compelled to abandon after the capture of Fort Henry. He then retired to Fort Donelson, and was there captured with sixteen thousand men, and an immense store of provisions, by General Grant, in February, 1862. He was held as a prisoner of war at Fort Warren until August of that year. He commanded a division of Hardee's corps in Bragg's Army of the Tennessee, and was afterward assigned to the third division and participated in the battles of Chickamauga, and Murfreesboro. He was with Kirby Smith when that general surrendered his army to General Canby in May, 1865. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidency on the Gold Democratic ticket with Senator John M. Palmer in 1896.

SIMON KENTON, one of the famous pioneers and scouts whose names fill the pages of the early history of our country, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, April 3, 1755. In consequence of an affray, at the age of eighteen, young Kenton went to Kentucky, then the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and became associated with Daniel Boone and other pioneers of that region.

For a short time he acted as a scout and spy for Lord Dunmore, the British governor of Virginia, but afterward taking the side of the struggling colonists, participated in the war for independence west of the Alleghanies. In 1784 he returned to Virginia, but did not remain there long, going back with his family to Kentucky. From that time until 1793 he participated in all the combats and battles of that time, and until "Mad Anthony" Wayne swept the Valley of the Ohio, and settled the supremacy of the whites in that region. Kenton laid claim to large tracts of land in the new country he had helped to open up, but through ignorance of law, and the growing value of the land, lost it all and was reduced to poverty. During the war with England in 1812-15, Kenton took part in the invasion of Canada with the Kentucky troops and participated in the battle of the Thames. He finally had land granted him by the legislature of Kentucky, and received a pension from the United States government. He died in Logan county, Ohio, April 29, 1836.

ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, an American statesman of eminence, was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He learned the trade of printer, but abandoned that calling at the age of eighteen and entered the Kent's Hill Academy at Reading, Maine, and then took up the study of law, reading in Hallowell, Boston, and at the Harvard Law School. He began practice at Galena, Illinois, in 1840. He was elected to congress in 1852, and represented his district in that body continuously until March, 1869, and at the time of his retirement he had served a greater number of consecutive terms than any other member of the house. In 1873 President Grant ap-

pointed him secretary of state, which position he resigned to accept that of minister to France. During the Franco-Prussian war, including the siege of Paris and the reign of the Commune, Mr. Washburne remained at his post, protecting the lives and property of his countrymen, as well as that of other foreign residents in Paris, while the ministers of all other powers abandoned their posts at a time when they were most needed. As far as possible he extended protection to unfortunate German residents, who were the particular objects of hatred of the populace, and his firmness and the success which attended his efforts won the admiration of all Europe. Mr. Washburne died at Chicago, Illinois, October 22, 1887.

WILLIAM CRAMP, one of the most extensive shipbuilders of this country, was born in Kensington, then a suburb, now a part of Philadelphia, in 1806. He received a thorough English education, and when he left school was associated with Samuel Grice, one of the most eminent naval architects of his day. In 1830, having mastered all the details of shipbuilding, Mr. Cramp engaged in business on his own account. By reason of ability and excellent work he prospered from the start, until now, in the hands of his sons, under the name of William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, it has become the most complete shipbuilding plant and naval arsenal in the western hemisphere, and fully equal to any in the world. As Mr. Cramp's sons attained manhood they learned their father's profession, and were admitted to a partnership. In 1872 the firm was incorporated under the title given above. Until 1860 wood was used in building vessels, although pace was kept with all advances in the art of shipbuilding. At the opening of

the war came an unexpected demand for war vessels, which they promptly met. The sea-going ironclad "New Ironsides" was built by them in 1862, followed by a number of formidable ironclads and the cruiser "Chattanooga." They subsequently built several war vessels for the Russian and other governments which added to their reputation. When the American steamship line was established in 1870, the Cramps were commissioned to build for it four first-class iron steamships, the "Pennsylvania," "Ohio," "Indiana" and "Illinois," which they turned out in rapid order, some of the finest specimens of the naval architecture of their day. William Cramp remained at the head of the great company he had founded until his death, which occurred January 6, 1879.

Charles H. Cramp, the successor of his father as head of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, was born in Philadelphia May 9, 1829, and received an excellent education in his native city, which he sedulously sought to supplement by close study until he became an authority on general subjects and the best naval architect on the western hemisphere. Many of the best vessels of our new navy were built by this immense concern.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON, probably the greatest American painter, was born in South Carolina in 1779. He was sent to school at the age of seven years at Newport, Rhode Island, where he met Edward Malbone, two years his senior, and who later became a painter of note. The friendship that sprang up between them undoubtedly influenced young Allston in the choice of a profession. He graduated from Harvard in 1800, and went to England the

following year, after pursuing his studies for a year under his friend Malbone at his home in South Carolina. He became a student at the Royal Academy where the great American, Benjamin West, presided, and who became his intimate friend. Allston later went to Paris, and then to Italy, where four years were spent, mostly at Rome. In 1809 he returned to America, but soon after returned to London, having married in the meantime a sister of Dr. Channing. In a short time his first great work appeared, "The Dead Man Restored to Life by the Bones of Elisha," which took the British Association prize and firmly established his reputation. Other paintings followed in quick succession, the greatest among which were "Uriel in the Center of the Sun," "Saint Peter Liberated by the Angel," and "Jacob's Dream," supplemented by many smaller pieces. Hard work, and grief at the death of his wife began to tell upon his health, and he left London in 1818 for America. The same year he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. During the next few years he painted "Jeremiah," "Witch of Endor," and "Beatrice." In 1830 Allston married a daughter of Judge Dana, and went to Cambridge, which was his home until his death. Here he produced the "Vision of the Bloody Hand," "Rosalie," and many less noted pieces, and had given one week of labor to his unfinished masterpiece, "Belshazzar's Feast," when death ended his career July 9, 1843.

JOHN ROACH, ship builder and manufacturer, whose career was a marvel of industrial labor, and who impressed his individuality and genius upon the times in which he lived more, perhaps, than any other manufacturer in America. He was born at Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ire-

land, December 25, 1815, the son of a wealthy merchant. He attended school until he was thirteen, when his father became financially embarrassed and failed and shortly after died; John determined to come to America and carve out a fortune for himself. He landed in New York at the age of sixteen, and soon obtained employment at the Howell Iron Works in New Jersey, at twenty-five cents a day. He soon made himself a place in the world, and at the end of three years had saved some twelve hundred dollars, which he lost by the failure of his employer, in whose hands it was left. Returning to New York he began to learn how to make castings for marine engines and ship work. Having again accumulated one thousand dollars, in company with three fellow workmen, he purchased a small foundry in New York, but soon became sole proprietor. At the end of four years he had saved thirty thousand dollars, besides enlarging his works. In 1856 his works were destroyed by a boiler explosion, and being unable to collect the insurance, was left, after paying his debts, without a dollar. However, his credit and reputation for integrity was good, and he built the Etna Iron Works, giving it capacity to construct larger marine engines than any previously built in this country. Here he turned out immense engines for the steam ram Dunderberg, for the war vessels Winooski and Neshaning, and other large vessels. To accommodate his increasing business, Mr. Roach, in 1869, purchased the Morgan Iron Works, one of the largest in New York, and shortly after several others. In 1871 he bought the Chester ship yards, which he added to largely, erecting a rolling mill and blast furnace, and providing every facility for building a ship out of the ore and timber. This immense

plant covered a large area, was valued at several millions of dollars, and was known as the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, of which Mr. Roach was the principal owner. He built a large percentage of the iron vessels now flying the American flag, the bulk of his business being for private parties. In 1875 he built the sectional dry docks at Pensacola. He, about this time, drew the attention of the government to the use of compound marine engines, and thus was the means of improving the speed and economy of the vessels of our new navy. In 1883 Mr. Roach commenced work on the three cruisers for the government, the "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta," and the dispatch boat "Dolphin." For some cause the secretary of the navy refused to receive the latter and decided that Mr. Roach's contract would not hold. This embarrassed Mr. Roach, as a large amount of his capital was involved in these contracts, and for the protection of bondsmen and creditors, July 18, 1885, he made an assignment, but the financial trouble broke down his strong constitution, and January 10, 1887, he died. His son, John B. Roach, succeeded to the shipbuilding interests, while Stephen W. Roach inherited the Morgan Iron Works at New York.

JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, one of the two great painters who laid the foundation of true American art, was born in Boston in 1737, one year earlier than his great contemporary, Benjamin West. His education was limited to the common schools of that time, and his training in art he obtained by his own observation and experiments solely. When he was about seventeen years old he had mapped out his future, however, by choosing painting as his pro-

fession. If he ever studied under any teacher in his early efforts, we have no authentic account of it, and tradition credits the young artist's wonderful success entirely to his own talent and untiring effort. It is almost incredible that at the age of twenty-three years his income from his works aggregated fifteen hundred dollars per annum, a very great sum in those days. In 1774 he went to Europe in search of material for study, which was so rare in his native land. After some time spent in Italy he finally took up his permanent residence in England. In 1783 he was made a member of the Royal Academy, and later his son had the high honor of becoming lord chancellor of England and Lord Lyndhurst.

Many specimens of Copley's work are to be found in the Memorial Hall at Harvard and in the Boston Museum, as well as a few of the works upon which he modeled his style. Copley was essentially a portrait painter, though his historical paintings attained great celebrity, his masterpiece being his "Death of Major Pierson," though that distinction has by some been given to his "Death of Chatham." It is said that he never saw a good picture until he was thirty-five years old, yet his portraits prior to that period are regarded as rare specimens. He died in 1815.

HENRY B. PLANT, one of the greatest railroad men of the country, became famous as president of the Plant system of railway and steamer lines, and also the Southern & Texas Express Co. He was born in October, 1819, at Branford, Connecticut, and entered the railroad service in 1844, serving as express messenger on the Hartford & New Haven Railroad until 1853, during which time he had entire charge of the express business of that road.

He went south in 1853 and established express lines on various southern railways, and in 1861 organized the Southern Express Co., and became its president. In 1879 he purchased, with others, the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad of Georgia, and later reorganized the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad, of which he became president. He purchased and rebuilt, in 1880, the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, now Charleston & Savannah. Not long after this he organized the Plant Investment Co., to control these railroads and advance their interests generally, and later established a steamboat line on the St. John's river, in Florida. From 1853 until 1860 he was general superintendent of the southern division of the Adams Express Co., and in 1867 became president of the Texas Express Co. The "Plant system" of railway, steamer and steamship lines is one of the greatest business corporations of the southern states.

WADE HAMPTON, a noted Confederate officer, was born at Columbia, South Carolina, in 1818. He graduated from the South Carolina College, took an active part in politics, and was twice elected to the legislature of his state. In 1861 he joined the Confederate army, and commanded the "Hampton Legion" at the first battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861. He did meritorious service, was wounded, and promoted to brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade at Seven Pines, in 1862, and was again wounded. He was engaged in the battle of Antietam in September of the same year, and participated in the raid into Pennsylvania in October. In 1863 he was with Lee at Gettysburg, where he was wounded for the third time. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and commanded a troop of cavalry in Lee's

army during 1864, and was in numerous engagements. In 1865 he was in South Carolina, and commanded the cavalry rear guard of the Confederate army in its stubborn retreat before General Sherman on his advance toward Richmond.

After the war Hampton took an active part in politics, and was a prominent figure at the Democratic national convention in 1868, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president. He was governor of South Carolina, and took his seat in the United States senate in 1879, where he became a conspicuous figure in national affairs.

NIKOLA TESLA, one of the most celebrated electricians America has known, was born in 1857, at Smiljau, Lika, Servia. He descended from an old and representative family of that country. His father was a minister of the Greek church, of high rank, while his mother was a woman of remarkable skill in the construction of looms, churns and the machinery required in a rural home. Nikola received early education in the public schools of Gospich, when he was sent to the higher "Real Schule" at Karlstadt, where, after a three years' course, he graduated in 1873. He devoted himself to experiments in electricity and magnetism, to the chagrin of his father, who had destined him for the ministry, but giving way to the boy's evident genius he was allowed to continue his studies in the polytechnic school at Gratz. He inherited a wonderful intuition which enabled him to see through the intricacies of machinery, and despite his instructor's demonstration that a dynamo could not be operated without commutators or brushes, began experiments which finally resulted in his rotating field motors. After the study

of languages at Prague and Buda-Pesth, he became associated with M. Puskas, who had introduced the telephone into Hungary. He invented several improvements, but being unable to reap the necessary benefit from them, he, in search of a wider field, went to Paris, where he found employment with one of the electric lighting companies as electrical engineer. Soon he set his face westward, and coming to the United States for a time found congenial employment with Thomas A. Edison. Finding it impossible, overshadowed as he was, to carry out his own ideas he left the Edison works to join a company formed to place his own inventions on the market. He perfected his rotary field principle, adapting it to circuits then in operation. It is said of him that some of his proved theories will change the entire electrical science. It would, in an article of this length, be impossible to explain all that Tesla accomplished for the practical side of electrical engineering. His discoveries formed the basis of the attempt to utilize the water power of Niagara Falls. His work ranges far beyond the vast department of polyphase currents and high potential lighting and includes many inventions in arc lighting, transformers, pyro and thermo-magnetic motors, new forms of incandescent lamps, unipolar dynamos and many others.

CHARLES B. LEWIS won fame as an American humorist under the name of "M. Quad." It is said he owes his celebrity originally to the fact that he was once mixed up in a boiler explosion on the Ohio river, and the impressions he received from the event he set up from his case when he was in the composing room of an obscure Michigan paper. His style possesses a peculiar quaintness, and there runs through

it a vein of philosophy. Mr. Lewis was born in 1844, near a town called Liverpool, Ohio. He was, however, raised in Lansing, Michigan, where he spent a year in an agricultural college, going from there to the composing room of the "Lansing Democrat." At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the service, remained during the entire war, and then returned to Lansing. The explosion of the boiler that "blew him into fame," took place two years later, while he was on his way south. When he recovered physically, he brought suit for damages against the steamboat company, which he gained, and was awarded a verdict of twelve thousand dollars for injuries received. It was while he was employed by the "Jacksonian" of Pontiac, Mich., that he set up his account of how he felt while being blown up. He says that he signed it "M Quad," because "a bourgeoisie em quad is useless except in its own line—it won't justify with any other type." Soon after, because of the celebrity he attained by this screed, Mr. Lewis secured a place on the staff of the "Detroit Free Press," and made for that paper a wide reputation. His sketches of the "Lime Kiln Club" and "Brudder Gardner" are perhaps the best known of his humorous writings.

HIRAM S. MAXIM, the famous inventor, was born in Sangersville, Maine, February 5, 1840, the son of Isaac W. and Harriet B. Maxim. The town of his birth was but a small place, in the woods, on the confines of civilization, and the family endured many hardships. They were without means and entirely dependent on themselves to make out of raw materials all they needed. The mother was an expert spinner, weaver, dyer and seamstress and the father a trapper, tanner,

millers, blacksmith, carpenter, mason and farmer. Amid such surroundings young Maxim gave early promise of remarkable aptitude. With the universal Yankee jack-knife the products of his skill excited the wonder and interest of the locality. His parents did not encourage his latent genius but apprenticed him to a coach builder. Four years he labored at this uncongenial trade but at the end of that time he forsook it and entered a machine shop at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Soon mastering the details of that business and that of mechanical drawing, he went to Boston as the foreman of the philosophical instrument manufactory. From thence he went to New York and with the Novelty Iron Works Shipbuilding Co. he gained experience in those trades. His inventions up to this time consisted of improvements in steam engines, and an automatic gas machine, which came into general use. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and in 1878 produced an incandescent lamp, that would burn 1,000 hours. He was the first to design a process for flashing electric carbons, and the first to "standardize" carbons for electric lighting. In 1880 he visited Europe and exhibiting, at the Paris Exposition of 1881, a self-regulating machine, was decorated with the Legion of Honor. In 1883 he returned to London as the European representative of the United States Electric Light Co. An incident of his boyhood, in which the recoil of a rifle was noticed by him, and the apparent loss of power shown, in 1881-2 prompted the invention of a gun which utilizes the recoil to automatically load and fire seven hundred and seventy shots per minute. The Maxim-Nordenfellt Gun Co., with a capital of nine million dollars, grew from this. In 1883 he patented his electric training gear for large guns. And later turned his attention to fly-

ing machines, which he claimed were not an impossibility. He took out over one hundred patents for smokeless gunpowder, and for petroleum and other motors and autocycles.

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, one of America's very greatest financiers and philanthropists, was born in Richford, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1839. He received a common-school education in his native place, and in 1853, when his parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, he entered the high school of that city. After a two-years' course of diligent work, he entered the commission and forwarding house of Hewitt & Tuttle, of Cleveland, remaining with the firm some years, and then began business for himself, forming a partnership with Morris B. Clark. Mr. Rockefeller was then but nineteen years of age, and during the year 1860, in connection with others, they started the oil refining business, under the firm name of Andrews, Clark & Co. Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Andrews purchased the interest of their associates, and, after taking William Rockefeller into the firm, established offices in Cleveland under the name of William Rockefeller & Co. Shortly after this the house of Rockefeller & Co. was established in New York for the purpose of finding a market for their products, and two years later all the refining companies were consolidated under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler. This firm was succeeded in 1870 by the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, said to be the most gigantic business corporation of modern times. John D. Rockefeller's fortune has been variously estimated at from one hundred million to two hundred million dollars.

Mr. Rockefeller's philanthropy manifested itself principally through the American Baptist Educational Society. He donated

the building for the Spelman Institute at Atlanta, Georgia, a school for the instruction of negroes. His other gifts were to the University of Rochester, Cook Academy, Peddie Institute, and Vassar College, besides smaller gifts to many institutions throughout the country. His princely donations, however, were to the University of Chicago. His first gift to this institution was a conditional offer of six hundred thousand dollars in 1889, and when this amount was paid he added one million more. During 1892 he made it two gifts of one million each, and all told, his donations to this one institution aggregated between seven and eight millions of dollars.

JOHN M. PALMER.—For over a third of a century this gentleman occupied a prominent place in the political world, both in the state of Illinois and on the broader platform of national issues.

Mr. Palmer was born at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Kentucky, September 13, 1817. The family subsequently removed to Christian county, in the same state, where he acquired a common-school education, and made his home until 1831. His father was opposed to slavery, and in the latter year removed to Illinois and settled near Alton. In 1834 John entered Alton College, organized on the manual-labor plan, but his funds failing, abandoned it and entered a cooper shop. He subsequently was engaged in peddling, and teaching a district school near Canton. In 1838 he began the study of law, and the following year removed to Carlinville, where, in December of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He was shortly after defeated for county clerk. In 1843 he was elected probate judge. In the constitutional convention of 1847, Mr. Palmer was a delegate, and from 1849 to

1851 he was county judge. In 1852 he became a member of the state senate, but not being with his party on the slavery question he resigned that office in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Palmer was chairman of the first Republican state convention held in Illinois, and the same year was a delegate to the national convention. In 1860 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and on the breaking out of the war entered the service as colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, but was shortly after brevetted brigadier-general. In August, 1862, he organized the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, but in September he was placed in command of the first division of the Army of the Mississippi, afterward was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1865 he was assigned to the military administration in Kentucky. In 1867 General Palmer was elected governor of Illinois and served four years. In 1872 he went with the Liberal Republicans, who supported Horace Greeley, after which time he was identified with the Democratic party. In 1890 he was elected United States senator from Illinois, and served as such for six years. In 1896, on the adoption of the silver plank in the platform of the Democratic party, General Palmer consented to lead, as presidential candidate, the National Democrats, or Gold Democracy.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, the humorist among American painters, was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1821. His father, James H. Beard, was also a painter of national reputation. William H. Beard began his career as a traveling portrait painter. He pursued his studies in New York, and later removed to Buffalo, where he achieved reputation. He then went to

Italy and after a short stay returned to New York and opened a studio. One of his earliest paintings was a small picture called "Cat and Kittens," which was placed in the National Academy on exhibition. Among his best productions are "Raining Cats and Dogs," "The Dance of Silenus," "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears," "Who!" "Grimalkin's Dream," "Little Red Riding Hood," "The Guardian of the Flag." His animal pictures convey the most ludicrous and satirical ideas, and the intelligent, human expression in their faces is most comical. Some artists and critics have refused to give Mr. Beard a place among the first circles in art, solely on account of the class of subjects he has chosen.

W W. CORCORAN, the noted philanthropist, was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, December 27, 1798. At the age of twenty-five he entered the banking business in Washington, and in time became very wealthy. He was noted for his magnificent donations to charity. Oak Hill cemetery was donated to Georgetown in 1847, and ten years later the Corcoran Art Gallery, Temple of Art, was presented to the city of Washington. The uncompleted building was utilized by the government as quartermaster's headquarters during the war. The building was completed after the war at a cost of a million and a half dollars, all the gift of Mr. Corcoran. The Louise Home for Women is another noble charity to his credit. Its object is the care of women of gentle breeding who in declining years are without means of support. In addition to this he gave liberally to many worthy institutions of learning and charity. He died at Washington February 24, 1888.

ALBERT BIERSTADT, the noted painter of American landscape, was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1829, and was brought to America by his parents at the age of two years. He received his early education here, but returned to Dusseldorf to study painting, and also went to Rome. On his return to America he accompanied Lander's expedition across the continent, in 1858, and soon after produced his most popular work, "The Rocky Mountains—Lander's Peak." Its boldness and grandeur were so unusual that it made him famous. The picture sold for twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1867 Mr. Bierstadt went to Europe, with a government commission, and gathered materials for his great historical work, "Discovery of the North River by Hendrik Hudson." Others of his great works were "Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Valley of the Yosemite," "North Fork of the Platte," "Diamond Pool," "Mount Hood," "Mount Rosalie," and "The Sierra Nevada Mountains." His "Estes Park" sold for fifteen thousand dollars, and "Mount Rosalie" brought thirty-five thousand dollars. His smaller Rocky mountain scenes, however, are vastly superior to his larger works in execution and coloring.

ADDISON CAMMACK, a famous millionaire Wall street speculator, was born in Kentucky. When sixteen years old he ran away from home and went to New Orleans, where he went to work in a shipping house. He outlived and outworked all the partners, and became the head of the firm before the opening of the war. At that time he fitted out small vessels and engaged in running the blockade of southern ports and carrying ammunition, merchandise, etc., to the southern people. This

made him a fortune. At the close of the war he quit business and went to New York. For two years he did not enter any active business, but seemed to be simply an on-looker in the great speculative center of America. He was observing keenly the methods and financial machinery, however, and when, in 1867, he formed a partnership with the popular Charles J. Osborne, the firm began to prosper. He never had an office on the street, but wandered into the various brokers' offices and placed his orders as he saw fit. In 1873 he dissolved his partnership with Osborne and operated alone. He joined a band of speculative conspirators known as the "Twenty-third party," and was the ruling spirit in that organization for the control of the stock market. He was always on the "bear" side and the only serious obstacle he ever encountered was the persistent boom in industrial stocks, particularly sugar, engineered by James R. Keane. Mr. Cammack fought Keane for two years, and during the time is said to have lost no less than two million dollars before he abandoned the fight.

WALT. WHITMAN.—Foremost among the lesser poets of the latter part of the nineteenth century, the gentleman whose name adorns the head of this article takes a conspicuous place.

Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 13, 1809. In the schools of Brooklyn he laid the foundation of his education, and early in life learned the printer's trade. For a time he taught country schools in his native state. In 1846-7 he was editor of the "Brooklyn Eagle," but in 1848-9 was on the editorial staff of the "Crescent," of New Orleans. He made an extended tour throughout the United States and Canada, and returned to

Brooklyn, where, in 1850, he published the "Freeman." For some years succeeding this he was engaged as carpenter and builder. During the Civil war, Whitman acted as a volunteer nurse in the hospitals at Washington and vicinity and from the close of hostilities until 1873 he was employed in various clerkships in the government offices in the nation's capital. In the latter year he was stricken with paralysis as a result of his labors in the hospital, it is said, and being partially disabled lived for many years at Camden, New Jersey.

The first edition of the work which was to bring him fame, "Leaves of Grass," was published in 1855 and was but a small volume of about ninety-four pages. Seven or eight editions of "Leaves of Grass" have been issued, each enlarged and enriched with new poems. "Drum Taps," at first a separate publication, has been incorporated with the others. This volume and one prose writing entitled "Specimen Days and Collect," constituted his whole work.

Walt. Whitman died at Camden, New Jersey, March 26, 1892.

HENRY DUPONT, who became celebrated as America's greatest manufacturer of gunpowder, was a native of Delaware, born August 8, 1812. He received his education in its higher branches at the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he graduated and entered the army as second lieutenant of artillery in 1833. In 1834 he resigned and became proprietor of the extensive gunpowder manufacturing plant that bears his name, near Wilmington, Delaware. His large business interests interfered with his taking any active participation in political life, although for many years he served as adjutant-general of his native state, and

during the war as major-general commanding the Home Guards. He died August 8, 1889. His son, Henry A. Dupont, also was a native of Delaware, and was born July 30, 1838. After graduating from West Point in 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of engineers. Shortly after he was transferred to the Fifth Artillery as first lieutenant. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1864, serving in camp and garrison most of the time. He was in command of a battery in the campaign of 1863-4. As chief of artillery of the army of West Virginia, he figured until the close of the war, being in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, besides many minor engagements. He afterward acted as instructor in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe, and on special duty at West Point. He resigned from the army March 1, 1875.

WILLIAM DEERING, one of the famous manufacturers of America, and also a philanthropist and patron of education, was born in Maine in 1826. His ancestors were English, having settled in New England in 1634. Early in life it was William's intention to become a physician, and after completing his common-school education, when about eighteen years of age, he began an apprenticeship with a physician. A short time later, however, at the request of his father, he took charge of his father's business interests, which included a woolen mill, retail store and grist mill, after which he became agent for a dry goods commission house in Portland, where he was married. Later he became partner in the firm, and removed to New York. The business prospered, and after a number of years, on account of failing health, Mr. Deering sold his interest to his partner, a Mr. Milner. The

business has since made Mr. Milner a millionaire many times over. A few years later Mr. Deering located in Chicago. His beginning in the manufacture of reapers, which has since made his name famous, was somewhat of an accident. He had loaned money to a man in that business, and in 1878 was compelled to buy out the business to protect his interests. The business developed rapidly and grew to immense proportions. The factories now cover sixty-two acres of ground and employ many thousands of men.

JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD, an American general, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. He graduated at West Point in 1853, and was for five years assistant professor of natural philosophy in that institution. In 1861 he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers, and was appointed chief of staff by General Lyon, under whom he fought at the battle of Wilson's Creek. In November, 1861, he was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Missouri militia until November, 1862, and of the army of the frontier from that time until 1863. In 1862 he was made major-general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1864 of the Department of the Ohio. During the campaign through Georgia General Schofield was in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, and was engaged in most of the fighting of that famous campaign. November 30, 1864, he defeated Hood's army at Franklin, Tennessee, and then joined General Thomas at Nashville. He took part in the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army was destroyed. In January, 1865, he led his corps into North Carolina, captured

Wilmington, fought the battle of Kingston, and joined General Sherman at Goldsboro March 22, 1865. He executed the details of the capitulation of General Johnston to Sherman, which practically closed the war.

In June, 1868, General Schofield succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as secretary of war, but was the next year appointed major-general of the United States army, and ordered to the Department of the Missouri. From 1870 to 1876 he was in command of the Department of the Pacific; from 1876 to 1881 superintendent of the West Point Military Academy; in 1883 he was in charge of the Department of the Missouri, and in 1886 of the division of the Atlantic. In 1888 he became general-in-chief of the United States army, and in February, 1895, was appointed lieutenant-general by President Cleveland, that rank having been revived by congress. In September, 1895, he was retired from active service.

LEWIS WALLACE, an American general and famous author, was born in Brookville, Indiana, April 10, 1827. He served in the Mexican war as first lieutenant of a company of Indiana Volunteers. After his return from Mexico he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law in Covington and Crawfordville, Indiana, until 1861. At the opening of the war he was appointed adjutant-general of Indiana, and soon after became colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers. He defeated a force of Confederates at Romney, West Virginia, and was made brigadier-general in September, 1861. At the capture of Fort Donelson in 1862 he commanded a division, and was engaged in the second day's fight at Shiloh. In 1863 his defenses about Cincinnati saved that city from capture by Kirby Smith. At Monocacy in July, 1864, he was defeated, but

his resistance delayed the advance of General Early and thus saved Washington from capture.

General Wallace was a member of the court that tried the assassins of President Lincoln, and also of that before whom Captain Henry Wirtz, who had charge of the Andersonville prison, was tried. In 1881 General Wallace was sent as minister to Turkey. When not in official service he devoted much of his time to literature. Among his better known works are his "Fair God," "Ben Hur," "Prince of India," and a "Life of Benjamin Harrison."

THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, an American statesman and diplomat, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He obtained his education at an Episcopal academy at Flushing, Long Island, and after a short service in a mercantile house in New York, he returned to Wilmington and entered his father's law office to prepare himself for the practice of that profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851. He was appointed to the office of United States district attorney for the state of Delaware, serving one year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States senate, and continuously represented his state in that body until 1885, and in 1881, when Chester A. Arthur entered the presidential chair, Mr. Bayard was chosen president *pro tempore* of the senate. He had also served on the famous electoral commission that decided the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876-7. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Bayard secretary of state. At the beginning of Cleveland's second term, in 1893, Mr. Bayard was selected for the post of ambassador at the court of St. James, London, and was the first to hold that rank in American diplomacy, serving until the beginning of the McKinley admin-

istration. The questions for adjustment at that time between the two governments were the Behring Sea controversy and the Venezuelan boundary question. He was very popular in England because of his tariff views, and because of his criticism of the protective policy of the United States in his public speeches delivered in London, Edinburgh and other places, he received, in March, 1896, a vote of censure in the lower house of congress.

JOHAN WORK GARRETT, for so many years at the head of the great Baltimore & Ohio railroad system, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1820. His father, Robert Garrett, an enterprising merchant, had amassed a large fortune from a small beginning. The son entered Lafayette College in 1834, but left the following year and entered his father's counting room, and in 1839 became a partner. John W. Garrett took a great interest in the development of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He was elected one of the directors in 1857, and was its president from 1858 until his death. When he took charge of the road it was in an embarrassed condition, but within a year, for the first time in its existence, it paid a dividend, the increase in its net gains being \$725,385. After the war, during which the road suffered much damage from the Confederates, numerous branches and connecting roads were built or acquired, until it reached colossal proportions. Mr. Garrett was also active in securing a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, and between the same port and Liverpool. He was one of the most active trustees of Johns Hopkins University, and a liberal contributor to the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore. He died September 26, 1884.

Robert Garrett, the son of John W. Garrett, was born in Baltimore April 9, 1847, and graduated from Princeton in 1867. He received a business education in the banking house of his father, and in 1871 became president of the Valley Railroad of Virginia. He was made third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1879, and first vice-president in 1881. He succeeded his father as president in 1884. Robert Garrett died July 29, 1896.

CARL SCHURZ, a noted German-American statesman, was born in Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He studied at the University of Bonn, and in 1849 was engaged in an attempt to excite an insurrection at that place. After the surrender of Rastadt by the revolutionists, in the defense of which Schurz took part, he decided to emigrate to America. He resided in Philadelphia three years, and then settled in Watertown, Wisconsin, and in 1859 removed to Milwaukee, where he practiced law. On the organization of the Republican party he became a leader of the German element and entered the campaign for Lincoln in 1860. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, but resigned in December of that year to enter the army. He was appointed brigadier-general in 1862, and participated in the second battle of Bull Run, and also at Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he had temporary command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and also took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

After the war he located at St. Louis, and in 1869 was elected United States senator from Missouri. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency in 1872, and in the campaign of 1876, having removed to New York, he supported Hayes and the Republican ticket, and was appointed secre-

tary of the interior in 1877. In 1881 he became editor of the "New York Evening Post," and in 1884 was prominent in his opposition to James G. Blaine, and became a leader of the "Mugwumps," thus assisting in the election of Cleveland. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his forcible speeches in the interest of sound money wielded an immense influence. Mr. Schurz wrote a "Life of Henry Clay," said to be the best biography ever published of that eminent statesman.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, an American statesman of national reputation, was born in Richmond, Vermont, February 1, 1828. His education was obtained in the public schools and from the instructions of a private tutor. He was admitted to the bar, practiced law, and served in the state legislature from 1854 to 1859, during three years of that time being speaker of the lower house. He was elected to the state senate and acted as president *pro tempore* of that body in 1861 and 1862. He became prominent for his activity in the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson, and was appointed to the United States senate to fill out the unexpired term of Solomon Foot, entering that body in 1866. He was re-elected to the senate four times, and served on the electoral commission in 1877. He became president *pro tempore* of the senate after the death of President Garfield, and was the author of the bill which put an end to the practice of polygamy in the territory of Utah. In November, 1891, owing to impaired health, he retired from the senate and again resumed the practice of law.

LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR, a prominent political leader, statesman and jurist, was born in Putnam county, Georgia, Sep-

tember 17, 1825. He graduated from Emory College in 1845, studied law at Macon under Hon. A. H. Chappell, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He moved to Oxford, Mississippi, in 1849, and was elected to a professorship in the State University. He resigned the next year and returned to Covington, Georgia, and resumed the practice of law. In 1853 he was elected to the Georgia Legislature, and in 1854 he removed to his plantation in Lafayette county, Mississippi, and was elected to represent his district in the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congresses. He resigned in 1860, and was sent as a delegate to the secession convention of the state. He entered the Confederate service in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, and was soon after made colonel. In 1863 President Davis appointed him to an important diplomatic mission to Russia. In 1866 he was elected professor of political economy and social science in the State University, and was soon afterward transferred to the professorship of the law department. He represented his district in the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and was elected United States senator from Mississippi in 1877, and re-elected in 1882. In 1885, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by President Cleveland as secretary of the interior, which position he held until his appointment as associate justice of the United States supreme court, in 1888, in which capacity he served until his death, January 23, 1894.

BENJAMIN PENHALLOW SHILLABER won fame in the world of humorists under the name of "Mrs. Partington." He was born in 1841 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and started out in life as a printer. Mr. Shillaber went to Dover,

where he secured employment in a printing office, and from there he went to Demerara, Guiana, where he was employed as a compositor in 1835-37. In 1840 he became connected with the "Boston Post," and acquired quite a reputation as a humorist by his "Sayings of Mrs. Partington." He remained as editor of the paper until 1850, when he printed and edited a paper of his own called the "Pathfinder," which he continued until 1852. Mr. Shillaber became editor and proprietor of the "Carpet Bag," which he conducted during 1850-52, and then returned to the "Boston Post," with which he was connected until 1856. During the same time he was one of the editors of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," and continued in this line after he severed his connection with the "Post," for ten years. After 1866 Mr. Shillaber wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and during his life published the following books: "Rhymes with Reason and Without," "Poems," "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work," and others. His death occurred at Chelsea, Massachusetts, November 25, 1890.

EASTMAN JOHNSON stands first among painters of American country life. He was born in Lovell, Maine, in 1824, and began his work in drawing at the age of eighteen years. His first works were portraits, and, as he took up his residence in Washington, the most famous men of the nation were his subjects. In 1846 he went to Boston, and there made crayon portraits of Longfellow, Emerson, Sumner, Hawthorne and other noted men. In 1849 he went to Europe. He studied at Dusseldorf, Germany; spent a year at the Royal Academy, and thence to The Hague, where he spent four years, producing there his first pictures

of consequence, "The Card-Players" and "The Savoyard." He then went to Paris, but was called home, after an absence from America of six years. He lived some time in Washington, and then spent two years among the Indians of Lake Superior. In 1858 he produced his famous picture, "The Old Kentucky Home." He took up his permanent residence at New York at that time. His "Sunday Morning in Virginia" is a work of equal merit. He was especially successful in coloring, a master of drawing, and the expression conveys with precision the thought of the artist. His portrayal of family life and child life is unequalled. Among his other great works are "The Confab," "Crossing a Stream," "Chimney Sweep," "Old Stage Coach," "The New Bonnet," "The Drummer Boy," "Childhood of Lincoln," and a great variety of equally familiar subjects.

PIERCE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, one of the most distinguished generals in the Confederate army, was born near New Orleans, Louisiana, May 28, 1818. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was made second lieutenant of engineers. He was with General Scott in Mexico, and distinguished himself at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and the battles near the City of Mexico, for which he was twice brevetted. After the Mexican war closed he was placed in charge of defenses about New Orleans, and in 1860 was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He held this position but a few months, when he resigned February 20, 1861, and accepted a commission of brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He directed the attack on Fort Sumter, the first engagement of the Civil war. He was

in command of the Confederates at the first battle of Bull Run, and for this victory was made general. In 1862 he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi, and planned the attack upon General Grant at Shiloh, and upon the death of General Johnston he took command of the army and was only defeated by the timely arrival of General Buell with reinforcements. He commanded at Charleston and successfully defended that city against the combined attack by land and sea in 1863. In 1864 he was in command in Virginia, defeating General Butler, and resisting Grant's attack upon Petersburg until reinforced from Richmond. During the long siege which followed he was sent to check General Sherman's march to the sea, and was with General Joseph E. Johnston when that general surrendered in 1865. After the close of the war he was largely interested in railroad management. In 1866 he was offered chief command of the Army of Roumania, and in 1869, that of the Army of Egypt. He declined these offers. His death occurred February 20, 1893.

HENRY GEORGE, one of America's most celebrated political economists, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839. He received a common-school education and entered the high school in 1853, and then went into a mercantile office. He made several voyages on the sea, and settled in California in 1858. He then worked at the printer's trade for a number of years, which he left to follow the editorial profession. He edited in succession several daily newspapers, and attracted attention by a number of strong essays and speeches on political and social questions. In 1871 he edited a pamphlet, entitled "Our Land and Policy," in which he outlined a

theory, which has since made him so widely known. This was developed in "Progress and Poverty," a book which soon attained a large circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, which has been extensively translated. In 1880 Mr. George located in New York, where he made his home, though he frequently addressed audiences in Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, and throughout the United States. In 1886 he was nominated by the labor organizations for mayor of New York, and made a campaign notable for its development of unexpected power. In 1887 he was candidate of the Union Labor party for secretary of state of New York. These campaigns served to formulate the idea of a single tax and popularize the Australian ballot system. Mr. George became a free trader in 1888, and in 1892 supported the election of Grover Cleveland. His political and economic ideas, known as the "single tax," have a large and growing support, but are not confined to this country alone. He wrote numerous miscellaneous articles in support of his principles, and also published: "The Land Question," "Social Problems," "Protection or Free Trade," "The Condition of Labor, an Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII.," and "Perplexed Philosopher."

THOMAS ALEXANDER SCOTT.—This name is indissolubly connected with the history and development of the railway systems of the United States. Mr. Scott was born December 28, 1823, at London, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was first regularly employed by Major James Patton, the collector of tolls on the state road between Philadelphia and Columbia, Pennsylvania. He entered into the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1850, and went through all the different branches of work until he had mastered all the details

of the office work, and in 1858 he was appointed general superintendent. Mr. Scott was the next year chosen vice-president of the road. This position at once brought him before the public, and the enterprise and ability displayed by him in its management marked him as a leader among the railroad men of the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, Mr. Scott was selected by Governor Curtin as a member of his staff, and placed in charge of the equipment and forwarding of the state troops to the seat of war. On April 27, 1861, the secretary of war desired to establish a new line of road between the national capital and Philadelphia, for the more expeditious transportation of troops. He called upon Mr. Scott to direct this work, and the road by the way of Annapolis and Perryville was completed in a marvelously short space of time. On May 3, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of volunteers, and on the 23d of the same month the government railroads and telegraph lines were placed in his charge. Mr. Scott was the first assistant secretary of war ever appointed, and he took charge of this new post August 1, 1861. In January, 1862, he was directed to organize transportation in the northwest, and in March he performed the same service on the western rivers. He resigned June 1, 1862, and resumed his direction of affairs on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Colonel Scott directed the policy that secured to his road the control of the western roads, and became the president of the new company to operate these lines in 1871. For one year, from March, 1871, he was president of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in 1874 he succeeded to the presidency of the Pennsylvania Company. He projected the Texas Pacific Railroad and was for many years its president. Colonel Scott's health failed

him and he resigned the presidency of the road June 1, 1880, and died at his home in Darby, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1881.

ROBERT TOOMBS, an American statesman of note, was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, July 2, 1810. He attended the University of Georgia, and graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, and then took a law course at the University of Virginia. In 1830, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the bar by special act of the legislature, and rose rapidly in his profession, attracting the attention of the leading statesmen and judges of that time. He raised a volunteer company for the Creek war, and served as captain to the close. He was elected to the state legislature in 1837, re-elected in 1842, and in 1844 was elected to congress. He had been brought up as a Jeffersonian Democrat, but voted for Harrison in 1840 and for Clay in 1844. He made his first speech in congress on the Oregon question, and immediately took rank with the greatest debaters of that body. In 1853 he was elected to the United States senate, and again in 1859, but when his native state seceded he resigned his seat in the senate and was elected to the Confederate congress. It is stated on the best authority that had it not been for a misunderstanding which could not be explained till too late he would have been elected president of the Confederacy. He was appointed secretary of state by President Davis, but resigned after a few months and was commissioned brigadier-general in the Confederate army. He won distinction at the second battle of Bull Run and at Sharpsburg, but resigned his commission soon after and returned to Georgia. He organized the militia of Georgia to resist Sherman, and was made

brigadier-general of the state troops. He left the country at the close of the war and did not return until 1867. He died December 15, 1885.

AUSTIN CORBIN, one of the greatest railway magnates of the United States, was born July 11, 1827, at Newport, New Hampshire. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing and Governor Ralph Metcalf, and later took a course in the Harvard Law School, where he graduated in 1849. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law, with Governor Metcalf as his partner, until October 12, 1851. Mr. Corbin then removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865. In 1854 he was a partner in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, and later he organized the First National bank of Davenport, Iowa, which commenced business June 29, 1863, and which was the first national bank open for business in the United States. Mr. Corbin sold out his business in the Davenport bank, and removed to New York in 1865 and commenced business with partners under the style of Corbin Banking Company. Soon after his removal to New York he became interested in railroads, and became one of the leading railroad men of the country. The development of the west half of Coney Island as a summer resort first brought him into general prominence. He built a railroad from New York to the island, and built great hotels on its ocean front. He next turned his attention to Long Island, and secured all the railroads and consolidated them under one management, became president of the system, and under his control Long Island became the great ocean suburb of New York. His latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad, of Pennsylvania, and

during the same time he and his friends purchased the controlling interest of the New Jersey Central Railroad. He took it out of the hands of the receiver, and in three years had it on a dividend-paying basis. Mr. Corbin's death occurred June 4, 1896.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, SR., was one of the greatest journalists of America in his day. He was born September 1, 1795, at New Mill, near Keith, Scotland. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Aberdeen to study for the priesthood, but, convinced that he was mistaken in his vocation, he determined to emigrate. He landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1819, where he attempted to earn a living by teaching bookkeeping. Failing in this he went to Boston and found employment as a proof reader. Mr. Bennett went to New York about 1822 and wrote for the newspapers. Later on he became assistant editor in the office of the "Charleston Courier," but returned to New York in 1824 and endeavored to start a commercial school, but was unsuccessful in this, and again returned to newspaper work. He continued in newspaper work with varying success until, at his suggestion, the "Enquirer" was consolidated with another paper, and became the "Courier and Enquirer," with James Watson Webb as editor and Mr. Bennett for assistant. At this time this was the leading American newspaper. He, however, severed his connection with this newspaper and tried, without success, other ventures in the line of journalism until May 6, 1835, when he issued the first number of the "New York Herald." Mr. Bennett wrote the entire paper, and made up for lack of news by his own imagination. The paper became popu-

lar, and in 1838 he engaged European journalists as regular correspondents. In 1841 the income derived from his paper was at least one hundred thousand dollars. During the Civil war the "Herald" had on its staff sixty-three war correspondents and the circulation was doubled. Mr. Bennett was interested with John W. Mackay in that great enterprise which is now known as the Mackay-Bennett Cable. He had collected for use in his paper over fifty thousand biographies, sketches and all manner of information regarding every well-known man, which are still kept in the archives of the "Herald" office. He died in the city of New York in 1872, and left to his son, James Gordon, Jr., one of the greatest and most profitable journals in the United States, or even in the world.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, a noted American, won distinction in the field of literature, in which he attained a world-wide reputation. He was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 29, 1809. He received a collegiate education and graduated from Harvard in 1829, at the age of twenty, and took up the study of law and later studied medicine. Dr. Holmes attended several years in the hospitals of Europe and received his degree in 1836. He became professor of anatomy and physiology in Dartmouth in 1838, and remained there until 1847, when he was called to the Massachusetts Medical School at Boston to occupy the same chair, which position he resigned in 1882. The first collected edition of his poems appeared in 1836, and his "Phi Beta Kappa Poems," "Poetry," in 1836; "Terpsichore," in 1843; "Urania," in 1846, and "Astræa," won for him many fresh laurels. His series of papers in the "Atlantic Monthly," were:

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," "Professor at the Breakfast Table," "Poet at the Breakfast Table," and are a series of masterly wit, humor and pathos. Among his medical papers and addresses, are: "Currents and Counter-currents in the Medical Science," and "Borderland in Some Provinces of Medical Science." Mr. Holmes edited quite a number of works, of which we quote the following: "Else Venner," "Songs in Many Keys," "Soundings from the Atlantic," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thoughts and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "John L. Motley"—a memoir, "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Ralph Waldo Emerson," "A Moral Antipathy." Dr. Holmes visited England for the second time, and while there the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh. His death occurred October 7, 1894.

RUFUS CHOATE, one of the most eminent of America's great lawyers, was born October 1, 1799, at Essex, Massachusetts. He entered Dartmouth in 1815, and after taking his degree he remained as a teacher in the college for one year. He took up the study of law in Cambridge, and subsequently studied under the distinguished lawyer, Mr. Wirt, who was then United States attorney-general at Washington. Mr. Choate began the practice of law in Danvers, Massachusetts, and from there he went to Salem, and afterwards to Boston, Massachusetts. While living at Salem he was elected to congress in 1832, and later, in 1841, he was chosen United States senator to succeed Daniel Webster, Mr. Webster having been appointed secretary of state under William Henry Harrison.

After the death of Webster, Mr. Choate

was the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar, and was looked upon by the younger members of the profession with an affection that almost amounted to a reverence. Mr. Choate's powers as an orator were of the rarest order, and his genius made it possible for him to enchant and interest his listeners, even while discussing the most ordinary theme. He was not merely eloquent on the subjects that were calculated to touch the feelings and stir the passions of his audience in themselves, but could at all times command their attention. He retired from active life in 1858, and was on his way to Europe, his physician having ordered a sea voyage for his health, but had only reached Halifax, Nova Scotia, when he died, July 13, 1858.

DWIGHT L. MOODY, one of the most noted and effective pulpit orators and evangelists America has produced, was born in Northfield, Franklin county, Massachusetts, February 5, 1837. He received but a meager education and worked on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he became clerk in a boot and shoe store in Boston. Soon after this he joined the Congregational church and went to Chicago, where he zealously engaged in missionary work among the poor classes. He met with great success, and in less than a year he built up a Sunday-school which numbered over one thousand children. When the war broke out he became connected with what was known as the "Christian Commission," and later became city missionary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Chicago. A church was built there for his converts and he became its unordained pastor. In the Chicago fire of 1871 the church and Mr. Moody's house and furniture, which had been given him, were destroyed. The

church edifice was afterward replaced by a new church erected on the site of the old one. In 1873, accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, Mr. Moody went to Europe and excited great religious awakenings throughout England, Ireland and Scotland. In 1875 they returned to America and held large meetings in various cities. They afterward made another visit to Great Britain for the same purpose, meeting with great success, returning to the United States in 1884. Mr. Moody afterward continued his evangelistic work, meeting everywhere with a warm reception and success. Mr. Moody produced a number of works, some of which had a wide circulation.

JOHAN PIERPONT MORGAN, a financier of world-wide reputation, and famous as the head of one of the largest banking houses in the world, was born April 17, 1837, at Hartford, Connecticut. He received his early education in the English high school, in Boston, and later supplemented this with a course in the University of Göttingen, Germany. He returned to the United States, in 1857, and entered the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and, in 1860, he became agent and attorney, in the United States, for George Peabody & Co., of London. He became the junior partner in the banking firm of Dabney, Morgan & Co., in 1864, and that of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in 1871. This house was among the chief negotiators of railroad bonds, and was active in the reorganization of the West Shore Railroad, and its absorption by the New York Central Railroad. It was conspicuous in the reorganization of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, in 1887, which a syndicate of capitalists, formed by Mr. Morgan, placed on a sound financial basis. After that time

many other lines of railroad and gigantic financial enterprises were brought under Mr. Morgan's control, and in some respects it may be said he became the foremost financier of the century.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED, one of the most eminent of American statesmen, was born October 18, 1839, at Portland, Maine, where he received his early education in the common schools of the city, and prepared himself for college. Mr. Reed graduated from Bowdoin College in 1860, and won one of the highest honors of the college, the prize for excellence in English composition. The following four years were spent by him in teaching and in the study of law. Before his admission to the bar, however, he was acting assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and served on the "tin-clad" Sybil, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. After his discharge in 1865, he returned to Portland, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession. He entered into political life, and in 1868 was elected to the legislature of Maine as a Republican, and in 1869 he was re-elected to the house, and in 1870 was made state senator, from which he passed to attorney-general of the state. He retired from this office in 1873, and until 1877 he was solicitor for the city of Portland. In 1876 he was elected to the forty-fifth congress, which assembled in 1877. Mr. Reed sprung into prominence in that body by one of the first speeches which he delivered, and his long service in congress, coupled with his ability, gave him a national reputation. His influence each year became more strongly marked, and the leadership of his party was finally conceded to him, and in the forty-ninth and fiftieth

congresses the complimentary nomination for the speakership was tendered him by the Republicans. That party having obtained the ascendancy in the fifty-first congress he was elected speaker on the first ballot, and he was again chosen speaker of the fifty-fourth and fifth-fifth congresses. As a writer, Mr. Reed contributed largely to the magazines and periodicals, and his book upon parliamentary rules is generally recognized as authority on that subject.

CLARA BARTON is a celebrated character among what might be termed as the highest grade of philanthropists America has produced. She was born on a farm at Oxford, Massachusetts, a daughter of Captain Stephen Barton, and was educated at Clinton, New York. She engaged in teaching early in life, and founded a free school at Bordentown, the first in New Jersey. She opened with six pupils, but the attendance had grown to six hundred up to 1854, when she went to Washington. She was appointed clerk in the patent department, and remained there until the outbreak of the Civil war, when she resigned her position and devoted herself to the alleviation of the sufferings of the soldiers, serving, not in the hospitals, but on the battle field. She was present at a number of battles, and after the war closed she originated, and for some time carried on at her own expense, the search for missing soldiers. She then for several years devoted her time to lecturing on "Incidents of the War." About 1868 she went to Europe for her health, and settled in Switzerland, but on the outbreak of the Franco-German war she accepted the invitation of the grand duchess of Baden to aid in the establishment of her hospitals, and Miss Barton afterward followed the German army. She was deco-

rated with the golden cross by the grand duke of Baden, and with the iron cross by the emperor of Germany. She also served for many years as president of the famous Red Cross Society and attained a world-wide reputation.

CARDINAL JAMES GIBBONS, one of the most eminent Catholic clergymen in America, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 23, 1834. He was given a thorough education, graduated at St. Charles College, Maryland, in 1857, and studied theology in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. In 1861 he became pastor of St. Bridget's church in Baltimore, and in 1868 was consecrated vicar apostolic of North Carolina. In 1872 our subject became bishop of Richmond, Virginia, and five years later was made archbishop of Baltimore. On the 30th of June, 1885, he was admitted to the full degree of cardinal and primate of the American Catholic church. He was a fluent writer, and his book, "Faith of Our Fathers," had a wide circulation.

CHAUNCEY MITCHELL DEPEW.—This name is, without doubt, one of the most widely known in the United States. Mr. Depew was born April 23, 1834, at Peekskill, New York, the home of the Depew family for two hundred years. He attended the common schools of his native place, where he prepared himself to enter college. He began his collegiate course at Yale at the age of eighteen and graduated in 1856. He early took an active interest in politics and joined the Republican party at its formation. He then took up the study of law and went into the office of the Hon. William Nelson, of Peekskill, for that purpose, and in 1858 he was admitted to the bar.

He was sent as a delegate by the new party to the Republican state convention of that year. He began the practice of his profession in 1859, but though he was a good worker, his attention was detracted by the campaign of 1860, in which he took an active part. During this campaign he gained his first laurels as a public speaker. Mr. Depew was elected assemblyman in 1862 from a Democratic district. In 1863 he secured the nomination for secretary of state, and gained that post by a majority of thirty thousand. In 1866 he left the field of politics and entered into the active practice of his law business as attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869 when this road was consolidated with the New York Central, and called the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, he was appointed the attorney for the new road. His rise in the railroad business was rapid, and ten years after his entrance into the Vanderbilt system as attorney for a single line, he was the general counsel for one of the largest railroad systems in the world. He was also a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul & Omaha, West Shore, and Nickel Plate railroad companies. In 1874 Mr. Depew was made regent of the State University, and a member of the commission appointed to superintend the erection of the capitol at Albany. In 1882, on the resignation of W. H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central and the accession to that office by James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was made second vice-president, and held that position until the death of Mr. Rutter in 1885. In this year Mr. Depew became the executive head of this great corporation. Mr. Depew's greatest fame grew from his ability

and eloquence as an orator and "after-dinner speaker," and it has been said by eminent critics that this country has never produced his equal in wit, fluency and eloquence.

PHILIP KEARNEY.—Among the most dashing and brilliant commanders in the United States service, few have outshone the talented officer whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 2, 1815, and was of Irish ancestry and imbued with all the dash and bravery of the Celtic race. He graduated from Columbia College and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a commission as lieutenant in the First United States Dragoons, of which his uncle, Stephen W. Kearney, was then colonel. He was sent by the government, soon after, to Europe to examine and report upon the tactics of the French cavalry. There he attended the Polytechnic School, at Samur, and subsequently served as a volunteer in Algiers, winning the cross of the Legion of Honor. He returned to the United States in 1840, and on the staff of General Scott, in the Mexican war, served with great gallantry. He was made a captain of dragoons in 1846 and made major for services at Contreras and Cherususco. In the final assault on the City of Mexico, at the San Antonio Gate, Kearney lost an arm. He subsequently served in California and the Pacific coast. In 1851 he resigned his commission and went to Europe, where he resumed his military studies. In the Italian war, in 1859, he served as a volunteer on the staff of General Maurier, of the French army, and took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, and for bravery was, for the second time, decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the opening of the Civil war he hastened home, and, offering his services to the general gov-

ernment, was made brigadier-general of volunteers and placed in command of a brigade of New Jersey troops. In the campaign under McClellan he commanded a division, and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks his services were valuable and brilliant, as well as in subsequent engagements. At Harrison's Landing he was made major-general of volunteers. In the second battle of Bull Run he was conspicuous, and at the battle of Chantilly, September 1, 1862, while leading in advance of his troops, General Kearney was shot and killed.

RUSSELL SAGE, one of the financial giants of the present century and for more than an average generation one of the most conspicuous and celebrated of Americans, was born in a frontier hamlet in central New York in August, 1816. While Russell was still a boy an elder brother, Henry Risley Sage, established a small grocery store at Troy, New York, and here Russell found his first employment, as errand boy. He served a five-years apprenticeship, and then joined another brother, Elisha M. Sage, in a new venture in the same line, which proved profitable, at least for Russell, who soon became its sole owner. Next he formed the partnership of Sage & Bates, and greatly extended his field of operations. At twenty-five he had, by his own exertions, amassed what was, in those days, a considerable fortune, being worth about seventy-five thousand dollars. He had acquired an influence in local politics, and four years later his party, the Whigs, elected him to the aldermanic board of Troy and to the treasuryship of Rensselaer county. In 1848 he was a prominent member of the New York delegation to the Whig convention at Philadelphia, casting his first votes for Henry Clay, but joining the "stampede" which

nominated Zachary Taylor. In 1850 the Whigs of Troy nominated him for congress, but he was not elected—a failure which he retrieved two years later, and in 1854 he was re-elected by a sweeping majority. At Washington he ranked high in influence and ability. Fame as a speaker and as a political leader was within his grasp, when he gave up public life, declined a renomination to congress, and went back to Troy to devote himself to his private business. Six years later, in 1863, he removed to New York and plunged into the arena of Wall street. A man of boundless energy and tireless pertinacity, with wonderful judgment of men and things, he soon took his place as a king in finance, and, it is said, during the latter part of his life he controlled more ready money than any other single individual on this continent.

ROGER QUARLES MILLS, a noted United States senator and famous as the father of the "Mills tariff bill," was born in Todd county, Kentucky, March 30, 1832. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and removed to Palestine, Texas, in 1849. He took up the study of law, and supported himself by serving as an assistant in the post-office, and in the offices of the court clerks. In 1850 he was elected engrossing clerk of the Texas house of representatives, and in 1852 was admitted to the bar, while still a minor, by special act of the legislature. He then settled at Corsicana, Texas, and began the active practice of his profession. He was elected to the state legislature in 1859, and in 1872 he was elected to congress from the state at large, as a Democrat. After his first election he was continuously returned to congress until he resigned to accept the position of United States senator, to which he

was elected March 23, 1892, to succeed Hon. Horace Chilton. He took his seat in the senate March 30, 1892; was afterward re-elected and ranked among the most useful and prominent members of that body. In 1876 he opposed the creation of the electoral commission, and in 1887 canvassed the state of Texas against the adoption of a prohibition amendment to its constitution, which was defeated. He introduced into the house of representatives the bill that was known as the "Mills Bill," reducing duties on imports, and extending the free list. The bill passed the house on July 21, 1888, and made the name of "Mills" famous throughout the entire country.

HAZEN S. PINGREE, the celebrated Michigan political leader, was born in Maine in 1842. Up to fourteen years of age he worked hard on the stony ground of his father's small farm. Attending school in the winter, he gained a fair education, and when not laboring on the farm, he found employment in the cotton mills in the vicinity. He resolved to find more steady work, and accordingly went to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he entered a shoe factory, but on the outbreak of the war he enlisted at once and was enrolled in the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. He participated in the battle of Bull Run, which was his initial fight, and served creditably his early term of service, at the expiration of which he re-enlisted. He fought in the battles of Fredricksburg, Harris Farm, Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor. In 1864 he was captured by Mosby, and spent five months at Andersonville, Georgia, as a prisoner, but escaped at the end of that time. He re-entered the service and participated in the battles of Fort Fisher, Boyden, and Sailor's Creek. He

was honorably mustered out of service, and in 1866 went to Detroit, Michigan, where he made use of his former experience in a shoe factory, and found work. Later he formed a partnership with another workman and started a small factory, which has since become a large establishment. Mr. Pingree made his entrance into politics in 1889, in which year he was elected by a surprisingly large majority as a Republican to the mayoralty of Detroit, in which office he was the incumbent during four consecutive terms. In November, 1896, he was elected governor of the state of Michigan. While mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree originated and put into execution the idea of allowing the poor people of the city the use of vacant city lands and lots for the purpose of raising potatoes. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by thousands of poor families, attracted wide attention, and gave its author a national reputation as "Potato-patch Pingree."

THOMAS ANDREW HENDRICKS, an eminent American statesman and a Democratic politician of national fame, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1822 he removed, with his father, to Shelby county, Indiana. He graduated from the South Hanover College in 1841, and two years later was admitted to the bar. In 1851 he was chosen a member of the state constitutional convention, and took a leading part in the deliberations of that body. He was elected to congress in 1851, and after serving two terms was appointed commissioner of the United States general land-office. In 1863 he was elected to the United States senate, where his distinguished services commanded the respect of all parties. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1872, serving four years, and in

1876 was nominated by the Democrats as candidate for the vice-presidency with Tilden. The returns in a number of states were contested, and resulted in the appointment of the famous electoral commission, which decided in favor of the Republican candidates. In 1884 Mr. Hendricks was again nominated as candidate for the vice-presidency, by the Democratic party, on the ticket with Grover Cleveland, was elected, and served about six months. He died at Indianapolis, November 25, 1885. He was regarded as one of the brainiest men in the party, and his integrity was never questioned, even by his political opponents.

GARRETT A. HOBART, one of the many able men who have held the high office of vice-president of the United States, was born June 3, 1844, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, and in 1860 entered the sophomore class at Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1863 at the age of nineteen. He then taught school until he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, of Paterson, New Jersey, with whom he studied law, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the office of the above named gentleman. He became interested in political life, and espoused the cause of the Republican party, and in 1865 held his first office, serving as clerk for the grand jury. He was also city counsel of Paterson in 1871, and in May, 1872, was elected counsel for the board of chosen freeholders. He entered the state legislature in 1873, and was re-elected to the assembly in 1874. Mr. Hobart was made speaker of the assembly in 1876, and in 1879 was elected to the state senate. After serving three years in the same, he was elected president of that body in 1881,

and the following year was re-elected to that office. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1876 and 1880, and was elected a member of the national committee in 1884, which position he occupied continuously until 1896. He was then nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention, and was elected to that office in the fall of 1896 on the ticket with William McKinley.

WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART, noted as a political leader and senator, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, New York, August 9, 1827, and removed with his parents while still a small child to Mesopotamia township, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the Lyons Union school and Farmington Academy, where he obtained his education. Later he taught mathematics in the former school, while yet a pupil, and with the little money thus earned and the assistance of James C. Smith, one of the judges of the supreme court of New York, he entered Yale College. He remained there until the winter of 1849-50, when, attracted by the gold discoveries in California he wended his way thither. He arrived at San Francisco in May, 1850, and later engaged in mining with pick and shovel in Nevada county. In this way he accumulated some money, and in the spring of 1852 he took up the study of law under John R. McConnell. The following December he was appointed district attorney, to which office he was chosen at the general election of the next year. In 1854 he was appointed attorney-general of California, and in 1860 he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, where he largely engaged in early mining litigation. Mr. Stewart was also interested in the development of the "Comstock lode," and in 1861 was chosen a

member of the territorial council. He was elected a member of the constitutional convention in 1863, and was elected United States senator in 1864, and re-elected in 1869. At the expiration of his term in 1875, he resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California, and the Pacific coast generally. He was thus engaged when he was elected again to the United States senate as a Republican in 1887 to succeed the late James G. Fair, a Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1887. On the expiration of his term he was again re-elected and became one of the leaders of his party in congress. His ability as an orator, and the prominent part he took in the discussion of public questions, gained him a national reputation.

GEORGE GRAHAM VEST, for many years a prominent member of the United States senate, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1848. He graduated from Center College in 1868, and from the law department of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky, in 1853. In the same year he removed to Missouri and began the practice of his profession. In 1860 he was an elector on the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the lower house of the Missouri legislature in 1860-61. He was elected to the Confederate congress, serving two years in the lower house and one in the senate. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1879 was elected to the senate of the United States to succeed James Shields. He was re-elected in 1885, and again in 1891 and 1897. His many years of service in the National congress, coupled with his ability as a speaker and the active part he took in the discussion of public questions, gave him a wide reputation.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, a noted American statesman, whose name is indissolubly connected with the history of this country, was born in Paris, Maine, August 27, 1809. He learned the printer's trade and followed that calling for several years. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1833. He was elected to the legislature of the state of Maine, where he was several times chosen speaker of the lower house. He was elected to congress by the Democrats in 1843, and re-elected in 1845. In 1848 he was chosen to the United States senate and served in that body until 1861. He was elected governor of Maine in 1857 on the Republican ticket, but resigned when re-elected to the United States senate the same year. He was elected vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Lincoln in 1860, and inaugurated in March, 1861. In 1865 he was appointed collector of the port of Boston. Beginning with 1869 he served two six-year terms in the United States senate, and was then appointed by President Garfield as minister to Spain in 1881. His death occurred July 4, 1891.

ISHAM G. HARRIS, famous as Confederate war governor of Tennessee, and distinguished by his twenty years of service in the senate of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, and educated at the Academy of Winchester. He then took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Paris, Tennessee, in 1841. He was elected to the state legislature in 1847, was a candidate for presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1848, and the next year was elected to congress from his district, and re-elected in 1851. In 1853 he was renominated by the Democrats of his

district, but declined, and removed to Memphis, where he took up the practice of law. He was a presidential elector-at-large from Tennessee in 1856, and was elected governor of the state the next year, and again in 1859, and in 1861. He was driven from Nashville by the advance of the Union armies, and for the last three years of the war acted as aid upon the staff of the commanding general of the Confederate army of Tennessee. After the war he went to Liverpool, England, where he became a merchant, but returned to Memphis in 1867, and resumed the practice of law. In 1877 he was elected to the United States senate, to which position he was successively re-elected until his death in 1897.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR., for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leaders in congress and framer of the famous "Dingley tariff bill," was born in Durham, Maine, in 1832. His father as well as all his ancestors, were farmers, merchants and mechanics and of English descent. Young Dingley was given the advantages first of the common schools and in vacations helped his father in the store and on the farm. When twelve years of age he attended high school and at seventeen was teaching in a country school district and preparing himself for college. The following year he entered Waterville Academy and in 1851 entered Colby University. After a year and a half in this institution he entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1855 with high rank as a scholar, debater and writer. He next studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But instead of practicing his profession he purchased the "Lewistown (Me.) Journal," which became famous throughout the New England states as a leader in the advocacy of Repub-

lican principles. About the same time Mr. Dingley began his political career, although ever after continuing at the head of the newspaper. He was soon elected to the state legislature and afterward to the lower house of congress, where he became a prominent national character. He also served two terms as governor of Maine.

OLIVER PERRY MORTON, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Wayne county, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His early education was by private teaching and a course at the Wayne County Seminary. At the age of twenty years he entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and at the end of two years quit the college, began the study of law in the office of John Newman, of Centerville, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in 1847.

Mr. Morton was elected judge on the Democratic ticket, in 1852, but on the passage of the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill" he severed his connection with that party, and soon became a prominent leader of the Republicans. He was elected governor of Indiana in 1861, and as war governor became well known throughout the country. He received a paralytic stroke in 1865, which partially deprived him of the use of his limbs. He was chosen to the United States senate from Indiana, in 1867, and wielded great influence in that body until the time of his death, November 1, 1877.

JOHN B. GORDON, a brilliant Confederate officer and noted senator of the United States, was born in Upson county, Georgia, February 6, 1832. He graduated from the State University, studied law, and took up the practice of his profession. At the beginning of the war he entered the Confederate service as captain of infantry, and rapidly

rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, commanding one wing of the Confederate army at the close of the war. In 1868 he was Democratic candidate for governor of Georgia, and it is said was elected by a large majority, but his opponent was given the office. He was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions in 1868 and 1872, and a presidential elector both years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate. In 1886 he was elected governor of Georgia, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected to the United States senate in 1890, serving until 1897, when he was succeeded by A. S. Clay. He was regarded as a leader of the southern Democracy, and noted for his fiery eloquence.

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD, an illustrious associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was born at Haddam, Connecticut, November 4, 1816, being one of the noted sons of Rev. D. D. Field. He graduated from Williams College in 1837, took up the study of law with his brother, David Dudley Field, becoming his partner upon admission to the bar. He went to California in 1849, and at once began to take an active interest in the political affairs of that state. He was elected alcalde of Marysville, in 1850, and in the autumn of the same year was elected to the state legislature. In 1857 he was elected judge of the supreme court of the state, and two years afterwards became its chief justice. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. During his incumbency, in 1873, he was appointed by the governor of California one of a commission to examine the codes of the state and for the preparation of amendments to the same for submission to the legislature.

In 1877 he was one of the famous electoral commission of fifteen members, and voted as one of the seven favoring the election of Tilden to the presidency. In 1880 a large portion of the Democratic party favored his nomination as candidate for the presidency. He retired in the fall of 1897, having served a greater number of years on the supreme bench than any of his associates or predecessors, Chief Justice Marshall coming next in length of service.

JOHN T. MORGAN, whose services in the United States senate brought him into national prominence, was born in Athens, Tennessee, June 20, 1824. At the age of nine years he emigrated to Alabama, where he made his permanent home, and where he received an academic education. He then took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He took a leading part in local politics, was a presidential elector in 1860, casting his ballot for Breckenridge and Lane, and in 1861 was a delegate to the state convention which passed the ordinance of secession. In May, of the same year, he joined the Confederate army as a private in Company I, Cahawba Rifles, and was soon after made major and then lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Regiment. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel, and soon after made brigadier-general and assigned to the command of a brigade in Virginia. He resigned to join his old regiment whose colonel had been killed. He was soon afterward again made brigadier-general and given command of the brigade that included his regiment.

After the war he returned to the practice of law, and continued it up to the time of his election to the United States senate, in 1877. He was a presidential elector in 1876, and cast his vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

He was re-elected to the senate in 1883, and again in 1889, and 1895. His speeches and the measures he introduced, marked as they were by an intense Americanism, brought him into national prominence.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the twenty-fifth president of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, January 29, 1844. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and received his early education in a Methodist academy in the small village of Poland, Ohio. At the outbreak of the war Mr. McKinley was teaching school, earning twenty-five dollars per month. As soon as Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in a company that was formed in Poland, which was inspected and mustered in by General John C. Fremont, who at first objected to Mr. McKinley, as being too young, but upon examination he was finally accepted. Mr. McKinley was seventeen when the war broke out but did not look his age. He served in the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry throughout the war, was promoted from sergeant to captain, for good conduct on the field, and at the close of the war, for meritorious services, he was brevetted major. After leaving the army Major McKinley took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar, and in 1869 he took his initiation into politics, being elected prosecuting attorney of his county as a Republican, although the district was usually Democratic. In 1876 he was elected to congress, and in a call upon the President-elect, Mr. Hayes, to whom he went for advice upon the way he should shape his career, he was told that to achieve fame and success he must take one special line and stick to it. Mr. McKinley chose tariff legislation and he became an authority in regard to import duties. He was a member of congress for

many years, became chairman of the ways and means committee, and later he advocated the famous tariff bill that bore his name, which was passed in 1890. In the next election the Republican party was overwhelmingly defeated through the country, and the Democrats secured more than a two thirds majority in the lower house, and also had control of the senate, Mr. McKinley being defeated in his own district by a small majority. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1891 by a plurality of twenty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven, and two years later he was re-elected by the still greater plurality of eighty thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five. He was a delegate-at-large to the Minneapolis Republican convention in 1892, and was instructed to support the nomination of Mr. Harrison. He was chairman of the convention, and was the only man from Ohio to vote for Mr. Harrison upon the roll call. In November, 1892, a number of prominent politicians gathered in New York to discuss the political situation, and decided that the result of the election had put an end to McKinley and McKinleyism. But in less than four years from that date Mr. McKinley was nominated for the presidency against the combined opposition of half a dozen rival candidates. Much of the credit for his success was due to Mark A. Hanna, of Cleveland, afterward chairman of the Republican national committee. At the election which occurred in November, 1896, Mr. McKinley was elected president of the United States by an enormous majority, on a gold standard and protective tariff platform. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1897, and called a special session of congress, to which was submitted a bill for tariff reform, which was passed in the latter part of July of that year.

CINCINNATUS HEINE MILLER, known in the literary world as Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1841. When only about thirteen years of age he ran away from home and went to the mining regions in California and along the Pacific coast. Some time afterward he was taken prisoner by the Modoc Indians and lived with them for five years. He learned their language and gained great influence with them, fighting in their wars, and in all modes of living became as one of them. In 1858 he left the Indians and went to San Francisco, where he studied law, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar in Oregon. In 1866 he was elected a county judge in Oregon and served four years. Early in the seventies he began devoting a good deal of time to literary pursuits, and about 1874 he settled in Washington, D. C. He wrote many poems and dramas that attracted considerable attention and won him an extended reputation. Among his productions may be mentioned "Pacific Poems," "Songs of the Sierras," "Songs of the Sun Lands," "Ships in the Desert," "Adrienne, a Dream of Italy," "Danites," "Unwritten History," "First Families of the Sierras" (a novel), "One Fair Woman" (a novel), "Songs of Italy," "Shadows of Shasta," "The Gold-Seekers of the Sierras," and a number of others.

GEORGE FREDERICK ROOT, a noted music publisher and composer, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1820. While working on his father's farm he found time to learn, unaided, several musical instruments, and in his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he soon found employment as a teacher of music. From 1839

until 1844 he gave instructions in music in the public schools of that city, and was also director of music in two churches. Mr. Root then went to New York and taught music in the various educational institutions of the city. He went to Paris in 1850 and spent one year there in study, and on his return he published his first song, "Hazel Dell." It appeared as the work of "Wurzel," which was the German equivalent of his name. He was the originator of the normal musical institutions, and when the first one was started in New York he was one of the faculty. He removed to Chicago, Illinois, in 1860, and established the firm of Root & Cady, and engaged in the publication of music. He received, in 1872, the degree of "Doctor of Music" from the University of Chicago. After the war the firm became George F. Root & Co., of Cincinnati and Chicago. Mr. Root did much to elevate the standard of music in this country by his compositions and work as a teacher. Besides his numerous songs he wrote a great deal of sacred music and published many collections of vocal and instrumental music. For many years he was the most popular song writer in America, and was one of the greatest song writers of the war. He is also well-known as an author, and his work in that line comprises: "Methods for the Piano and Organ," "Handbook on Harmony Teaching," and innumerable articles for the musical press. Among his many and most popular songs of the war time are: "Rosalie, the Prairie-flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," "The Old Folks are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and "There's Music in the Air." Mr. Root's cantatas include "The Flower Queen" and "The Haymakers." He died in 1896.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

NODAWAY AND ATCHISON COUNTIES,

MISSOURI.



A. P. Monahan

NODAWAY AND ATCHISON COUNTIES, MISSOURI.

EDWIN V. MOREHOUSE.

FORTUNATE is he who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished, and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. Our subject is blessed in this respect, for he springs from one of the most prominent families of the state. He was born in Maryville, April 18, 1877, and is a son of Hon. Albert P. and Martha (McFadden) Morehouse, natives of Ohio and Missouri, respectively. They were married in Lexington, this state, in 1865, and were the parents of three children, namely: Nannie M., now the wife of A. D. Neal, a prominent attorney of Chetopa, Kansas; Anna, who married W. W. Giddings, a druggist of Maryville, and died in 1897; and Edwin V., our subject.

Stephen Morehouse, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, was born in New Jersey, February 11, 1813, and was a son of Stephen Morehouse, Sr., also a native of that state. In 1821 the family moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where Stephen, Jr., grew to manhood upon his father's farm and attended school. In 1834 he married Miss Harriet Wood, a daughter of Roswell Wood, a native of New York, and an early

settler of Delaware county, and they continued their residence in the Buckeye state until coming to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1856, when they located twelve miles north of Maryville, being among the pioneers of that locality, as there were only two houses between their home and the city at that time. Maryville then was a diminutive cross-roads town containing only a few cabins. Mr. Morehouse entered a half-section of land and became one of the most substantial farmers of his community, as well as one of its most progressive and influential citizens. After farming for many years he moved to Maryville, where he died at a ripe old age. During his long residence here he held many positions of honor and trust, and was found equal to any emergency, discharging all his obligations with the utmost fidelity. He was a man of sterling qualities, and it is safe to say that no one in the county had more friends. He was one of the early county judges, being first elected in 1858, and he also served as probate judge one term, being elected to that office in 1874; and was justice of the peace a number of years. His children were Albert P., Francis, Wellington, Stephen, Alvina, Ann, Polly and Rose Belle.

Hon. Albert P. Morehouse, our subject's

father, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, July 11, 1835, and was reared as a farmer boy, though his educational advantages were better than the average. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school in his native county, and after coming to this state with his parents, in 1856, continued to follow that profession for a time. During his leisure hours he studied law and in 1860 was admitted to the bar, after which he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Montgomery county, Iowa, for some years. In 1861 he was commissioned first lieutenant in Colonel Kimball's regiment of enrolled militia, and held that office six months. He commenced the practice of law at Maryville, in 1862, and was in practice with Colonel Amos Graham until the latter's death, in 1865. In 1871 Mr. Morehouse relinquished active practice and turned his attention to the real-estate business. He was a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democratic party, and was a delegate to the national convention at Baltimore, in 1872, and at St. Louis, in 1876. As one of the most prominent and influential men of his community he was called upon to represent his county in the state legislature in 1877 and 1878, and again in 1883 and 1884. In the latter year he was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with John S. Marmaduke, and thus became the presiding officer of the state senate in January, 1885. In that position he won an enviable reputation, being fair and impartial in all his rulings and decisions. In his splendid appointments of committees he met the approbation of all classes, especially the agriculturists, as his sympathies were always with the farmers against corporations; but he was always just to all. On the death of Governor Marmaduke in December, 1887, he succeeded him in the highest office

of the state, and proved himself so wise and excellent a chief executive that upon his relinquishment of the office to Governor Francis in January, 1889, his administration was praised by both political parties. The *Globe-Democrat*, the leading Republican paper of the state, paid him a high tribute.

Governor Morehouse was a public-spirited citizen and most generous in his support of all enterprises for the welfare of his town and county. His ear was ever open to the appeals of charity, and he gave liberally of his means. If he erred it was always on the side of mercy. He served as worshipful master of Maryville Lodge, No. 165, F. & A. M., and was also a member of the chapter and commandery. He filled many public offices in his county and state and always acquitted himself in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. In 1891 he was strongly solicited by his friends throughout the state to become a candidate for governor, but had made up his mind to retire from politics and so refused. In his speculations he had become the owner of two large stock farms, to the care of which he devoted the remainder of his life. While on one of his farms he received a slight sunstroke, which was followed by an illness from which he never recovered, but died September 23, 1891. At that time his wife and one child were visiting relatives in Lexington, Missouri. Mrs. Morehouse has since died, departing this life January 10, 1900.

Edwin V. Morehouse, familiarly known as Ned, was reared in Maryville, where he attended school, and later was a student at the Military Academy in Mexico, Missouri, and St. James Academy at Macon City. He is now carrying forward the work inaugurated by his father, being successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. Although

young in years he has already displayed excellent business and executive ability, and is doing credit to his illustrious ancestors. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

WARREN L. JOHNSON.

This prominent attorney and justice of the peace of Maryville, Missouri, is one of the honored veterans of the Civil war whose devotion to his country was tested not only by service on the field of battle but in the still more deadly dangers of southern prisons. This gallant soldier was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 6, 1844, and is the only child of Franklin and Mary A. (Huddle) Johnson, also natives of Ohio. His paternal grandfather, Benjamin Johnson, was born in New England, of English ancestry, and was a shoemaker by trade. In his family were nine children, namely: Truman, deceased; Silas, a resident of Illinois; Franklin, the father of our subject; Louisa, the wife of J. Day; Mary, the wife of B. Day; David, a resident of Colorado; Harvey and Hiram, both of Illinois; and Harriette, who died unmarried. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Christian Huddle, was a German by birth and a cabinetmaker by trade. In 1871 he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and spent his last days here with a daughter. His children were Eliza, the wife of J. H. Walker; Martha, the wife of S. S. Walker; Mary A., the mother of our subject; Quincy, who died in St. Louis; and Socrates, a resident of Kansas. The father of our subject spent the greater part of his life in Ross county, Ohio, but in 1857 moved to Illinois, locating on a farm in Piatt county, where he died May 23, 1861. The mother had died February 26, 1846, and

he again married. By the second union there were three children: Rosaltha, the wife of J. Duvall; Edgar, who died young; and Georgia A., the wife of A. Pursell.

When nearly two years old W. L. Johnson lost his mother, and he then went to live with his maternal grandparents, Christian and Nancy Huddle, in Londonderry, Ohio. The greater part of his education was obtained in the common schools, and when the Civil war broke out he was attending Mount Pleasant Academy, at Kingston, Ross county, Ohio. On the 10th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but on the 4th of September he was promoted the rank of corporal, on the 25th of the same month to that of sergeant, and commissioned second lieutenant September 1, 1863, and first lieutenant January 1, 1864. At the battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, he was captured by the rebels and first sent to Belle Isle. Later he was incarcerated in the Smith building at Richmond, just across the street from Libby prison, and later at Danville, Virginia; Andersonville, Georgia; and Charleston and Florence, South Carolina, where he experienced all the horrors and tortures of prison life. He was finally paroled at Wilmington, North Carolina, February 26, 1865, and returned to Columbus, Ohio, where he was honorably discharged on the 22d day of March. During his imprisonment he contracted scurvy, which settled in his left leg and from the effects of which he has never recovered.

After being discharged Mr. Johnson visited his old home in Ross county, Ohio, and then came west to grow up with the country. In April, 1865, we find him employed on a farm in Nodaway county, Mis-

souri, and the following August he commenced work in the circuit clerk's and county recorder's office, where he remained until November, 1866, when he was elected county treasurer. In the meantime he commenced the study of law with J. P. Coover as his preceptor, and at the close of his term was admitted to the bar. The following three years were spent upon a farm, but the work proving too arduous he then returned to Maryville and entered upon the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar of Nodaway county, in the fall of 1867. As one of the leading Democrats of the county, he has taken a very active and prominent part in public affairs, and has served as county attorney, deputy circuit clerk, deputy county clerk, justice of the peace eight years, notary public, and pension attorney for some time. His official duties have always been capably and satisfactorily performed, and his career has ever been such as to win for him the commendable and high regard of those with whom he has come in contact. Religiously both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

On the 15th of April, 1866, in Maryville, Mr. Johnson married Miss Martha E. Terhune, who was born and reared in that city, and they have become the parents of five children, namely: Edgar C., a mechanic of Burlington Junction, Missouri; James F., a resident of Portland, Oregon; Gertrude, the wife of C. M. Hurst; Verna and John C., both at home. Mrs. Johnson's parents were Adam and Betsey Terhune, natives of Indiana, who came to Missouri in 1844, and first settled in Andrew county, but shortly afterward came to Nodaway county, locating in Maryville, where the father engaged in merchandising, farming, brickmaking and the sawmill business, and

also served two terms as the presiding judge of the county court. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and religiously is a member of the Baptist church. His wife, who was a member of the same church, died January 10, 1890, and he now makes his home with a daughter, Mrs. Lamar, in this county. His children were Louisa, the wife of T. Wadley; Elizabeth, the wife of J. W. Lamar; John C., a banker of South Evanston, Illinois; Mrs. Amanda O. Case, deceased; Martha E., the wife of our subject; Cornelius, deceased; Cyrus, a traveling salesman; and Sophrona, deceased wife of D. Ramsey.

J. VALLANCE BROWN.

The subject of this sketch is of Scotch-Irish descent. Covenantor ancestors on the father's side were driven from Scotland to the north of Ireland by religious persecutions.

From the latter home the paternal great-grandfather, James Brown, came, with a little colony of relatives, to Charleston, South Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth Beggs, was born in 1772, in Antrim county, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1785, was married January 1, 1791, and died in 1868. Of these parents nine children were born.

The grandfather, John Brown, was the second child of James and Elizabeth Brown and was born January 5, 1794. He was twice married,—first on December 31, 1817, to Elizabeth Porter, and on January 8, 1835, to Eliza Andrews. By the former he had eight children, by the latter six.

The father, John Hervey Brown, was the youngest child of John and Elizabeth Brown and was born February 20, 1834. With the third generation noted came ex-

change of the farm for a profession and at the age of twenty-one John Hervey Brown entered Monmouth (Illinois) College, received his A. B. degree in 1862 and two years later graduated at the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary, also located in Monmouth at that time. March 1, 1864, dated his marriage to Catherine McClanahan. His first pastoral charge was Clayton, Illinois, 1864-1869. Here, December 29, 1864, was born a daughter, Nancy Elizabeth, now the wife of John Frazier, a retail dealer in general merchandise at Viola, Illinois. Three and a half years later the subject of this sketch was born, and May 29, 1868, some six weeks after his birth, the mother died. The father's second pastorate was Piqua, Ohio, 1869-1884. August 31, 1870, dated his marriage to Rachel Emma Gibson. A daughter, Katherine Geno, was born September 8, 1873. Her husband, Robert Frank Wilkin, is the cashier of a private bank in Lenox, Iowa. The youngest child of Rev. John H. Brown is Arthur Gibson, born March 7, 1880, and at present (1900) a junior in Monmouth College. From the same institution, in 1882, the father received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. His later pastoral settlements were: Rock Island, Illinois, 1885-1888; and Lenox, Iowa, 1889-1895. In 1895 he retired from the active ministry and removed to Monmouth, since that time his home. Of this period the years 1895-1897 were spent as financial agent of Tarkio, Missouri, College.

The maternal ancestry was also Scotch-Irish, as the McClanahan name sufficiently testifies.

The great-grandfather, Robert McClanahan, was born in the year 1771 and died July 17, 1832. His first wife, Isabel, was born in 1766 and died July 21, 1828. At

the birth of their first child we find them located in Rockbridge county, Virginia. The second wife, Margaret, was born in 1782 and died January 24, 1832. In all there were born of these parents two sons and six daughters.

The grandfather of our subject, John McClanahan, was the oldest child of Robert and Isabel McClanahan and was born September 15, 1794. He served his country as a private in the war of 1812. January 29, 1818, dated his marriage to Margaret Black Wright. The latter was born in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, July 19, 1800, and died in 1873. The married life of John and Margaret McClanahan was successively spent at West Union, Adams county, Ohio; Ripley, Ohio; Cedar Creek, Warren county, Illinois; and Monmouth, Illinois. The husband was now surveyor, now miller, now farmer. In the Ohio state militia he was a general. At the age of sixty-eight he enlisted in the Union army for service in the war of the Rebellion and organized, at Monmouth, Company B. Eighty-third Regiment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, of which he was elected the captain. At the battle of Fort Donelson, February 3, 1863, while gallantly leading a charge, he was struck by a minie ball and died from the wound February 23. In his memory the Monmouth branch of the Grand Army of the Republic is named McClanahan Post. To John and Margaret McClanahan were born seventeen children. Nine of these were sons. With the exception of one daughter, Sarah, who died at the age of eighteen, all reached years of maturity, were married, and, with one other exception, left families. Four of the sons also served the Union in the Civil war. John Porter was assistant surgeon to the Eighty-third Regi-

ment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers. William Steel was the second lieutenant of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, and on a re-enlistment was the captain of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. Francis Marion and Monroe Roubantile were privates, respectively, in the Thirty-sixth and in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Regiments, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers. Catherine McClanahan, later the wife of John Hervey Brown and the mother of John Vallance Brown, was the youngest daughter and the next youngest child of General McClanahan.

The subject of this sketch, John Vallance Brown, the youngest son of John Hervey and Catherine (McClanahan) Brown, was born, as stated above, at Clayton, Illinois, April 13, 1868. From his mother's death, six weeks later, until his own graduation at college, he made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wickens, the latter of whom was his mother's sister. With the exception of three years passed in Kirkwood, Illinois, this period was spent at Monmouth. From Monmouth College, June 12, 1890, he received his A. B. and three years later his A. M. degree. Since graduation he has held the chair of Greek language and literature in Tarkio College. One year of this period, the school year of 1893-94, was spent in absence for study at Johns Hopkins University. In 1897, as a correspondence student of the University of Chicago, he received first rank and a certificate of work in advanced New Testament Greek. In 1899 he was elected the vice-president of Tarkio College, and in 1900, during President Thompson's four months' absence in Europe, was acting president.

September 7, 1893, dated his marriage

to Ada May Moore, of Hanover, Illinois. The latter is the only surviving child of John and Agnes Moore and was born near Hanover, March 28, 1866. A younger sister died in childhood. Her father, John Moore, the third child of Charles and Hannah Moore, was born near Galena, Illinois, May 1, 1836, was a student at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, 1856-57; a teacher in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, 1859-60; married June 22, 1865; and died at Hanover March 9, 1868. Her mother, Agnes Moore, was the first child of John and Jane Nesbitt and was born near Hanover, January 10, 1846. Her second marriage was to James Moore November 9, 1870. The grandparents of Ada Moore Brown were John Nesbitt and Jane Moffat, Charles Moore and Hannah Rogers, and they, with others, came to Hanover from county Monaghan, Ireland, the first named in 1841, the second in 1845, the last two June 18, 1834. Of Ada Moore Brown and John Vallance Brown have been born two sons—John Moore Findley, April 3, 1897, and Arthur Thomas, May 6, 1900.

FAYETTE COOK.

Among the representative business men of Nodaway county none are more deserving of representation in this column than Fayette Cook, deceased, who for many years was connected with the agricultural interests of the community, and finally in the banking business in Skidmore. His keen discrimination, unflagging industry and resolute purpose were numbered among his salient characteristics, and thus he has won that prosperity that is the merited reward of honest effort.

Mr. Cook was born in Morrow county,

Ohio, July 20, 1829, a son of John and Abigail (Waffort) Cook, who were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania. The former was of English, the latter of Holland Dutch extraction. In 1811 the father went on a prospecting tour to Ohio, where he bought land and also entered a tract, and he located thereon the following year. To the improvement and cultivation of his farm he devoted the remainder of his life, dying there in 1844. He was one of the prominent Democrats of his community, and was honored with a number of county and township offices, including that of justice of the peace, which he held for many years. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Baptist church, and were highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them. She survived him many years, dying on the old homestead in 1869. To them were born nine children besides our subject, as follows: Joseph, who was accidentally killed at the age of twelve years; Cynthia, the wife of T. Phillips; Rachel, the wife of J. Dakin; McArthur, who died in Ohio, leaving a good estate to his family; John, a resident of Burlington Junction, Missouri; Miriam, the wife of J. Walker, of Noble county, Indiana; Perry, a resident of the state of Washington; Fayette, our subject; Sarah, the wife of M. C. McClucken; and Mary, the wife of G. Corwin. The mother of Mrs. Cook was Keziah Baughart and died in Ohio at about eighty-five years of age.

Our subject received his education in the common schools of his native state, and remained with his mother in charge of the home farm until seventeen years of age. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Cyphers, who was born in Warren county, New Jersey, October 25, 1832, a daughter of James Cyphers, a native of

New Jersey and a blacksmith by trade, who died in Ohio. She is the second in order of birth in a family of thirteen children, the others being Sarah, Elizabeth, James, William, Hannah, Melville, Marion, Eugene, Clinton, and three who died in infancy. The parents were both members of the Baptist church, to which Mrs. Cook also belongs, as also did her husband. They had six children, namely: Samantha, the wife of J. Baugher, a farmer; Miles; Allen, who was murdered in Oklahoma in 1896; James, who was formerly a farmer but is now a grain and stock dealer of Skidmore; John, a druggist of that place; and May Belle, the wife of John Giles, of Denver, Colorado.

In 1869 Mr. Cook left Ohio and came to Missouri. Long before the land in Nodaway county came into market his father had made a prospecting tour through the west, and was so favorably impressed with this region that in framing his will he enabled the administrator and executor of the same to purchase a sufficient quantity of land to give each of his children one hundred and sixty acres. His wish was carried out and the land entered in this county as soon as it came on the market. On coming to Missouri our subject took possession of his tract and added to it until he had four hundred and forty acres. He devoted many years to the arduous task of improving and cultivating his land, and made of it a valuable farm. He always gave considerable attention to the raising of cattle and hogs, and fed most of the products of his farm to his stock. Industrious, energetic and persevering, his well directed efforts were crowned with success, and he became one of the most prosperous men of his community. He greatly assisted all of his children financially, while still retaining a hand-

some property. In 1898 he and a son erected a large brick block in Skidmore, and under the state law opened a private bank with a capital of five thousand dollars, but afterward he purchased his son's interest and pursued a general banking business alone. He occupied one store room in the building erected by him, and his son conducted a drug store in the other, while the hall above was used as an opera house. After 1898 Mr. Cook made his home in town, and began erecting a commodious residence there with all modern improvements.

Politically he was always affiliated with the Democratic party, and gave his support to every enterprise which he believed calculated to advance the moral, social and material welfare of his adopted county. He died September 19, 1900, and is buried at Skidmore.

JONATHAN WOHLFORD.

Jonathan Wohlford, a prominent and representative farmer of Nodaway county and one of the old settlers of that county, is one of the best farmers in that section of the state. A son of George and Lydia (Danghenbaugh) Wohlford, he was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1834.

Philip Wohlford, the grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer of Kentucky, coming from Germany. From Kentucky he moved to Center county, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a mill and a farm. He was very well and favorably known in the county, where he served as justice of the peace for many years. He died on the old homestead, and left the following children: Jacob; John; Philip, Jr.; George, father of our subject; Henry, David, Susanna, Mary and Cather-

ine. George Wohlford was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, where he assisted his father in farming and running the mill. Besides being a millwright, he was also a weaver by trade. In 1847 he settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he bought two hundred acres of land and gave his attention to farming. At his death, in 1869, he left a good estate. His wife died at the age of seventy-one. Their children were: Jonathan, the subject of this sketch; Susanna, the wife of D. L. Bear; Aaron, of Illinois; George, killed in the Civil war; Sarah, the wife of P. Bear; Emanuel, of Minnesota; and Christian, of Illinois. The parents attended the Lutheran church.

Jonathan Wohlford, whose name heads this brief biography, was educated in the German and English schools of his native county. In 1856 he decided to "go west and grow up with the country," so accordingly set out for Kansas. Being a Republican, he was invited by slave-state voters to move on, which he did, tracing his way back to Missouri, where he remained in St. Joseph a short time. He then went farther north in the state, and, in Andrew county, worked out at fifty cents per day. After the winter was over, Mr. Wohlford went to Iowa, but remained only until fall, returning to Missouri, where he bought a claim of eighty acres in Nodaway county. He returned to Andrew county in 1858, and married, after which he got together a pioneer cabin and settled on his own land in Nodaway county. Being a thorough and conscientious worker, it was not long until affairs began to shape themselves according to his plans, and his land was under a good state of cultivation. He has been very successful and is now the owner of four hundred and fifty acres of beautifully cultivated land.

He has also handled and raised stock, in addition to the tilling of the soil.

Mr. Wohlford married Sarah E. Jobe, April 6, 1858. She was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, a daughter of Ira B. Jobe, who was a native of Clay county, Missouri. Mr. Jobe was reared in Illinois, and in 1857 moved to Missouri, settling in Andrew county, where he carried on general farming. He sold his farm there in 1865 and moved to Nodaway county, where he continued to live to the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1898. His wife, who is in her eighty-fifth year, is still living, with her daughter. They were the parents of eight children, namely: William; Sarah, the wife of our subject; Caroline, who married D. Wilson; A. W.; Caleb, served in the Federal army; Thomas, of Kansas; Melissa, the wife of M. Baker; and Lucy, who married S. Matthews. Mrs. Jobe is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. Wohlford have been blessed with six children: Samuel, a farmer; Mary, the wife of J. Perkins; William D., a farmer; George, who also is a farmer; Lenora, who married M. Ankrum; and Ira E., who is farming on the old homestead. Mr. Wohlford is a firm believer in the Republican party, always taking an active interest in politics. He has been assessor, and has filled minor offices. He was a school director for a number of years. His wife is a member of the Latter Day Saints' church.

JAMES A. YARNELL.

Among the agriculturists of Nodaway county who have attained success from a financial point of view is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He has

accumulated a handsome competence and is now able to lay aside all business cares and enjoy a well earned rest. He was an energetic and progressive farmer and stock raiser and a complete master of the calling which he followed.

Mr. Yarnell was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, May 28, 1841, a son of Thomas and Dorcas T. (Hildreth) Yarnell. On the paternal side he is of English descent. The first of the family to cross the Atlantic came to America with one of William Penn's colonies and settled in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Society of Friends. Later members of the family drifted to Kentucky. Our subject's father was born and reared in Cynthiana, that state, and was the older of two children of the family. His sister, Mrs. Rebecca Matkin, died in Illinois, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was first married in his native state and then moved to Grand Prairie, Vermilion county, Illinois, where he improved a farm and where his first wife died, leaving three children: Joseph; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Samuel, a retired farmer of Ravenwood, Nodaway county, Missouri. For his second wife Mr. Yarnell married Dorcas T. Hildreth, a native of Paris, Kentucky, in which state her father died, after which her mother took her family to Illinois, where with the aid of grown sons she improved a farm. Her children were Alvin K., John, Harvey, Mrs. Angeline Howe, William, Mrs. Mary McDowell, Mrs. Dorcas T. Yarnell and Hiram. With the exception of Mrs. Yarnell, who was a Methodist, the family held membership in the Presbyterian church. The father of our subject died near Danville, Illinois, in 1842, and in 1853 the mother sold the farm and moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, the population of

which at that time was mostly Indians, and the country was all wild and unimproved. She entered a large tract of land, on which she and her family made their home until after the children were married, when she sold the property and moved to Maryville, residing there until called from this life August 25, 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. She was a good financier and possessed more than ordinary business ability. As a mother she was devoted to her family and deprived herself for their benefit. Her children were Thomas, who died unmarried; Mary E., the wife of G. Stingley; James A., our subject; and Leona, the wife of P. Moser.

James A. Yarnell was only twelve years old when he came to this county, and remained with his mother until the Civil war broke out, being educated in the country schools near the home farm. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Colonel Kimble's regiment for six months' service in central Missouri, and was honorably discharged in March, 1862. Later he re-enlisted in Company C, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, which was assigned to the western army, and was in many hard-fought engagements with the guerrillas and Price's men, but was fortunately never wounded or taken prisoner. He was mustered out at Warrensburg, Missouri, and discharged and paid off at St. Louis.

Returning to his home in this county Mr. Yarnell was married, in November, 1865, to Miss Samantha Scott, a native of Clinton county, Missouri, and a daughter of John Scott, who was born in Ohio and was a farmer by occupation. She is the second in order of birth in a family of four children, the others being Sarah A., the wife of William Simmons; Rion G., a stock man;

and John W., professor of a Colorado school. To Mr. and Mrs. Yarnell were born the following children: Frisby A., a resident of Colorado; Dorcas L.; Mary A.; Donella, who died young; James A., a resident of San Francisco, California; Florence R., who has engaged in teaching school and is now attending college in Salt Lake City; Belva C.; Alfred, of San Francisco; Eugene H. and Byrdie. The wife and mother is now with some of her children in San Francisco.

After his marriage Mr. Yarnell located upon his farm, and to its cultivation and improvement he devoted his energies for some years. He raised considerable stock and also bought and sold cattle and hogs which business he found profitable. Success has attended his well directed efforts, and he has accumulated a handsome property. At one time he owned seven hundred acres of rich and arable land. In 1887 he left the farm and moved to Maryville, where he engaged in merchandising one year, but is now living a retired life, looking after his interests only. Though reared a Democrat, he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has remained a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and is highly respected and esteemed by the entire community in which he lives.

CORNELIUS HULL.

The subject of this sketch, now a retired farmer and highly respected citizen of Maryville, Missouri, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, November 7, 1826, and was reared on a farm, being educated in the common and subscription schools of the neighborhood. His parents, Samuel and Cherissa (Wilcox) Hull, were also natives

of Ohio, while his paternal grandfather, Ezekiel Hull, was born in Virginia, and as early as 1805 moved to Ross county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days. His children were Platt, David D., Ezekiel, Cornelius, Nathaniel, Daniel, Luff, Samuel, James, Martha and Mary. In early life the father of our subject served as captain, major and later as colonel in the Ohio militia, and on the Whig ticket was elected to several civil offices in his township. He followed farming in his native state until 1870, when he came to Maryville, Missouri, and lived a retired life until his death, dying there January 12, 1892, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. His wife had died previously. She was a daughter of Hira Wilcox, a native of Connecticut and a farmer by occupation, who died in Ohio. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and his father, Jehial Wilcox, was the captain of a company in the Revolutionary war. The former had five children, namely: Herman; Elmore; Cherissa, the mother of our subject; Sylva A., the wife of M. R. Paine; and Clarissa, the wife of D. S. Drake. The parents of these children were members of the Freewill Baptist church, while the Hull family were members of the Missionary Baptist church. Our subject is the oldest of a family of thirteen children, the others being Hira; Clarissa, the wife of E. M. Conklin; Herman W.; Lydia A., the wife of J. Miller; Mary, the wife of J. W. Hoff; Martha, the wife of W. Ferguson; William; Samuel; George; Joseph; Harriet J., the wife of M. Carpenter; and Daniel.

Cornelius Hull remained under the parental roof until he was married, in 1847, to Miss Jane A. Wyatt, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Samuel D. Wyatt, a farmer and Freewill Baptist preacher, who

died in that state in 1845. His children were Editha, Cyrus, David, John, Jane A., Eliza, Clarissa, Ruth and James. Mrs. Hull, who was a consistent and faithful member of the Missionary Baptist church, died October 30, 1877, leaving children named Ann E., John, Herman, S. W., Frank, Flora J., Clara, David and Abe. Only the last named was born in Missouri, the others in Ohio. Mrs. Hull's grandmother was the first white woman of northern Ohio. In 1878 our subject was again married, his second union being with Mrs. Mattie A. Martin, a daughter of J. P. Harris, of Missouri. The only child born to them died young, and the wife died January 5, 1882. She, too, was a member of the Missionary Baptist church. In 1882 Mr. Hull married Mrs. Emaline Wells, and on the 11th of March, 1890, he married his present wife, Mrs. Caroline Wareham, a native of Franklin county, Indiana, of which state her father, J. P. Williams, was an honored pioneer. Her mother was a sister of Governor Rae, of Indiana, and her brother was a noted chancellor and circuit judge of Wapello, Iowa, who became very prominent and wealthy and died in Ottumwa, same state. Mrs. Hull was first married in Indiana and then moved to Iowa, where she lost by death three husbands, our subject being her fourth, as well as she his fourth wife.

Mr. Hull engaged in farming in Ohio until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted, in 1861, for three years as a member of Company D, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the western army. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and being injured in the latter engagement he was honorably discharged, in August, 1862. In 1864 he re-enlisted, in the one-hundred-day

service, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio National Guards. He participated in a number of battles and skirmishes during his first service, but later did principally guard duty. After being discharged he returned to his family in Ohio. In November, 1865, he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and purchased a farm of one hundred acres in Union township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies until 1882, when he bought five acres of land adjoining Maryville, which is now within the corporation limits and which has since been his home. During his active business life he successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising, but is now living retired, enjoying a well earned rest. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously both he and his estimable wife are earnest members of the Missionary Baptist church. He belongs to a family noted for its morality and integrity, and he has in no way injured the reputation established by his ancestors, his upright, honorable life commanding the respect and confidence of all with whom he has come in contact either in business or social life.

JOHN S. BILBY.

The portions of the west devoted to stock-raising have many so called "cattle barons" and "cattle kings." For the most part they come and go, rising to prominence quickly and subsiding to obscurity suddenly, "as the result," Mr. Bilby says, "caused more generally by a vicious financial or gold standard form of currency forced upon the unsuspecting and confiding coun-

tryman." The successful stock man and land owner whose name is mentioned above makes no claim to great distinction in his business, but it is a fact that he has achieved high rank and permanently established himself in it by methods at once enterprising and conservative, which would have made a man of his ability successful in any other field of endeavor.

John S. Bilby, the largest capitalist and most extensive land owner in Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in Washington township, Morris county, New Jersey, January 19, 1832, a son of John Bilby, a grandson of Jonathan Bilby and a great-great-grandson, in the maternal line, of one of those patriot officers who fought in the struggle for American independence under General Washington. Indeed, the family of Bilbys, in New Jersey, has an unbroken record for patriotism and good business ability, and in all periods of the history of that state down to the present time Bilbys have been among her most useful and prominent citizens. Jonathan Bilby was born at Bordentown, New Jersey, and married a daughter of Colonel Daniel Sweazey, of Revolutionary fame, a member of another family long conspicuous in New Jersey affairs. John Bilby, his son and the father of John S. Bilby, married Delilah Sliker, a daughter of John Sliker, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and of German descent; she bore him eight sons and seven daughters. Mrs. Bilby died in November, 1900, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Her husband died at the age of fifty-six. He was a man of fine abilities, a good business man and prominent farmer, a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John S. Bilby was reared on his father's farm in New Jersey and was taught to do all kinds of farm work and learned the trade of carpenter and millwright. He was given as good an education as was to be had in the public schools of the time and place. Incidentally, having a natural liking for business, he engaged in various transactions which afforded him a helpful business experience. He was married, at twenty-three, to a daughter of Moses and Margaret (Messinger) Appleget, a member of an old and worthy New Jersey family. In 1855 he came west and located in Fulton county, Illinois, near Canton, where he found work at his trade. In 1860 he removed to McDonough county, same state, and engaged in stock-raising near Bushnell, where he acquired one thousand acres of land, by successful cultivation and good business management, and remained until 1875, when he founded his present home in Nodaway county. He was discerning enough to see that, with its productive soil and blue-grass pastures, this was naturally a good stock country, and he invested and labored with that idea in view, and results have demonstrated the wisdom of his opinion. His first land purchase was moderate, but he has made many since and now owns twenty-two thousand acres in Nodaway, Atchison and Holt counties, including blue-grass pastures that rival those of Kentucky, timothy and clover land that surpasses the Illinois meadows, and cornfields that yield vast crops. He has, also, fifteen thousand acres in Staunton county, Nebraska, and large tracts in other states and territories. On these large possessions he feeds from two to ten thousand head of cattle each year and about an equal number of hogs. Throughout all the great stock-raising territory of the west, Mr. Bilby

is regarded as one of the very best judges of cattle and cattle values, and in his management of landed and stock-raising interests he is probably without a peer.

Mr. Bilby's sons have been brought up to the cattle business and under his able direction have naturally become experts in judging stock. J. E. Bilby, the eldest, was born in Illinois, November 9, 1864, and was educated in the public schools near his home and at college in Iowa. He married Miss Josephine Albright, who was born, reared and educated in Nodaway county, and they have four children, named Stocker, William, Nellie and Murray. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic order. Russell I., Mr. Bilby's second son, was born in Illinois, and was educated in that state and at College Springs, Iowa. His wife was Miss Maggie Miller, a daughter of Alexander Miller, of Atchison county, Missouri. They have four children: Margaret, John S., Jr., Ralph and Farrell. N. V., Mr. Bilby's youngest son, was born in Illinois and educated there and in Nodaway county, Missouri. He married Miss Bird McMackin and has two children—Mary and an infant son. Mr. Bilby has one daughter, Frances E., now the wife of R. R. Smith, of Seattle. In 1887, in the death of his wife, Mr. Bilby was stricken by the one great sorrow of his life. Mrs. Bilby had proven herself a loving and helpful wife and a wise and gentle mother, and her loss to her family was one which can never be repaired.

Mr. Bilby was concerned in the establishment of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Quitman, Nodaway county, which was founded in 1885. William A. Johnston was the cashier until 1887, and was succeeded by J. E. Bilby. In 1890 N. V. Bilby became the cashier and continued as such

until 1808, when the bank was sold to Dr. Rufus H. Smith, and later it was bought by J. S. Bilby & Sons. The Bilby bank is one of the solid financial institutions of north-west Missouri and has had no small part in the development of agricultural, mercantile and manufacturing interests in and about Quitman. H. C. Bailey is the present cashier. The Bank Block, in which the institution is located, is a modern two-story building, one of the attractive architectural features of the town.

Partially retired from the active management of some of his varied and important interests, Mr. Bilby yet keeps all his affairs closely in mind and firmly in hand. Though now sixty-eight years old, he appears much younger, is active and hearty, rides a horse with ease and preserves a wonderful capacity for business. Politically he is a Democrat, influential in party councils, but has never had any political ambition, and the last thing that he would care to be is a practical politician.

MRS. MARY J. GRAHAM.

This well known and honored resident of Maryville, Missouri, for whom the city was named, is the widow of Colonel Amos Graham, one of its most prominent citizens in early days. She was born in Washington county, Kentucky, September 3, 1821, a daughter of John and Nancy House, who spent their entire lives in that state. Both were active members of the Baptist church, and the father was a farmer by occupation. Their children were Mathew, who died in Missouri; Mrs. Susan Sutton; Mary J.; Elizabeth, the wife of C. Ray; Emily, the wife of M. W. Graham; and Michael, a resident of Missouri.

In Kentucky, January 9, 1842, was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Graham and Miss Mary J. House. The Colonel was also born in that state, March 14, 1816, and was a son of Isaac Graham, a prominent farmer, whose children were Amos, Thomas, Jacob, Archibald, Mathew, Mrs. Jane Keling and Rebecca. The last named became a resident of Missouri. The Graham family were also Baptists in religious belief.

In 1842, soon after his marriage, Colonel Graham brought his bride to Missouri and first located at Savannah, Andrew county, where he taught school for a time and later held a position in the county clerk's office. In 1845 he came to Nodaway county and entered a large quantity of land. He improved a fine farm adjoining the county seat, which was established after he located there and which was named in honor of his wife, she being the first white woman to reside there. They saw the village established on the wild prairie and grow to a flourishing city of seven thousand inhabitants. For a number of years they knew every one in the county, so sparsely was it settled during their early residence here.

Colonel Graham carried on farming but gave the most of his attention to public business, for he was honored with a number of important official positions. He took an active and prominent part in political affairs and was one of the leading Democrats of the county. At different times he filled all the county offices, was clerk and recorder for over sixteen years, and in 1860 was elected to the state legislature on the Breckenridge ticket by a large majority, although the Douglas ticket carried the county. He was a member of the assembly during the stormy session of 1860-61, but after his return home took no active part in politics,



COL. AMOS GRAHAM



MARY J. GRAHAM.



CHARLES GRAHAM

his sympathies being with the south, while the county was on the side of the Union. On its organization he was appointed clerk of the courts and ex-officio recorder and was the first post master of Maryville. Being a well educated and a highly intellectual man, he was well fitted for any position he was called upon to fill, and discharged his official duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order. He was familiarly known as Colonel Graham, as he held that rank in the old state militia. As a man he was kind-hearted and charitable, always having a kind word for every one, and he was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He died September 14, 1865, at the age of forty-nine years, and in his death the community realized that it had lost one of its most valuable and useful citizens, a man of unquestioned honor and integrity.

Mrs. Graham still survives her husband, and is surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who have for her the highest regard. Their only child, Charles C. Graham, was born June 5, 1843, and was reared and educated in this state. At the opening of the Civil war, when Missouri was greatly agitated over the question of secession, he took sides with the Confederacy and entered the service. Later he returned home but was obliged to leave the state and so went to Illinois. On again returning home he entered the Union army and was stationed at Fort Garland for a time, but in 1865, at the time of his father's last illness and death, he secured his release and joined his parents.

While in Illinois he became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife. In 1866 he married Miss Donna

Littlefield, who was born in Hancock county, Illinois, August 10, 1843, and was the only child of Lyman O. and Olive (Andrews) Littlefield, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. Her mother was twice married, her first husband being a Mr. Kingsley. Her father, who was a Mormon elder, died in Smithfield, Utah. To Charles C. Graham and wife were born five children, of whom three died young. Those living are Isora, born February 16, 1875; and Charles M., born December 18, 1877. The mother and daughter are members of the Baptist church. Charles C. Graham died September 27, 1898. Like his father, he was a Democrat, and always took quite a prominent and influential part in politics. He filled many official positions of honor and trust, and in some way was connected with the court-house at Maryville the greater part of his life. Socially he too was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a man of much prominence in his community.

MILTON W. FRANCIS.

Milton W. Francis is one of the intelligent, wide-awake and honored citizens of Lincoln township, Atchison county, and since 1869 has resided upon the section where he yet makes his home. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, September 28, 1851, and is a son of Samuel Francis, one of the honored pioneers of the county who came to Northwestern Missouri when the country was new and wild, the greater part of the land being still in its primitive condition, giving little promise of speedy development or improvement. He now resides in Burlington Junction, Missouri. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1828, and his father, John Fran-

cis, was a native of North Carolina, of French lineage, his ancestors having located in the Carolinas at an early period of the colonial development. Representatives of the family served in the early wars and were prominent in shaping public affairs in the pioneer epoch.

Samuel Francis, the father of our subject, was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period and after arriving at man's estate he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Mary Stretch, who belonged to a highly respected family. She, too, was born in Ross county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Stretch of that county. In 1853 the parents of our subject left Ross county and emigrated westward, taking up their abode in Shelby county, Illinois, being among its first settlers. After twelve years, in 1865, they took up their abode near Toulon, Stark county, same state, and four years later, in 1869, started across the country for northwestern Missouri, making the journey in wagons drawn by two teams. Arriving in Nodaway county, Missouri, near Burlington, the 2d of October they remained there one month and then located on the section of land where now reside his two sons. With characteristic energy he began the development of the farm, continuing the work of improvement and cultivating the fields until the place was very productive and the farm was one of the best in the neighborhood. His labors were energetically prosecuted and as time passed he was enabled to add to his home all the comforts and conveniences known to the older east. His good wife, one of the honored pioneer women, who had been a faithful companion and helpmate to him on life's journey, was called to her final rest January 4, 1896. To her family she was most de-

voted, counting no sacrifice too great that would promote the happiness and comfort of her husband and children. She was also a kind and helpful neighbor and was loved by all who knew her. Since her death the father has left the farm and is now spending the evening of life in Burlington Junction. This worthy couple were the parents of four children, namely: Mrs. Jane Wilson, who is living in Fort Scott, Kansas; Milton W., of this review; Drusilla, the wife of Thomas Scott, of Lincoln township, Atchison county; and Thomas, who is living on the home farm. The parents were members of the Christian church, to which the father still belongs. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his energies to his business affairs, in which he has met with creditable success.

Milton W. Francis spent his boyhood and youth upon a farm in Illinois and Missouri and was early trained to habits of industry and economy there. He was also taught the value of honesty in the affairs of life and his intellectual training was received in the public schools, his knowledge having later been supplemented by his reading and the experience gained in the business world. To his father he gave the benefit of his services until he was twenty-two years of age, remaining at home throughout that period. He then started out in life for himself and completed his arrangements for a home by his marriage to Miss Nancy Jane Clark, a daughter of Isaac Clark, of Lincoln township, who came to Missouri from Ross county, Ohio. Her mother bore the maiden name of Eleanor Graves and was also a native of Ross county. Both she and her husband are dead. Mrs. Francis was born in Ross county, Ohio, but was ed-

uated in Illinois. By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, namely: Rev. Emmett Francis, who is preaching the gospel as a minister of the Christian church, being now located in Canton, Missouri; Elba Allen, a farmer; William Austin and Minnie Bell. The mother of these children died June 7, 1895, and her loss was deeply mourned by her family and many friends, for her many excellencies of character endeared her to all who knew her. In 1896 Mr. Francis was again married, his second union being with Maggie Clemmons, who was born in Texas and was reared and educated in Davenport, Iowa, her parents being George H. and Louisa Clemmons. Her father was killed in the St. Louis cyclone in 1896, but her mother is living in Nodaway county, Missouri. He was a farmer and mechanic and was a devoted member of the Christian church. His death occurred when he was fifty years of age. His children were Maggie, Alva, Jesse, Myrtle, Miles and Louis. The second marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Francis has been blessed with two children, namely: Benjamin Louis and Estella May.

Our subject is to-day one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers of his adopted county, owning a valuable tract of land of one hundred and twelve acres which is placed under a high state of cultivation, and having added to it all the modern improvements and accessories. He has here a good house and barn, a bearing orchard and rich fields of grain, and his labors are crowned with a desirable and gratifying success. In politics he is a Populist and supported Bryan for the presidency. He holds membership in the Christian church, in which he has served as an elder for fifteen years. He takes an active part in church

and Sunday-school work and is a friend of education and temperance; in fact he heartily co-operates in every movement calculated to uphold and benefit humanity. In manner he is cordial and kindly and his many sterling characteristics have made him a popular citizen.

HEMAN CLARK.

Heman Clark is one of the most extensive land-owners and stock-raisers of Atchison county. He has a pleasant home on section 27, Colfax township, where he has resided since 1872, in which year he became the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres of wild land. As years passed he transformed this into a very valuable tract and as his financial resources increased he added to the property until he now owns seven hundred and sixty acres, constituting one of the finest farms in the county. He has a model home, commodious and conveniently arranged, and standing upon a natural building site in the midst of a beautiful grove, in which fox squirrels may be seen at play. The grove comprises twelve acres and upon the farm there is also a large orchard which yields its fruits in season. The outbuildings are modern and convenient, including a barn 60x44 feet, with sheds 26x44 feet. There are good pastures and meadows, a windmill and all modern machinery, and the fertility of the soil is kept up through the rotation of crops. In connection with general farming Mr. Clark is successfully engaged in feeding and shipping stock, both branches of his business bringing to him an excellent income. This successful and enterprising farmer is well known in Atchison county and he certainly

deserves honorable mention in the history of northwestern Missouri.

A native of Ohio, he was born May 10, 1832, in Bloomfield, Trumbull county. His father, Almon Clark, was a prominent and well known citizen of Trumbull county, where he conducted a hotel, dealt in stock and carried on other lines of business. He was born in Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, in the year 1800. His grandfather, Isaac Clark, was a native of Connecticut and of Scotch ancestry. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, loyally defending the American interests. By trade he was a wheelwright and was sent by a Connecticut colony to build a log gristmill on the Cuyahoga river, in Geauga county, thus becoming one of the first settlers of that portion of the state. He married Miss Susan Gates, also a native of Connecticut and of the same family to which belongs John W. Gates, the president of the American Steel Works. Isaac Clark and his wife both died in Trumbull county, Ohio. There Almon Clark was reared, and after arriving at years of maturity he married Delama Bowers, a daughter of Japhet Bowers, of a Pennsylvania Dutch family. Nine children were born of this marriage, eight of whom reached mature years, while seven are still living, as follows: Heman; Almon, who died in Bloomfield, Ohio; Mrs. Martha M. Laird, who died in Farmington, Ohio; Almon H., the second of the name, now living in Farmington; Mrs. Roxanna Hart, of Warren, Ohio; Austa J., of South Omaha, Nebraska; Isaac V., of Colfax township; A. C. Weir, of South Omaha, Nebraska; and Mrs. Belle Johnson, of Warren, Ohio. The father died in Farmington, Ohio, at the age of seventy-six years. He had been an enterprising business man whose

unflagging industry and perseverance secured to him a comfortable competence. His political support was given to the Republican party. His wife passed away in Farmington, at the age of seventy-three years, and, like her husband, enjoyed the warm regard of many friends.

Heman Clark, whose name introduces this record, was reared on a farm in Trumbull county and in his youth aided in driving stock over the mountains to market in Orange county, New York. His early connection with the stock-raising business made him an excellent judge of cattle, and when he was eighteen years of age his opinions concerning live stock were largely received as authority throughout the community in which he lived. The common schools afforded him his educational privileges and experience in business added to his practical knowledge. In 1853 he drove cattle to Iowa, receiving twelve dollars per month, and later he purchased sheep in Ohio, driving them across the country to Cleveland, Ohio, where he loaded them on cars and shipped them to Chicago, whence he drove them to Iowa, where he sold his sheep and purchased cattle. His financial resources increasing as the result of his capably conducted business affairs, he made investments in land in Jones county, Iowa, near Anamosa. For nine years he was located in Lisbon, Iowa, where he was engaged in the stock business, and in 1872 he came to Atchison county, Missouri, where he has since made his home.

In 1871 Mr. Clark was married, in Lisbon, Iowa, to Miss Emma Shaum, who has proved to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey. She was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Rebecca Shaum, also

of the Keystone state. Her father died in Tarkio, Missouri, but her mother is still living in that place. Three children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Augusta, who is now living in South Omaha; Fred H., at home; and a daughter, Anna B., who died at the age of seventeen years.

Mr. Clark is of Scotch and German lineage and the sterling characteristics of those two peoples are manifest in his career. He has the conservative and industrious qualities of the German race and the thrift and perseverance of the Scotchmen. His labors have been diligently prosecuted, indolence and idleness forming no element in his disposition. His life exemplifies the truth of the saying that success is not a matter of genius, but the outcome of honest and persistent labor. Although he is now sixty-nine years of age he manifests the vigor of mind and body of a man many years his junior. His political support has long been given to the men and measures of the Republican party. His home is noted for its hospitality. His frank and genial disposition cause all who know him to esteem him highly and his genuine worth is recognized by all. His example should serve to encourage others, who, like himself, are forced to enter business life empty-handed and are dependent upon their own exertions for advancement.

JOHN G. THORNHILL.

The subject of this review is the owner of a valuable farm of two hundred and forty acres of land near Maryville, upon which he is successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising. He is a native of Kansas, born in Barber county, July 22, 1858, and is a son of Achilles and Nancy

(Groves) Thornhill, the former born in Grant county, Kentucky, of Scotch descent, the latter in Indianapolis, Indiana, of German lineage. She was one of a family of three children, the others being John and Cynthia. Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in Illinois. The parents of our subject were married in Springfield, that state, where the father engaged in farming until 1848, when they moved to Texas. During the gold excitement in California they started overland for the Pacific slope, but being disappointed in their arrangements they stopped in Kansas, where he bought a farm and resided for several years. In 1861 he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and remained here until 1875, when he returned to Texas. He died near Sherman, that state, three years later, and his family subsequently returned to this county, where the mother died in 1888. He was a successful farmer and left his family in comfortable circumstances. Religiously both were members of the Christian church. Their children were Calista, the wife of L. Dawson; Melissa, the wife of W. D. Stallard; Josie, the wife of C. C. Caldwell; Thomas, a resident of Kansas; and John G., our subject. Only the first and last named now reside in Maryville.

John G. Thornhill accompanied his parents on their various removals, and after the death of his father finally came with his mother to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has since made his home. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Workman, who was born in this county, May 7, 1860. Her parents, William and Margaret (Weaver) Workman, were both natives of Monroe county, Indiana, and early settlers of this county, where they located in 1859. The father first purchased

a small tract of land, but as he prospered in his farming operations he added to it from time to time until he now has fourteen hundred acres of valuable land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. In connection with general farming he engages extensively in stock raising, and is to-day one of the most prominent agriculturists of the county. Religiously he is a member of the Adventist church, and socially is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Thornhill is his only child. Our subject and his wife have three children: Nellie, born April 6, 1883; Ola, born April 30, 1888; and Willie, born November 27, 1890.

After his marriage Mr. Thornhill located on his present farm near Maryville, and has since devoted his energies to its cultivation and improvement with most gratifying results. His specialty is stock raising, and he now feeds all the products of his farm to his stock. He removed to Maryville in August, 1898, and in the spring of 1900 was elected to the city council from the first ward. He is a wide-awake, enterprising business man, of known reliability, and the success that has attended his efforts is certainly well deserved. As a Democrat he takes an active interest in public affairs. Socially he is a Royal Arch Mason, and religiously both he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

JOSIAH MUMFORD.

For twenty-one years Josiah Mumford has been a resident of Atchison county and makes his home in Lincoln township. His record is a creditable one, embracing loyal service in the Civil war, while in days of peace he has ever been found faithful to

the duties of citizenship and true to all relations of public and private life. He is therefore a representative citizen and well deserves mention in the history of north-western Missouri.

Mr. Mumford was born in Worcester county, Maryland, January 22, 1836, and belongs to one of the old and respected families of that state. His father, James Mumford, was a native of the same county and was a son of John E. Mumford, who was born of Scotch parentage and served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Reared in his native state, James Mumford afterward removed to Ohio and subsequently to Illinois. He was married in Maryland, at the age of twenty-four years, to Miss Martha Fox, who was born in that state, of English parentage, a daughter of Joseph and Anna Fox, who emigrated westward to Iowa, spending their last days in the home of their daughter, Mrs. James Mumford, in Lucas county. In 1849 the parents of our subject left Maryland and took up their abode in Franklin county, Ohio, near Columbus, where they remained until 1853, which was the year of their arrival in Woodford county, Illinois. They made the journey westward by team, for that was before the era of railroads. Again by team and wagon they started westward, their destination being Lucas county, Iowa, where they cast their lot with the pioneer settlers. The entire region was wild and unimproved and their first home was a log cabin erected on land which they obtained from the government. With characteristic energy Mr. Mumford began the development of his farm and soon transformed the wild tract into richly developed fields, which yielded to him a good return for the care and labor bestowed upon them. On the old home-

stead in Lucas county he remained until his death, which occurred when he was seventy-four years of age. Throughout his entire life he followed farming and thereby won a comfortable competence. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but on the dissolution of that party he joined the Republican ranks, in which he was found throughout his remaining days. Both he and his wife were consistent and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as class leader for a number of years. His wife passed away at the age of sixty-eight, loved and esteemed by all who knew her. In their family were seven children, namely: Josiah; James M., of Lucas county, Iowa; Mrs. Anna McClurg, who died in Montana; Mrs. Ellen Needles, of Warren county, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, of Chariton, Iowa; George, who died in childhood; and Zeddock, of Thomas county, Kansas.

Josiah Mumford was only two years of age when the parents removed from Maryland to Ohio and was a small boy when they came to Iowa. He was reared upon the frontier and experienced all the hardships and trials which fall to the lot of the pioneer settlers, attempting to establish homes in an unimproved region. He pursued his education in a log school house and received ample training at farm work. He was also taught lessons of honesty and industry, which through his entire career made him a successful business man.

When the country was involved in civil war he offered his services to the government, enlisting in Company C, of the Fourth Iowa Infantry, under the command of Captain W. Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Williamson and Colonel B. F. Dodge. He participated in the battle of Perryville,

and with his command followed General Price for about two months through the southwest, taking part in the battles of Helena and Arkansas Post. He also aided in the attack of Vicksburg and participated in the siege of that city until its surrender. Later he was in the battles of Jackson and Lookout Mountain, both in Tennessee, and went with General Sherman from Atlanta to Savannah, having participated in the battles of Bentonville and the entire Carolina campaign. Then the army proceeded to Richmond and thence to Washington, D. C., taking part in the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen in the western hemisphere. At Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Mumford was honorably discharged and with the other troops was paid off at Davenport, Iowa. At all times our subject had been found loyal to the cause which he espoused and had faithfully performed his duty on many a southern battle field; but when the war was over and the country no longer needed his services he gladly returned to his home and family.

He was married in Lucas county, Iowa, at the age of twenty-one, in the year 1856, to Miss Lydia Malone, a native of Hendricks county, Indiana, and daughter of John and Mrs. (Knavé) Malone, also natives of Indiana. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Mumford have been born seven children: Emma, the wife of J. G. Lane, of Lincoln township, Atchison county; Theodore, of Nodaway county; Lena, the wife Eli Hutt, of Lincoln township; Belle, the wife of T. Dixon, of the same township; Cora, the wife of D. Macrander, of Lincoln township; Miller A., at home; and Carrie, the wife of Joseph Hutt, of the same township.

Mr. Mumford continued to make his home in Lucas county, Iowa, until 1879,

when he came to Atchison county and devoted his energies to the cultivation of the Martin farm until 1892. In 1882 he was called to mourn the loss of his wife. She was most devoted to her family and was a faithful friend. She held membership in the Baptist church and her earnest Christian faith permeated her life. In 1892 Mr. Mumford came to his present home, purchasing one hundred and ninety-five acres known as the McQuen farm. It is a valuable property, on which is a commodious residence and substantial barns, together with a ten-acre orchard of apples and peaches. Everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision and progressive methods of farming. In his political views Mr. Mumford is a Republican, unwavering in his support of the principles of the party which stood by the Union in the dark days of the Civil war, which has ever added to the protection of American industries and which now upholds the supremacy of the flag that has been planted on some of the islands of the sea. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and his soldierly qualities are manifested in his citizenship, his loyalty and patriotic spirit being above question. Throughout the years of his business career he has carried on farming and the comfortable competence which he has acquired is certainly well deserved.

JAMES TODD.

The Nodaway Democrat was started at Maryville, Missouri, in 1869, and on the 1st of February, 1875, was taken in charge by James Todd, the present well known editor, under whose management it has attained high rank among the leading journals of the

state. Mr. Todd was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, October 9, 1847. When seven years old he was taken by his parents to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and later the family came to Nodaway county, Missouri. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education acquired in the log school-house of the west, which has given to the country so many able men. For several years prior to 1874 Mr. Todd taught school in winter and worked on the farm through the summer. In that year he became a citizen of Maryville, and has since been a constant and faithful worker for the best interests of that place.

On the 4th of June, 1877, Mr. Todd was united in marriage with Miss Anna Curfman, of Maryville, and they now have a family of five children, namely: Mabel, Lulu, James C., Walter S. and Helen, the oldest nineteen, the youngest ten years of age. Hugh C. and Estella died young.

In 1893 Mr. Todd was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, but resigned the office two years later, upon becoming convinced that he could not perform his editorial duties conveniently and to his own satisfaction while attending to the onerous requirements of a postmastership. For several terms he has been a member of the board of education, and was one of the directors of the Maryville Seminary three years. In these capacities and at his daily employment he has been the same modest and unassuming "gentleman of the old school," enjoying the high respect of the community. His popularity is equaled only by his professional reputation. As a speaker upon educational and patriotic subjects he is in much demand. Apart from his newspaper work and attendance at conventions he does not obtrude his political opinions. While



JAMES TODD

an active Democrat and firm in that faith, he carefully avoids making himself personally offensive to even the most opinionated of opponents. For the past year he has held the position of state Democratic committeeman from the fourth congressional district.

WILLIAM H. CLESTER.

Ohio, the objective point and tarrying place of the pioneer emigrants to the old "west" has sent its quota of adventurers to the new "west" and they have proven by their lives and their prosperity that the nucleus of civilization planted there and transplanted in a more distant locality has lost none of its vitality and is productive of all that makes for good citizenship. One of the many sons of Ohio who have found homes in Missouri and done their full share toward its development, is William H. Clester, some account of whose busy and worthy life it will be attempted now to give.

William H. Clester, Nodaway township, Nodaway county (postoffice Burlington Junction), Missouri, is a progressive and well-to-do citizen, who came to the county in 1872. He was born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio, December 8, 1851, a son of Joseph and Margaret (Grace) Clester. His father, of German ancestry, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania. His mother, a daughter of Thomas Grace, was also a native of the Keystone state. The children of Joseph and Margaret (Grace) Clester were six in number, named as follows: Thomas (dead); Daniel, of Blanchard, Iowa; George, deceased, who served his country in the war of the Rebellion; William H., the immediate subject of this sketch; Rev. Samuel, of the Free Methodist church, a resident of Nodaway county; and Peter,

of Athens county, Ohio. Joseph Clester was a good farmer and a Democrat, who died at the age of thirty-five years. His widow married Thomas Kennan and is living at Berlin, Ohio, aged fifty-eight. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William H. Clester was reared in his early home in Ohio and there educated in the public schools. He was taught to be honest, industrious and saving. He acquired a knowledge of farming and took up the trade of blacksmith and wagon-maker and pursued it until he was able to build a wagon, iron and paint it and turn it out complete, a strong, well made, good-looking vehicle, adequate for long and hard service. While yet a young man he emigrated to Illinois and located on a farm in Tazewell county, near Pekin, where he lived, until in 1872, as has been stated, he took up his residence in Nodaway county, Missouri. He began farming here on one hundred and twenty acres and has increased his holdings until he now owns two hundred and thirty acres of fine prairie and bottom land, well improved and equipped with good and ample buildings. He has plow land, well fenced pastures, meadows and rich blue-grass pasture land good as any within the limits of the famous "Blue Grass" state. He feeds much stock and each year markets a goodly quantity of farm produce.

October 7, 1876, Mr. Clester married Ida Hoffman, and their children are: Carrie, who married Charles Drain and has one child and who lives on the Clester homestead; and Jessie, Joseph, Nellie and Etta—all members of their father's household.

Still in the prime of life, Mr. Clester is in the full enjoyment of the fruits of his foresight and industry, a strong, influential Democrat, a patriotic and public spirited

citizen, a firm friend and good neighbor in the best sense of those terms. It goes without saying that such a man is popular with his fellow citizens and that his counsel is sought and followed in many matters of the first importance.

MRS. GEORGE P. CARPENTER.

Mrs. George P. Carpenter has a wide acquaintance in Nodaway county and her circle of friends is very extensive. Since her husband's death she has managed the property which he left her, displaying therein excellent business and executive ability, and strong force of character, added to her true womanly and gentle qualities. Her husband, George P. Carpenter, was one of the leading and influential men of the community and belonged to a prominent family. His father became one of the pioneer settlers of Nodaway county and was actively identified with the work and improvements that led to its upbuilding and substantial development. He was born in Kentucky, November 30, 1813, and there spent his boyhood days, becoming familiar with the work of the farm. Throughout his life he carried on agricultural pursuits, and though he came to Nodaway county with little capital his energy, diligence and perseverance had there secured to him a comfortable competence.

He left his home in 1834 and after visiting various places in the state returned to Indiana, in 1837. For nineteen years he was a resident of that state and thence came to Nodaway county, Missouri. This district was then largely unimproved and he bore an important part in reclaiming the wild land in supporting many measures which contributed to the public good. In

1856 he went to Kansas, but soon returned to Nodaway county, entering three hundred and twenty acres from the government, which he transformed into highly productive fields; and this now has been the family homestead for forty-four years. He was married April 17, 1839, in Indiana, to Miss Nancy Guillams, a native of that state, who died there, leaving to her husband's care their four small children. Only one of this number is now living, Mrs. B. L. Moore. At length, after long and active connection with agricultural interests in Nodaway county, Mr. Carpenter retired to private life and spent his last years in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He served as school director of Clearmont district for several years and at all times was faithful to his duties of citizenship. He passed away at the age of seventy, respected by all who knew him.

George P. Carpenter was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, on the 14th of December, 1847, and was therefore a youth of nine years when the father came with his family to Missouri. Here he was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life, at a period when improvements were scant and widely scattered and when villages were unfounded and railroads had not yet been built. Although his advantages in this pioneer region were few his training at farm labor was not meager, and thus he was well qualified for the occupation which he made his life work. He possessed keen discrimination in business affairs, sound judgment and unflagging energy, and those qualities enabled him to gain a place in the ranks of the substantial citizens of the community. He became the owner of five hundred and thirteen acres of valuable land, much of which he placed under cultivation, other por-

tions of the land being used for pasturage; and in his stock raising interests he was very successful. He lived upon the home farm until the time of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company C, of the Fourth Missouri State Cavalry.

On the 12th of September, 1867, Mr. Carpenter was wedded to Miss Jennette Ringgold, who was born in Scott county, Indiana, a daughter of George and Elizabeth (McCullough) Ringgold. Her father was born in Kentucky, came to Missouri in 1861 and died in Nodaway county, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife was a native of South Carolina and reached the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten. She became the mother of twelve children, of whom seven are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have had seven children, six of whom survive, namely: Willard G., Ollie N., Alma E., Molly M., Addie S. and Elvira M. The children have been provided with good educational privileges, thus adding mental culture to their innate disposition to refinement.

In matters of public importance Mr. Carpenter took an active interest, and in his community was recognized as a leader. He served as a school director of his district and was also road overseer, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. The Carpenters were Whigs in ante-bellum days and afterward became Republicans. Like the others of the family, George P. Carpenter became identified with the Republican party and cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868. He held membership in the Baptist church of Clearmont, to which his wife also belongs, and his religious faith was manifest in his honorable dealings in business and his relations with his fellow men. In him were noticed the

characteristics of the early pioneers—steadfast purpose, strict integrity and religious zeal—characteristics to which the splendid civilization of America is indebted for its wonderful development and its glorious prosperity. He passed away October 2, 1887, but the memory of his upright life is still enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him.

Mrs. Carpenter still survives her husband and resides upon the farm in Atchison township. She was educated in the old-time subscription schools. To her husband she became a devoted helpmeet and since his death she has managed the extensive property interests which he left to her, with the aid of her son. To this she has added and has made many substantial improvements upon the farm, which is now one of the most desirable and attractive country places of the county. She has oversight of the various business interests upon the place, regarding both general farming and stock raising. Mrs. Carpenter finds in her son Willard an able assistant and he is a young man of marked executive force, whose judgment in business matters is reliable. He, too, is a Republican, having supported the party since casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison. He is now serving as census enumerator for the year 1900, and is a member of the township Republican committee. The family is one whose educational attainments, sterling worth and upright lives have gained for the members of the household a very prominent position in social circles.

SAMUEL H. TOWNSEND.

After a useful and well spent life, in which he has prospered, this gentleman is now living in retirement from active labor

at Maryville, Missouri. He was born in Jo Daviess county, Illinois, February 10, 1840, a son of H. S. and Anna (Carver) Townsend, who were natives of New York, but were married in Indiana. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Townsend, was also born in New York, and at an early day moved to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where he died at the age of eighty-five years. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a farmer by occupation. In his political views he was a Whig. His children were George, H. S., the father of our subject; Elijah; and Elmira. Our subject's great-grandfather Townsend was born in England, and served as a captain in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war.

Hon. H. S. Townsend, father of our subject, was sixteen years of age when the family moved to Illinois, where he still continues to make his home. He is a farmer and speculator and is a man of prominence in the community where he resides. As a Republican he has taken an active interest in public affairs, has held many local offices and has represented his county in the state legislature three terms. He is broad-minded and intellectual and commands the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes in contact. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. His wife died in 1895, leaving the following children: R. K., a resident of Oklahoma; E. E. and Samuel H., both of Nodaway county, Missouri; Mrs. Matilda Hooker; Mrs. Sarah S. Manley; John M., of Illinois; Mrs. Cynthia Campbell; and Mrs. Della Osborn.

Reared on a farm, Samuel H. Townsend was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and Mount Morris Seminary, and remained with his parents in Illi-

nois until after the Civil war broke out. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and was commissioned second lieutenant of his company. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, and saw some hard service. Although he was never wounded he was compelled to resign on account of sickness and returned home in the latter part of 1863. He was ill for a year and then went to Idaho, where he remained for four years. At the end of that time he returned to Illinois, and in 1869 came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has since made his home. He purchased a tract of unbroken prairie land, which he transformed into a good farm of two hundred and eighty acres, and successfully engaged in its operation until 1888, since which time he has practically lived a retired life in Maryville, though he still manages his place. He has always given considerable attention to stock as a dealer and raiser, and has found that branch of his business quite profitable. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Republican party, and he takes a deep and commendable interest in public affairs, though he has never been an aspirant for political honors.

Mr. Townsend has been twice married. In 1871 he wedded Miss Catherine Hess, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of John Hess, a business man and hotel-keeper, who spent his last days in Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri. She was the third in order of birth in his family of four children, the others being Belle, the wife of G. Werst; Mrs. Margaret Baldrige; and Mrs. Fanny Tatterdale. Mrs. Townsend died September 23, 1898, leaving one daughter, Della,

who was born in March, 1872, and is now the wife of John Koch, a druggist of St. Joseph, Missouri. On the 10th of December, 1899, Mr. Townsend married Mrs. Susan S. Green, who had three children by her first marriage, all now grown. Her parents, William and Elizabeth (Padgett) Frizear, were natives of Kentucky and early settlers of Missouri, where both died. In religious belief they were Baptists. The father was a farmer by occupation and a man of prominence in his community. He was twice married and by his first wife had two children: Melvina, the wife of J. Crane; and Sarah, the wife of J. Fort. By his second union he had nine children, namely: Louisa, the wife of J. Kemp; Susan, the wife of our subject; Mary J., the wife of G. Shelly; Thomas, a farmer; Charles and Martha, twins, and the latter the wife of William Fort; William, a farmer; Monroe, a resident of Iowa; and Ellen, the wife of T. Fort. Mrs. Townsend is a most estimable lady and a member of the Methodist church.

STEPHEN D. LARGE, M. D.

The successful physician must be a man of good business and executive ability. Added to this he must possess a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of the medical science. He must have in his makeup a discriminating and analytical power that will enable him to apply his knowledge to the needs of those who require his services, and above all he must possess a broad, humanitarian spirit that will enable him to look upon his work not from the financial or scientific standpoint but from the ground of brotherhood, his labors being permeated by an earnest desire to be of service to his fellow men. In none

of these requirements is Dr. Stephen Douglas Large lacking, and therefore he has attained a position of due relative prominence as a representative of the medical fraternity of Nodaway county. He resides in Hopkins and has spent his entire life in this portion of the country.

He was born just across the state line in Taylor county, Iowa, and has passed his life within a radius of fifty miles of his birthplace. His natal day was June 30, 1861. His father, William Large, was an early settler of Taylor county, and has long been numbered among the successful farmers residing east of Bedford, Iowa. He was born in Ohio in 1822, and in 1849 he emigrated from Highland county, that state, to Taylor county, Iowa, where he has since continued to make his home, his life being that of an industrious, thrifty tiller of the soil. During the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union and with the one-hundred-day troops joined the army. He votes the Democratic ticket. His wife bore the maiden name of Lavina Hankins, and their children are the following named: Dr. A. F. Large, a physician of Braddyville, Iowa; Mary E., the wife of Dr. F. E. Potter, of Corning; Ann S., the wife of Melvin Reed, of Alta, Iowa; John W., who is living on the old homestead; Stephen D., of this review; and Mrs. Herbert Ramsay, of Waterloo, Iowa.

Dr. Large remained upon the home farm until he had attained his majority, and in the high school of Shenandoah he completed his literary education. Entering upon the study of medicine his reading was directed by his brother-in-law, Dr. Potter, and when ready for the lecture course he entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, completing his studies in that institution in

1887. After his graduation he opened an office in Shambaugh, Iowa, where he remained for three years, and in 1890 he located in Corning, that state, where he conducted a drug business in connection with his practice. In 1894 he came to Hopkins and purchased the drug stock of Dr. Girard and disposed of it in 1900. He is, however, the owner of a stock of drugs in this city, the business being managed by Charles Fry.

As a physician, Dr. Large occupies an enviable position, and the firm of Large & King, of which he is the senior partner, is well known throughout a wide region. He keeps in constant touch with progressive methods and has all the medical and surgical appliances necessary for the successful conduct of his practice, having lately added an X-ray instrument, whereby he has been able to effect some really marvelous cures.

The Doctor was married in Bedford, Iowa, in April, 1868, to Mrs. Della Broyles, a daughter of George W. Downing, now deceased. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows. His pleasant, genial manner wins him friends wherever he goes. Haughtiness and ostentation find no place in his composition. He is a typical representative of the age in which he lives and of the city which is his home; and truly his life may be termed a success, for he has not only acquired a comfortable competence but has also taken part in a noble work—the alleviation of human suffering.

JAMES ANDY FORD.

Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, has reason to be proud of her enterprising young men of affairs, several of whom are

represented in this work. The intense energy and unswerving purpose of such men as the one whose name is above maintain a business activity in the little city in some respects remarkable. Many men with greater capital and less ability and energy would have failed; but Mr. Ford has made standing room for himself, against all competition and in spite of many obstacles, and Maryville is the richer for his success.

James A. Ford was born on the "Highland Park" farm, near Maryville, December 20, 1860, a son of Elijah and Catherine (McClain) Ford. Elijah Ford was the son of a farmer and was born in Kentucky in 1827. While yet a young man he came to Nodaway county, where he became acquainted with and married a daughter of John McClain, a prominent citizen here, who had emigrated from Kentucky to the Platte Purchase in 1836 and who moved to Nodaway county in 1842. John McClain was a slave owner, a large stock raiser, and during "war times" a pronounced and outspoken southern Democrat. In the infancy of Maryville he was the owner of one-eighth of the block on which the First National Bank now stands, and it is related, as an incident of the days of small things, that he traded this now valuable property for a yoke of oxen and thought he was getting a good bargain. He spent his last years in Platte county, Missouri, and died there in 1899, aged eighty-seven years. Elijah Ford located in Nodaway county in 1858 and for some years was engaged in farming until his removal to Maryville. He is well and favorably known to the citizens of Polk township and has always been a man of good influence.

James Ford was the only child in his father's family, a typical country lad, but with

an uncommon inclination for business, which he was destined to follow to success. He acquired a fairly good English and business education at Maryville, and at the age of twenty engaged in his first business venture in this town. It was in the retail grocery line, and Clark Andrews was his partner. His capital was so small that it may be said to have consisted chiefly in his ability to make friends and secure their patronage. After two years Mr. Ford relinquished his grocery business and became a liveryman. His business in this line grew into a thriving trade in horses and mules and he soon became one of the most extensive shippers of such stock in northwest Missouri. During the past sixteen years his energies have been directed entirely to building up at Maryville a market for farm stock of this character, and the fact that in a single year recently he handled four thousand head of stock indicates the extent to which he has succeeded in developing a conspicuous business at home along lines of his own choosing and by methods the wisdom of which is attested by their efficiency. He is also a partner in the Union Bus Line of Maryville, a large business which is the only one of its kind in the city.

Mr. Ford married Miss Ollie Maupin, in Nodaway county, in July, 1885. She was born in Harrisonville, Missouri, and reared at St. Joseph. Her father, Robert Maupin, came originally from Kentucky. Her only brother, Howard Maupin, is a United States railway mail clerk, whose route is over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. James A. and Ollie (Maupin) Ford have three children: Hazel, fourteen years old; Harold, twelve years old; and Helen, five.

Mr. Ford is personally very popular and has a large acquaintance throughout all the

territory tributary to Maryville. He is an enthusiastic Mason, a member of blue lodge No. 470, Free & Accepted Masons, of Maryville; Owens Chapter, No. 96, Royal Arch Masons, of Maryville; Commandery No. 40, Knights Templar, of St. Joseph; and Moilah Consistory, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of St. Joseph.

JOHN HAGEY.

In the border states between the extreme north and south, more than in any other part of our country, it is evident that the people of the two sections have joined hands over the "bloody chasm" that long separated them, and united in a true brotherhood of Americans, knowing no section and solicitous for the advancement of the nation in its broadest sense. Such a state is Missouri, and there the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray are neighbors and friends, pushing forward shoulder to shoulder in the march of material and social improvement. The man whose name heads this article is one of those who risked their lives and saw their kindred die for that historic "lost cause" which to the old soldier is now but a saddening memory.

John Hagey, a well-known old resident of Green township, Nodaway county (post-office Burlington Junction), has been a citizen of the county for nearly half a century. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, July 18, 1843, a son of Abraham and Mary Hagey. His father was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and a native of Franklin county, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hagey emigrated from Pennsylvania to Harrison county, Ohio, making the trip mostly by water. They continued their journey in the same way in 1852, and entered Missouri by

way of St. Joseph. On reaching Nodaway county they settled for a time in Lincoln township, whence they removed to Green township, where they lived out their days, each dying at ninety. They had five children, as follows: Maria, who married Henry Bowman and lives at Burlington Junction; Isaac, a soldier in the Confederate service, who was killed at Corinth in September, 1863; Jacob, also in the Confederate army, who was killed at Champion Hills; John, the subject of this sketch; and Abraham.

John Hagey was nine years old when the family came to Nodaway county. The succeeding nine years he spent as a pioneer boy and youth. If his lot was such as to be judged by any one as in any sense a hard one, it was to grow harder. The war of the Rebellion came on and he espoused the cause of the south and took part during the next few years in the determined but unavailing fight for southern independence. As a member of Captain McKiddy's company of Samuels' battalion, he participated in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Elkhorn Station, Memphis, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills and Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg he was made a prisoner and was kept at Demopolis, Alabama, four months. Later he saw service on the Confederate river Tennessee, Captain Buchmar, operating against Union vessels under the command of Admiral Farragut. He was captured by the Federals and taken to New Orleans, whence he was transferred to Elmira, New York, where he was held until the end of the war. He was given his liberty May 28, 1865, and returned without delay to Missouri.

After the war Mr. Hagey resumed farming. He cultivated rented land until 1867, then secured a farm of one hundred and

sixty acres, which he improved as rapidly as possible until it was under a good state of cultivation, provided with adequate buildings and machinery and in all ways amply equipped for practical farming. In 1866 he married Miss S. M. Odell, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Van Vickie) Odell, both of whom are dead. Miss Odell came of a good family, is a woman of high purpose and good ability and has been to Mr. Hagey a noble and helpful wife. They have seven children, named as follows: James E., Horatio M., Abraham C., Cora S. (Mrs. Seals, of Wilcox, Nodaway county), Bertha (Mrs. McClay, of Nebraska), Etta and Zulu.

Mr. Hagey is a public-spirited man, who is ever ready to do his full share in the advancement of the best interests of the community. From the fact of his service on the Confederate side of the war of the rebellion, he is not identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, yet he counts among his best and truest friends many old fighters who were opposed to him in 1861-65. He is an Odd Fellow.

NATHANIEL SISSON.

The subject of this sketch, the senior member of the real-estate, loan and abstract firm of N. Sisson & Son, is one of the three remaining active business men of Maryville who occupy the same business rooms, occupied continuously for the past quarter of a century. He came into the county August 6, 1866, and has witnessed the transformation of a vast prairie dotted here and there with the cabins of a few settlers into the present populous and prosperous county of Nodaway.

Mr. Sisson was born May 25, 1845, in



NATHANIEL SISSON.

a typical early settler's log cabin on a farm in Meigs county, Ohio, a son of Nathaniel Potter Sisson, who was born in the adjoining county of Gallia, in the year 1817, being the same year the paternal grandparents settled in that county. Authentic history of this branch of the Sisson family begins in Otsego county, New York state. Family tradition, however, begins with "three brothers," emigrants from the old country, supposed to be Scotland, and settled in what is now Rhode Island, about the time of the early settlements at or near the city of Providence. From this point one removed to Virginia; one settled in the eastern part of New York state, and one, the great-great-grandfather, in the western part of the same state, near Rochester, subsequently removing to Otsego county, where he died. He had three sons—Samuel, Arnold and John. The latter, the great-grandfather, occupied a homestead near Wells' bridge, which is still in the possession of members of the family.

The family of John Sisson, the great-grandfather, consisted of nine boys and four girls, of whom John, Benjamin and Amos settled in Indiana, and Jiles, Wilson, Aaron and Simeon settled in Ohio. There is no record as to what became of the other two sons, Wright and ——. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married Benjamin Saunders; Edith, a Mr. Gardiner; Rebecca, a Mr. Wilber, and Sarah married Alvin Peck, of Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York. Grandfather Simeon Sisson, whose wife's maiden name was Potter, removed to a point near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, remaining but a few years, and thence by raft (the then common mode of travel) down the Ohio river, landing at Gallipolis, Gallia county, as before stated, in the year 1817. His family—Elisha, Sarah (who married Orvil Farmer),

Nathaniel P., William and Lewis, who are all now deceased except Lewis—settled in Meigs county, Ohio. Grandfather Simeon and grandmother are buried in the cemetery at Middleport, same county, they having both died (of cholera) in middle age, leaving a family of young children.

Nathaniel P., the father, being a boy of tender years, was apprenticed to his uncle Wilson to learn carpentering. Becoming dissatisfied, he departed from his employer without leave, drifting down the river in a pig trough, for want of a better boat! This early experience determined his calling; for years he followed boating on the Ohio. Subsequently learning the trade of stone-cutter, gaining a competence, he bought and improved several farms, the last one being in Rutland township, Meigs county, which is still in the possession of a member of the family. He was married twice—first to Rebecca McKinster. One child was born to this marriage, John M., the mother dying while he was an infant; he now occupies the old homestead. His second marriage was to Sarah Harrington Canode, *nee* Green, the widow of David Canode, who died leaving two small children, George W. and Mary. Sarah Harrington Green was the daughter and oldest child of William Green and Mary Green, *nee* Earhart, whose children were Sarah Harrington, Catharine, Harriett, Samuel, Mary, Josephine, Joanna M., William and Eliza. The grandparents of said Sarah Harrington Green, were Andrew Green and Mary Green, *nee* Harrington, whose children were, Samuel, William, Deborah, James, John and Andrew (twins), Polly, George W., Jonathan H. and Alafare. The Green family was formerly from Hagerstown, Maryland. Grandfather Green was among the first set-

tiers and made the first "clearing" where the town of McArthur, Vinton county, Ohio, now stands. His child Sarah, being the first child born in the village (March 10, 1816), was by the proprietor of the town presented with a town lot in recognition of the fact. She is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Though seventy years have passed since she removed from McArthur she still remembers names of the first settlers and recounts the thrilling incidents of those early times when wolves and wild Indians were the dread of the pioneers.

The children of Nathaniel P. Sisson and Sarah H. Sisson, brothers and sisters of the subject of this sketch, named in the order of their ages, are: Dr. David Sisson, of Meigs county, Ohio; Nathaniel, this subject; Francis M., of Yuma county, Colorado; Eleanor Rebecca, deceased; Ann Eliza, the wife of L. M. Harvey, of Meigs county, Ohio; Sarah Jane, deceased; and Charles, also deceased. The deceased children all died in infancy and are buried with their father in the family's private burying-ground on a very high hill near the middle of the old home farm in Rutland township, the father, Nathaniel P., having died at his home in Middleport, February 18, 1894.

In religion the Sisson ancestors inclined to the Quaker order; the Greens were Methodists: the parents of this subject were members of the Middleport congregation of the Christian church, in which faith the family was reared. From infancy enjoying the quiet, steady-going home life of the well-to-do farmers of southeastern Ohio, the boys worked on the farm in summer, and all, boys and girls, big and little, attended in winter time the district school, of which Ohio at that time could boast the best.

Our subject at the breaking out of the

Civil war was a boy of sixteen. Fired with the patriotism of the hour in support of the Union, he enlisted, August 9, 1862, in Company C, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. A month later he was rejected by the mustering officer and sent home because of his youth. October 10th following he crossed the Ohio river and enlisted as a recruit in Company A, Second West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, of which company his brother David was then a member, that regi-



ment, with others of General Lightburn's command, at that time being camped at Point Pleasant, Virginia. Entering immediately upon active duty, he was constantly with his command in the field until July 4, 1865, he received an honorable discharge from the service of the United States, at Wheeling, West Virginia, having gained four inches in stature and one-fourth his original weight during his service. Except for a few months his company was body guard for General Scammon at Charleston. Scouting, chasing guerrillas and bushwhackers, doing outpost and picket duty in the mountains of West

Virginia, with an occasional "brush" with a regiment or two, occupied his regiment until the "raid" upon Lynchburg under General Hunter in the spring of 1864, after which the Virginia brigade, consisting of the First, Second and Third cavalry regiments, was sent to the Shenandoah valley, where it became a part of Sheridan's cavalry. The battle of Winchester, of July 24th, Opequan September 19th, Fisher's Hill September 22d, and Cedar Creek, of "Sheridan's Ride" celebrity, October 19th, in all of which with many minor engagements he participated, closed the campaign of 1864.

Wintering in log huts at Camp Averel, near Winchester, February 27, 1865, found Sheridan's cavalry in the saddle scattering the last remnant of Early's command at Waynesboro March 3d, raiding the rear of Richmond, then returning to the federal lines at Whitehouse Landing, thence around by way of City Point to the extreme left of Grant's army, then investing Petersburg. An extensive cavalry raid was planned in that direction and actually begun which terminated unexpectedly with the victorious battle of Five Forks April 1, 1865, which decided the fall of Richmond, the city being evacuated the next day. Sheridan immediately fell upon the rear and flanks of Lee's retreating army, the cavalry skirmishing and fighting every day, our subject as bugler for General Capehart. He and the General both had their horses killed under them by a volley from the enemy at Deep creek. Sheridan threw his command in front directly across his line of march, when, April 9th, Lee found all hope of further retreat cut off. The place was Appomattox. Bugler Sissons' personal recollections of these matters were well related by the Maryville correspondent of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat of March 13, 1897:

"A BIT OF WAR HISTORY.

"The Last Hostile Bugle Command Before Lee's Surrender.

"A bugler who blew the last 'charge' of the Civil war lives in this city. He talks interestingly of that final rush at Appomattox and the truce that speedily followed. His hardened lips sounded the inspiring cavalry command that practically ended the bloody conflicts of four years and resulted in ultimate peace and the perpetuity of the Union.

"When the war broke out Nathaniel Sisson enlisted in the Second West Virginia Cavalry. He rode under the flag of that gallant regiment through many a perilous struggle, and the year 1865 found him, under Custer's command, in that part of the field where hostilities were formally ended.

"We had been pursuing Lee's retreating army all day on the 8th of April, '65,' said Mr. Sisson to the Globe-Democrat correspondent. 'On that day we had captured a train of cars bearing supplies for Lee, and sent out from Richmond. We also made quick work of a belated wagon train, and, tired after so vigorous a day of foraging, went into camp.

"After lying on our arms all night, we were called early, and before daylight were in the saddle, ready for the events of the most glorious day of the war. The trouble began at an early hour. We advanced and met the enemy's skirmish line, brushing them before us easily. In a short time we were advancing, apparently, on Lee's wagon train, but, instead, we soon

found ourselves headed through Lee's army. Then the last bugle command of a hostile nature was blown and we were charging at them. As we rushed on two of General Gordon's aids rode out, carrying a flag of truce. That practically ended the war.'

"This historic flag of truce, mentioned by Mr. Sisson, was the dirty towel so humorously referred to by General Gordon in his lecture on 'The Last Days of the Confederacy.'

"A federal officer rode out to meet the truce-bearers,' continued Mr. Sisson. 'Meanwhile Custer rode at the head of his charging column, entirely ignorant of the proffered truce. The aids spurred their horses and overtook Custer, who ordered the column to halt. The moving line stopped and the dashing Custer rode back to General Gordon's headquarters. While terms of surrender were being discussed a squad of Confederate cavalry dashed into the front of the Union ranks. Gordon hastened to send them command to cease hostilities, but found himself without an aid. He dispatched a willing federal soldier, who bore Gordon's order to end the attack. This was the gallant southern general's last official direction of the war, and it was executed by a soldier from the opposing ranks.

"Custer came back from Gordon's tent alone. As he passed we heard him tell General Capehart, uncovering his head the while, that General Lee was treating for capitulation. Those of us who heard it, set up a cheer. It was carried down the line and across the valleys until the very hills shook with the shouts of joy from the throats of thousands of the boys in blue, who realized that the war was over.'

"Bugler Sisson does not claim that he

blew the last order of the war; but his regimental historian gives him the credit for it, and facts bear out the statement. The bugler who sounded the final charge before Lee's surrender is a well-to-do citizen, and was formerly a partner of ex-Governor Morehouse in the real-estate and loan business."

Having received the flag of truce in recognition of his gallantry, General Custer was given the post of honor, the right of the line, in the grand review of Grant's and Sherman's armies May 24th in Washington city. General Custer and staff were the first to pass, then General Capehart and staff, with which was Bugler Sisson. All the cavalry, infantry and artillery of both armies made up the most imposing military pageant ever witnessed on this continent.

Returning after almost three years of continuous service, still a minor, Mr. Sisson exhausted his small army savings in furthering his education. On July 31st, alone, with all his worldly belongings packed in a small grip, he started, like many boys of the time, to seek his fortune in the great unsettled west, arriving, without incident, in Maryville, as before related.

School-teacher, cabinet-maker, county road and bridge commissioner, studying surveying and engineering the while, in 1871 he engaged as engineer with a firm in St. Joseph, and for two years superintended the building of bridges, his masterpiece being a wagon bridge for a toll-bridge company built over the Brazos river near Calvert, Texas, with stone abutments, and wooden superstructure spanning the entire stream with one span, of two hundred and sixty-six feet—two hundred feet being considered by engineers the limit of safety for wooden

superstructures. This bridge stood and answered all requirements for over twenty years and was crushed down only by the on-rush of one hundred and fifty head of wild Texas cattle.

April 13, 1875, with H. C. Fisher, the cashier of the Farmers' Bank, and Albert P. Morehouse, he entered upon the real-estate and abstract business, under the firm name of Morehouse, Sisson & Company. During the partnership the firm published the first lithographic map of the county, the original draft of which was prepared by Mr. Sisson. At the end of about three years Fisher retired, and the firm became Morehouse & Sisson. After fourteen years of partnership he bought the interest of the late Governor Morehouse and conducted the business alone till 1896, when his son, arriving at his majority, was taken as a partner, under the present firm name. In 1877 Mr. Sisson prepared and had copyrighted an original system of abstract books known as the American system, which the firm uses.

October 14, 1874, Mr. Sisson was married, at Lexington, Missouri, to Miss Mary S. Hughes, of that city, a daughter of George E. Hughes and Anna Hughes, *nee* Groves. Her father, going with the great rush of gold-seekers in 1850 to California across the plains with ox teams, prospered for a time and was lost—whether by sickness or otherwise was never known. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas Groves, who moved from near Nashville, Tennessee, to Monroe county, Missouri, where he died, leaving a quite numerous family, several of whom later settled in Nodaway county. Mrs. Hughes remained a widow and reared her children, James T., Georgian and Mary S., when she died, at the latter's home, February 10, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Sisson have two children: Nathaniel Paul, a member of the firm of N. Sisson & Son, who served as the first lieutenant of Company E, Fourth Missouri Regiment, in active service in the Spanish-American war of 1898-9, and at this time is the captain in command of said company; and Donna, a bright school girl of thirteen summers.

In politics Mr. Sisson early took an active interest, as a member of the Maryville Tanner Club, composed of two hundred of Maryville's good citizens. He was elected its captain in 1868, and that year cast his first vote for his old commander, General U. S. Grant. Mr. Sisson has never held any very important office. He was city clerk, alderman for six years, member of the Maryville school board and for three years its president; he aided in securing the three ward school buildings. As the successor of Hon. Nicholas Ford, who was nominated by the Greenback party and endorsed and elected by the aid of the Republicans to congress twice in succession, Mr. Sisson was nominated and made the race for congress from the Fourth Missouri district in 1882; the Republican convention failing to endorse him as they had Ford, he was in the ensuing election defeated. In 1892 he was the candidate of the Republican party of Nodaway county for representative to the general assembly, but was defeated by a small plurality.

In religion Mr. Sisson is liberal. While not a member of any, he is a patron of all churches. He is a member of Sedgwick Post, No. 21, G. A. R., and he is its present commander. In the order of A. F. & A. M. he is a member of Maryville Lodge, No. 165; of Owens R. A. C., No. 96, and Maryville Commandery, No. 40, K. T.; and he

is also a member of Moila Temple, St. Joseph.

The Sisson residence occupies a beautiful ten-acre plat west of and adjoining Maryville, embowered in evergreens, shrubs and flowers, an ideal home.

HON. EDWIN A. VINSONHALER.

Hon. Edwin A. Vinsonhaler, an attorney at law of Maryville, is distinctively American: so were his ancestors, both lineal and collateral, for several generations. He is a direct descendant of the pioneer Vinsonhalers of Ohio, being a great-grandson of George Vinsonhaler, who went into the Buckeye state with Massie, who was surveying and locating land warrants in Ross county. George Vinsonhaler was a surveyor by profession and resided in the vicinity of Martinsburg, West Virginia, which was the original American home of the family. He left that state and became an active factor in the development of Ohio and died in Chillicothe. One of his children was Jacob Vinsonhaler, the grandfather of our subject. He left Ohio in 1841 and settled in the Platte purchase in Missouri, and then located land in what is now Hughes township, Nodaway county, where Jacob Vinsonhaler died, in 1869, when seventy years of age. In his early life he was a teacher, and he was also connected with the administration of Governor MacArthur, one of the early chief executives of Ohio, for whom he acted as private secretary. He was married at the old home of the governor to Miss Nancy McDonald, who died in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1878.

Of their six children, George Vinsonhaler, the father of our subject, was the second in order of birth. He is a resident of Mary-

ville and was identified with the farming interests of Hughes township until 1882, when he removed to the city, where he has since maintained his residence. He married Miss Sarah Rea, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who emigrated westward in early womanhood and became a teacher, also acting as assistant to her uncle, the Rev. Samuel Irvin, who had charge of the Sac and Fox Indian mission, in the northeastern part of Doniphan county, Kansas; and Rev. Irvin was in charge of it from 1837. From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he shipped part of the lumber which was used in the erection of the mission buildings, and for many years he devoted his energies to the work among the red men there. Out of the mission which he established grew Highland University. His niece taught the white children of the agency until she gave her hand in marriage to George Vinsonhaler, the wedding ceremony being performed by her uncle, who thirty years later performed a like ceremony for our subject. Her marriage was blessed with four sons, namely: Dr. Frank Vinsonhaler, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Duncan M., of Omaha, Nebraska; Harry, of St. Louis; and Edwin A., of this review.

Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished and happy is he if his lines of life are cast in harmony therewith. Mr. Vinsonhaler of this review has developed the powers with which nature endowed him and to-day he occupies a distinctively representative position at the bar of northwestern Missouri. He pursued his education in the common schools of Nodaway county, in the academy at Graham, Missouri, and in Highland University. After attaining his eighteenth year he engaged in teaching school for a

few terms, but, desiring to enter upon the practice of law, he began reading in the office and under the direction of the well known law firm of Johnston & Jackson, of Maryville. He was born October 10, 1854, and was therefore twenty-three years of age when admitted to the bar before Judge Kelley in 1877. During the year following he was appointed justice of the peace for an unexpired term of one year and his time was devoted to the duties of his office and to the regular practice of law. In the fall of 1878 he became a candidate to the office of probate judge, and, though defeated, he carried his township by a large majority, showing he had the confidence and support of those among whom he lived and who knew him best. During the two succeeding years he served as deputy county clerk in the office of John S. Miller, and on the expiration of that period was elected county tax collector, filling the position for one year. At the next election he was chosen by popular ballot as probate judge for a term of four years. In 1887 he entered upon the regular practice of law. In 1892 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county and for four years served as city attorney of Maryville. He has been connected with many prominent civil cases, some of which have become precedents, involving points not before determined.

In 1879 Mr. Vinsonhaler was united in marriage to Miss Helen Wyman, who died in 1881, and in 1884 he wedded Miss Cora E. Bayless, a daughter of W. H. Bayless, of Highland, Kansas. Their children are Louise, Bayless, Sarah and Elizabeth. Mr. Vinsonhaler and his family are well known in Nodaway county and are cordially welcomed in many of the best homes. The name of Vinsonhaler has been inseparably

interwoven with the history, progress and advancement of this community. Through the period of its entire development a substantial advancement has been promoted in many ways by those who have borne the family name.

The subject of this review is one who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear not alone in professional paths but also for the benefit of the city which has so long been his home and with whose interests he has been so thoroughly identified.

MORGAN B. WILLCOX.

This honored and respected citizen of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri, and gallant soldier of the Civil war, is a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, born May 18, 1843. He is a son of Samuel and Luzina (Phillips) Willcox, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Solomon Willcox, who was also a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Willcox were the parents of several children, who are: Moses, who was killed at Fair Oaks, Virginia, during the Civil war; Luttica, Rebecca, Nancy, Charlotte and Morgan B. The mother's death occurred February 28, 1859. Mr. Willcox's death occurred in 1877, at Canton, Illinois, aged seventy years.

At Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand men, Mr. Willcox went into service, becoming a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, September 22, 1862. Colonel James Schoonmaker had command of the regiment, and our subject served in Captain A. F. Duncan's company for three years. He was under Generals Kelley, Hunter and Sheri-

dan at different times. He was in the battle at Harper's Ferry, Huttonville, West Virginia, Morefield, Winchester, Martinsburg, and Dartsville, West Virginia. At Shenandoah Valley they were under fire almost every day for two or three months, during the battles of Winchester, Fisher Hill and Cedar Creek. On General Averill's raid to Salem, West Virginia, Mr. Willcox was kicked in the side by a horse, after which he received an honorable discharge at Alexandria, Virginia, whence he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, later to Fulton county, Illinois, where his parents had located during the war.

Mr. Willcox was reared on his father's farm, where he was taught all the different branches of farming, and received a good common-school education in the village schools. In 1865 he went to Fulton county, Mo. in 1877 located in Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has lived ever since. He is living on a farm of forty acres, well-improved by good buildings and trees, making him a very pleasant home. He has been a very successful farmer and is highly esteemed in his neighborhood.

Mr. Willcox was united in marriage, in 1867, to Mary Jane Kreider, of Fulton county, Illinois. She was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Rebecca (Walgamott) Kreider. Mrs. Kreider died in Nodaway county June 5, 1895, and her husband, who was a native of Pennsylvania, resides in Tarkio, Missouri. They were the parents of nine children, who are: Mary Jane, the wife of our subject; George W., Alex. Ellen, Joseph, John, William, Hiram and Anna. Politically the father was a Democrat. The family have been followers of the Methodist church for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Willcox have had

twelve children, nine of whom are living, namely: John Elmer; Ida May, the wife of A. D. George, of North Dakota; Ada Belle, deceased; Joseph Budd; Iona Della, who died at the age of fourteen years; Effie Jane; Iva Rebecca, the wife of Tom Turnbull, of this county; Jessie Selton, William Arthur, Elgie Victor, Calvin Leslie and one child who died at birth. Mr. Willcox is a member of the Republican party and a member of Post No. 260, G. A. R., at Blanchard, Iowa. The family are members of the Methodist church.

COLONEL JOHN G. GREMS.

In the perusal of the biographical notice which follows the reader is assured of something more than the facts and dates common to ordinary lives. Mr. Grem's military record is an enviable one, and his experience in war on the plains and on the battle-fields of the south was an interesting one, and its recital recalls many events important in our history, his recollections of which have given vivid color to this all too brief personal sketch.

John G. Grem, the postmaster of Maryville, Missouri, has been for more than a third of a century identified with Maryville and Nodaway county. He is a son of Daniel Grem, a farmer, and was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 25, 1843. His father was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1817. He spent the years of 1847-49 in Wisconsin and the following three years in Lewis county, New York. In 1852 he took his family into Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and four years later removed to Dodge county, Minnesota, where he has since lived. He married Rachel Pool, a daughter of John Pool, of Jefferson county, New York. She died in Minnesota in



COL. JOHN G. GREMS

1857. The children of Daniel and Rachel (Pool) Grems were: Milton, of Dodge county, Minnesota; Esther, the wife of Andrew Curtis, of the same county; John G.; Theodore, of Arapahoe county, Colorado; Ella, who married John Snyder and lives in New Mexico.

John G. Grems was educated in the common schools of his day and locality, and when just entering his 'teens went into the then new state of Minnesota. He was only eighteen when the Civil war began, and only nineteen when, in 1862, he enlisted and was made sergeant in Company B, Tenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He served under General H. H. Sibley through the campaign of 1862-3 against the Sioux Indians, was in the battles at Woodlake and New Ulm in 1862, and was stationed at the Winnebago agency during the winter of 1862-3. He was with his company, which formed a part of the guard at the execution of the thirty-eight Sioux Indians at Mankato, Minnesota, December 25, 1862, and was with the force under General Sibley that drove the Indians out of Minnesota and across the Dakota plains, in 1863, and took part in the engagements at Big Mound, July 24, 1863; Buffalo Lake, July 26, 1863; and Stone Lake, July 28, 1863. On the date last mentioned the Tenth Minnesota, which was to have the advance, moved out of camp at three o'clock in the morning and was hardly formed and in the position it was to occupy in the march before about two thousand mounted Indians made their appearance in front with the evident intention of surprising and capturing the supply train, and, uttering hideous yells, made desperate charges against the line. During the day there were four to five thousand savages engaged, but

in a running fight, which lasted all day, they were repulsed and driven back across the Missouri river, near the present site of Bismarck, North Dakota. After returning from this expedition the regiment was sent south and was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under General A. J. Smith, and served in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri, and participated in the battles at Nashville and Tupelo (two days in each), and in the engagements at Fort Blakely, Fort Fisher and Mobile. Mr. Grems was mustered out of the service in August, 1865, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

His army service having materially impaired his health and unfitted him for farm labor, to which he had been reared, Mr. Grems secured a position as clerk in a hotel at Owatonna, Minnesota, and, in 1867, removed from there to Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri. Not long after his arrival he engaged in the hotel business, in which he continued two years. In 1872 he was appointed local agent for the United States Express Company, a position which he held until, in 1897, he was appointed postmaster at Maryville by President McKinley. During these twenty-five years he was at times identified with merchandising ventures in Maryville, and he was one of the organizers and is the president of the Maryville Homestead & Loan Association.

Republican politics of Nodaway county, Missouri, has for many years claimed Mr. Grems's attention. He has frequently been elected to important offices in Maryville, having been for thirteen years a member of the board of aldermen of the city, for eight years a member of the board of education, and for two terms filled the mayor's chair.

While at the head of the city government he aided materially in the establishment of the light, water and sewage systems. Mr. Grem's has been a faithful and valuable aid to Republican success in the county and state. He served six years on the Republican state central committee, and was the chairman of the Republican central committee of Nodaway county twelve years, chairman of the judicial district committee six years, and chairman of the first senatorial district committee four years. He was an original McKinley man, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, and at the inaugural ceremonies of President McKinley he was attached to the staff of Chief Marshal General Porter, as aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

Mr. Grem's has been an Odd Fellow since 1868, and a Mason since 1872. To secure the benefits of the insurance features of those orders, he has a membership in the Woodmen of the World, the National Union and the Home Forum. He has served as the commander of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic three terms, and has attended several of its national encampments as well as several grand lodge meetings of the Masons of the state. He was married in July, 1867, to Miss Emma Sanborn, of Owatonna, Minnesota, and they have four children, named Della, Louis M., Charles C. and Luella.

As postmaster Mr. Grem's has been enterprising and progressive, and has performed the duties of the office conscientiously and with due regard to making the service efficient and comprehensive. Under his administration free delivery has been established in Maryville and rural delivery over four routes radiating from the town. The success of this improvement of the service is

acknowledged by all classes of citizens, who recognize the public spirit which led Mr. Grem's to advocate and hasten it as well as the ability with which he administers his office.

JOHN W. RAINES.

John W. Raines, ex-treasurer of Atchison county, and abstractor of titles, was born at Lancaster, Wisconsin, January 3, 1840. His father, who died in 1840, was reared and educated in the vicinity of Newbern, Pulaski county, Virginia, and was there married to Miss Mary Miller, by whom he had the following children: William, of Lancaster, Wisconsin; Mary E., the wife of Edward Pollock, the editor of the Lancaster Teller; and John W., the subject of this sketch. After the death of her husband Mrs. Raines married Albert Burks, by whom she had two children, viz.: Samuel Burks, of Leadville, Colorado; and Laura M., who married William M. Hess and with her husband resides in Chicago. Mrs. Burks died at about seventy years of age.

A considerable portion of the youth of John W. Raines was passed on a farm near Lancaster, already mentioned. During the winter season he attended the district school, and by the time the war of the Rebellion broke out he had acquired a good common-school education. On June 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, the first company raised at Lancaster, and on the same day was mustered into service at the capital of the state. From Camp Randall, at Madison, the regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and there became a part of McClellan's "great plan," participating in the first battle of the war, that of Bull

Run, or, as it is otherwise known, the battle of Manassas. The following winter was passed at Arlington, Virginia, and the next spring, when the army was again put in operation, the regiment to which Mr. Raines belonged went with General Pope into Virginia. In the retreat of this general the battle of Gainesville was fought and in this battle Mr. Raines was struck in the left hip by a musket ball and was thereby rendered unfit for further service at the front. The bullet with which he was wounded was not removed until it worked itself to the surface and became visible. Mr. Raines remained in the hospital until December 31, 1862, and was sent home discharged. On June 19, 1863, he entered the provost marshal's office at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, as a clerk, retaining this position until the spring of 1865, when he was appointed first lieutenant by Colonel John C. Clark; but on account of the condition of his wound the government refused to muster him into the service. On July 16, 1866, Mr. Raines became connected with the Freedmen's bureau as a clerk, remaining in this service two years and being located at Huntsville, Alabama. Then he entered the internal-revenue service at the same city, as the chief clerk of the office. Later on he was made a deputy in the United States marshal's office, and was still in this position when Grover Cleveland was first elected president of the United States, and Mr. Raines, being of course an "offensive partisan," was removed and his position given to a Democrat.

Upon thus retiring from the service of the government in 1885, Mr. Raines' acquaintance with John D. Dopf led him to visit Rockport, January 16, 1886, where he purchased an interest in the business of abstracting with Mr. Dopf, and since that time

he has been exclusively connected with Atchison county. So great had become his popularity that in 1894 he was nominated by the Republicans of the county for treasurer and was triumphantly elected, and was again nominated in 1896, but this year he was defeated by the fusion of the opposing elements. In 1898 he was nominated for the office of county recorder, but again the fusion elements in the county were too strong for him and he was defeated. But to his credit it should be stated that each nomination he received was given him by his party entirely without solicitation on his part, and his defeat reflected no discredit upon him.

On January 16, 1870, Mr. Raines was married, in Huntsville, Alabama, to Miss Mary M. Lakin, a daughter of Rev. Arad S. Lakin, one of the most intelligent men of the country, who was especially well known for his strength of character and religious zeal, in the southern states after the war. Rev. Mr. Lakin having once been a resident of Atchison county, it would appear particularly appropriate in this connection to present a brief biographical sketch of this remarkable man.

Arad S. Lakin was born in Delaware county, New York, in the year 1810. His father, Jonas Lakin, removed from Maryland to the Empire state in early pioneer days. He was born in 1760 and died in 1846. He was one of those prominent figures in the community in which he lived that are occasionally found,—being an extensive farmer, the merchant of his community, officiated as magistrate, and in other public capacities. One of his peculiarly striking characteristics was his opposition to orthodoxy, and when his son, Arad S. Lakin, permitted himself to be converted at a Methodist revival, he disinherited him. He mar-

ried Prudence Parks, a daughter of that Mr. Parks that carried the news of the approach of the Indians when they were planning the massacre of the Wyoming settlers, and who made the journey, forty miles, through an unbroken wilderness.

Arad S. Lakin was one of seven children that grew to mature years and by his own efforts acquired the rudiments of an education. He never attended a college. While he remained at home he aided his father in the work of the farm. He was intellectual, determined in his purpose and was a natural leader of men, thus partaking in a most striking manner of the leading characteristics of his father. When converted to Christianity, as mentioned above, he was eighteen years of age, and he was immediately sought out by the leading members of the church to take an active part in the work of the same. With the assistance of local teachers he prepared himself for the work he felt himself called upon to do, and was soon a pronounced success in this, to him new field. So remarkable were his gifts that he was styled by his admirers the "Delaware prodigy." His mental strength, his comprehensive grasp of great religious and moral questions, and his courage to dare and to do what seemed to him right, were his most remarkable characteristics. The work he performed was that of an organizer in the pastorate, and his fame soon spread far and wide. The third call he received, to become a pastor in New York city, was accepted by him; but in 1854 he left the east, taking up his residence in Indianapolis. In this far western state he soon became equally prominent in church work as he had been in the east, and he was acquainted, in both the east and west, with many of the ablest divines and public men of his time.

He was held in high regard by Governor Morton, the "war governor" of the state; and when troops were needed to suppress the greatest rebellion of history, his patriotic words induced many young men in Indiana to join the Union army. He himself enlisted as a private soldier in the regiment which he assisted to raise; but the parents of the boys insisted upon his being made chaplain of the regiment, in order that he might the more readily and easily look after the welfare of their sons. At first this regiment was the Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but later it was changed to the Eighth Cavalry; and although it was not the province of the chaplain to carry a gun, yet Mr. Lakin carried one, which he carried to the firing line, and thus inspired by his example all the boys to greater efforts and greater deeds of bravery than perhaps they would otherwise have felt called upon to perform. He was conspicuously fearless, saying frequently that "man is immortal till his work is done." On one occasion General Thomas called for volunteers to carry a dispatch through and between the lines of the enemy amidst a shower of bullets to a federal officer beyond, and as there seemed to be no one willing to take the risk Rev. Mr. Lakin rode up, saluted and said: "General, I'll take it." Being reluctantly permitted to carry the message, he went safely through the enemy's lines and returned from the delivery of the dispatch as safely as he went. At one time he was recalled to Indiana to recruit for the depleted regiments at the front, and his efforts had much to do with saving north Indiana from the grasp of the "Copperhead" Democracy. At Atlanta, just as Sherman was starting on his march to the sea, Rev. Mr. Lakin was discharged from the service; but at his request to be permitted to accom-

pany the army at his own expense, in order that he might continue to be of service to the men of the regiment, he was permitted to go. From Savannah he made his way to New York and thence to Indianapolis.

After the close of the war, when affairs in the southern states were settling down to something like their normal condition, the Methodist church needed a man to take charge of its work in those states. As no man that could be found seemed so well equipped for this work as Rev. Mr. Lakin, he was chosen by the Cincinnati conference to enter upon this labor. His especial mission into the southern states was to re-organize the Methodist Episcopal church, which had not seceded or favored secession; and he found at Huntsville, Alabama, the former church practically without members. After being in the south twenty years, so effective had been his work that there were then two large conferences, white and black, with thousands of members, and the Methodist Episcopal church is still in a flourishing condition in those states.

At the request of his daughter, Rev. Lakin returned to the north in 1885, to pass the remaining years of his life with her. At that time he was seventy-five years of age, and had the health to warrant his friends' belief that he would reach his one hundredth year. When his mother died she was past one hundred and seven, and his father died at the age of eighty-six. And these friends still believe that had some duty called into daily activity his powers of mind his life would certainly have been prolonged beyond the year 1890, when he died, at the age of eighty years. His wife died in Huntsville, and the two lie side by side in the cemetery near that place.

Mrs. Raines is the only child of Rev. and

Mrs. Achsah La Bar (Newton) Lakin. She was born in Delaware county, New York, June 21, 1839. She and her husband, the subject of this sketch, are the parents of the following children: Mary Edith, a teacher in the high school of St. Joseph, Missouri, having graduated at the high school at Rockport, then the Tarkio College and finally Wellesley College, taking honors in all three institutions; Herbert L., a jeweler of Tarkio; Earle M. with the First National Bank of Tarkio, and Laura T., a graduate of Tarkio College and now a teacher in the Rockport schools.

Men, like children, are to a greater or less extent, imitative in their lives. They are in numerous cases led to accomplish results by the reflections that those gone before have done good and worthy deeds; and it is this reason, in part, that makes biographical sketches, like the one now drawing to a close, of such value to young readers, awakening in them, as they do, the ambition to "go and do likewise," the result being more heroic lives than otherwise would be led. It is a great pleasure to the publishers to be permitted to place in enduring form the record of the deeds of such men as Mr. Raines and his father-in-law, Rev. Mr. Lakin, the latter of whom was certainly one of the most patriotic and brave of men. Mr. Raines is still living; still greater praise for him will be appropriate after he shall have been "gathered to his fathers."

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN.

The Atchison County World is the leading organ of the Democratic party of Atchison county, Missouri, and is ably managed and edited by John L. Christian, the subject of this sketch. This gentleman was born in

this county December 28, 1855, a son of L. C. and Sarah E. (Golden) Christian, the former being one of the oldest and best known of the pioneers of the county, who came here in 1850. At that time this part of the state was yet filled with Indians and wild beasts. The grandfather of our subject, who had been a soldier in the Mexican war, came to Atchison county with nine sons and two daughters, and his death occurred at this place. L. C. Christian, the father of our subject, has held many of the important local offices, being elected county clerk in 1868, and is now the president of the asylum board. For thirty years he has been connected with the Masonic order.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Christian consisted of ten children, of whom, John L., W. B., J. T., C. M. and two sisters, Laura and Allie, are the survivors.

Our subject was reared and educated in Rockport, Missouri, and at the age of twenty he settled at Lost Grove, in this county, and engaged in the stock business, where he remained until 1888, when he came to Tarkio and began to buy and sell cattle for commission houses in St. Joseph and Kansas City, in the live stock business. He is considered an expert in judging stock. His employers, the Seigle & Saunders Stock Company, of Kansas City and St. Joseph, consider that he is second to none, in his line. This is a large firm, having a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. Christian was married, in 1876, to Miss Martha Haffner, a daughter of L. M. Haffner, of this county, who resided here on a farm until the time of his death in 1888. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Christian,—Floyd, Hattie, Eveline, Minnie and Mary.

The esteem in which Mr. Christian is

held by his party may be indicated by his popularity as a buyer of cattle and success of his paper, and he fully comes up to their expectations. He is a Democrat who takes an active interest in every issue by which his party may benefit, and wields a wide influence. Aside from politics, the Atchison County World is also a bright and acceptable paper, and is one which may be admitted to the family circle with profit to all readers. For the past five years Mr. Christian has been the representative of his section in county and state conventions. Socially he is connected with the K. of P. and Modern Woodmen, and possesses a heart as warm as his physical frame is large, and is one of the popular citizens of this part of Atchison county. He gives to charity with an unstinted hand, and no one ever asked alms of him in vain, for out of his bountiful income he divides with the poor.

ISAAC S. BALL.

Isaac S. Ball, the county clerk of Atchison county, was born in Clark township, of this county, March 11, 1869. His father, Joseph L. Ball, settled in that portion of the county in 1852, and died in 1869. He was born in what is now West Virginia, emigrated thence to Kentucky, and was there married to Miss Hannah E. Krusor, who still survives, and resides where she and her husband settled upon coming to Atchison county. They were the parents of the following children: James W., of Atchison county; Lizzie, the wife of D. L. Williams, of Milton, Missouri; John T., of Idaho; Tacy E., now Mrs. W. J. Graves, of Milton, Missouri; Joseph L., E. P. and Ulysses G., also of Milton; R. C., assistant cashier of the bank at Craig, this state; Mollie A., the

wife of E. E. Taylor, of Fairfax, Missouri, and Isaac S., the subject of this sketch.

Isaac S. Ball passed his early youth upon the farm. In childhood he was permanently crippled, and thus incapacitated for farm labor. Obtaining a good common-school education he completed it in Tarkio College, having in view the life of a merchant as a means of support. For a year prior to entering actively the politics of his county he conducted a grocery store at Milton, and in the summer of 1894 was nominated by the Republicans of the county for the position of county clerk, being elected in the following November by a majority of three hundred and nine. After serving most efficiently for four years he was nominated as his own successor, and defeated a strong man on the fusion ticket, though by the narrow margin of only ten votes. Mr. Ball's greatest concern for the county is its welfare, as it may be affected through his office, and his re-election is the strongest endorsement the people could give him of his successful administration of its affairs, so far as they are under his control.

Mr. Ball was married in Rockport, November 29, 1896, to Mrs. Vena Wannschaff, the widow of Alfred A. J. Wannschaff. Mrs. Ball's two children by her former marriage are Hermie and Bessie, the former of whom is Mr. Ball's deputy clerk. From the above brief recital it is evident to every reader that Mr. Ball stands high in the estimation of his fellow men, and he in fact has the regard and esteem of all that know him.

GALLATIN CRAIG.

Gallatin Craig, the judge of the circuit court of northwestern Missouri and one of the most eminent jurists of his section of the

state, has risen by his own efforts to his present high position. In the law more than in any other profession is one's career open to talent. The reason is evident: It is a profession in which eminence cannot be obtained except by indomitable energy, perseverance and patience, and though its prizes are numerous and splendid, they cannot be won except by arduous and prolonged effort. It is this that has brought success to Judge Craig and made him known as one of the ablest representatives of the bar in this section of the state.

The Judge was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, on the 20th of May, 1853, and back of him is an ancestry honorable and distinguished. The Craig family, of Scottish ancestry, was founded in Virginia in 1650 and its representatives were prominent in connection with events of the Revolutionary war, while in the religious enthusiasm of the colonies their influence was strongly felt for the Baptist cause. Joshua Morris, the great-grandfather of the Judge, was the first pastor of the First Baptist church of Richmond, Virginia, and Robert Morris, a great-granduncle, was a noted patriot of Pennsylvania and became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, exercising an influence that told strongly on the cause of liberty. George Walton, an uncle of the Judge's father, was also one of the signers of the immortal instrument declaring allegiance of the colonies to the mother country was forever severed. The Judge is a son of Albert G. and Virginia (Brooking) Craig, and his mother's people were no less prominent than his ancestry on the paternal side. His grandmother belonged to the Throckmorton family, one of the most distinguished and honored early pioneer families of the Old Dominion, and his

great-grandfather, Vivian Brooking, served as a colonel under General Washington. Early in the nineteenth century representatives of the Craig family emigrated to Kentucky and became prominent in the development and upbuilding of that state. It is well remembered by the descendants of pioneers that nine of the sixteen women who went to Bryant Station when that post was besieged by the Indians were Craigs.

The father of the Judge is a farmer and for many years he occupied the bench of the county court of Gallatin county, Kentucky, and thus from boyhood his son was more or less familiar with the workings of the courtroom. In the common schools of his native county he acquired his preliminary education, which was supplemented by a course in Ghent College, in Carroll county, that state. With the determination to make the practice of law his life work he matriculated as a law student in the University of Virginia and was numbered among its graduates on the completion of the regular course. In the year 1877 he was admitted to practice at Warsaw, Kentucky, and in 1878 he came to Maryville, where he has since been numbered among the representatives of the bar. Here he was first associated in practice with Judge C. A. Anthony, the connection being maintained for some years, or until the latter was elected to the bench. Judge Craig was afterward associated with James J. Johnson, and this professional relation continued until he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1889 he had been chosen by popular vote for the office of city attorney of Maryville and served for two years. In 1890 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, and at the November election of 1898 he was chosen circuit judge, succeeding his old law part-

ner, Hon. C. A. Anthony. He had taken a leading part in some of the important litigation of northwestern Missouri, having a large and representative clientele. On the bench he has won an enviable position among the jurists of the state. His decisions are the highest type of the justice that knows no bias and are based entirely upon the evidence and the law applicable to it.

In November, 1882, Judge Craig was united in marriage, in Maryville, to Miss Chloe L. Lieber, a daughter of John Lieber, a prominent retired merchant of this city. They now have two children,—Albert Lee Gallatin and Laura Lieber. The family occupy a prominent position in cultured society circles and the Judge is also a recognized leader in political circles. He supports the Democracy and has been the chairman of the county central committee of his party. On the bench, however, he never allows personal prejudice to interfere with his just and impartial discharge of duty. A man of unimpeachable character and natural intellectual endowments, with a thorough understanding of the law, patience, urbanity and industry, he took to the bench the very highest qualifications for this responsible office, and his record as a judge has been in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, distinguished by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem that has presented itself for solution.

GEORGE N. HAMLIN.

This gentleman, who is one of the representative farmers of Nodaway county, was born in Hartford county, Connecticut, September 8, 1830, and is a son of Linus and Abigail (Kent) Hamlin, also natives of that state, where the family have resided for



GEORGE N. HAMLIN.

many generations. Most of its representatives have been tillers of the soil. His paternal great-grandfather, John Hamlin, served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Luke Hamlin, was a farmer by occupation and a lifelong resident of Connecticut, where he died in 1839. His children were Daniel, Augustus, Linus and Abigail. John Kent, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a shoemaker of Connecticut and the father of nine children, namely: Benjamin, who moved to Virginia; Ira, a resident of Connecticut; Abigail, Ralph, John, Lovisa, Nelson, Mary and Susan. In 1838 our subject's parents moved to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where the father died on his farm in 1860, the mother a year later. Their children were George N., Mrs. Margaret Roney and Mrs. Jane Scull.

George N. Hamlin passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. He remained with his parents until their death and in early life followed the carpenter's trade. In 1858 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Lydia Hambly, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Richard Hambly, who was of English descent and a farmer by occupation. She has two brothers—Richard and William. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were born three children: Edwin; Ida, the wife of William Adle, of Maryville; and Richard.

Mr. Hamlin continued to reside on the old homestead in Pennsylvania until 1870, when he came to Nodaway county and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of his present farm, but at that time only seven acres had been broken and there were no fences or buildings upon the place. After

erecting a small house he began the improvement of the place, and has since added to it until he now has two hundred and eighty acres under a high state of cultivation and pleasantly located two miles northwest of Maryville. He has set out an orchard, built a comfortable and commodious residence, a large barn and other outbuildings, and now has one of the best improved farms of the locality. In connection with general farming he carries on stock raising, and is meeting with well deserved success in his labors. Although seventy years of age Mr. Hamlin is still quite vigorous and looks after the details of farm work, while his sons carry on the farm. Throughout life he has exhibited the energy and thrift characteristic of New Englanders, and being a good financier and progressive business man, has become one of the substantial citizens of his community. In his political views he is a Democrat. He and his wife are well preserved, and are held in high regard by a large circle of friends and acquaintances who appreciate their sterling worth and many excellencies of character.

J. T. KARR.

Among the loyal defenders of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war was the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He was born in McLean county, Illinois, December 25, 1840, and is a son of James and Margaret (Martin) Karr, natives of Ohio. Soon after their marriage the parents moved to Illinois and the father entered land in McLean county. In his new home he met with success and became the owner of a large and valuable farm, upon which he engaged in general farming and

stock-raising until his death, in the winter of 1869. Politically he was a Democrat, and religiously was a member of the Christian church, while his wife was a Presbyterian in religious belief. She died when our subject was only nine years old, leaving three children, of whom he is the oldest, the others being Nancy, the wife of J. Rogers; and George M., a resident of Missouri. For his second wife the father married Louisa Trofater, by whom he had six children, namely: John W., Emily, Ora, Walter, Edward and Mina.

The boyhood and youth of our subject were passed upon the home farm, and he was educated in the common schools of his native county. On the 20th of August, 1861, he joined the "boys in blue" of Company G, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Indianola, Texas, December 31, 1863, but the same day he re-enlisted in the same regiment, and remained in the service until hostilities ceased. As a member of the Vicksburg department he was mustered out at Greenville, Mississippi, November 24, 1865, and was honorably discharged and paid off at Springfield, Illinois. He was always found at his post of duty, gallantly defending the old flag and the cause it represented. Among the engagements in which he participated were the battles of Fredericktown, Missouri, in October, 1861; Cache Bayou, Arkansas, July, 1862; Bolivar, Mississippi, September, 1862; Port Gibson, Mississippi, May, 1863; Champion Hills and Black River Bridge, the same month; the siege of Vicksburg; the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, in July, 1863; and the siege and capture of Fort Esperanza, Texas, in November, 1863.

After the war Mr. Karr resumed farming in McLean county, Illinois, and there he was

married, February 27, 1867, to Miss Susan Davis, who was born in Ohio, October 23, 1846. Her parents, Lewis F. and Melissa (Morrow) Davis, were natives of New Jersey and Ohio, respectively, and were married in the latter state, where the father followed the tanner's trade until 1860, when he moved to Marion county, Illinois. Four years later he located in McLean county, and after cultivating a rented farm there for three years he came to Missouri, in 1866, and bought land in Nodaway county, on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying here in September, 1899. He was a Republican in politics, but voted for William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate for president, in 1896. His wife died in 1892. They had four children, namely: Susan, the wife of our subject; Arthur W., who died at the age of twenty years; Lydia, the wife of E. Morrow; and Woodroe, who lives on the homestead.

In the fall of 1868 Mr. Karr came to this county, and for two years rented a farm in White Cloud township. In 1870 he purchased eighty acres of wild prairie land, and to its improvement and cultivation devoted his energies until 1892, when he moved to the farm belonging to his wife's father and cultivated it for five years. He now rents his farm, and since 1897 has lived a retired life in Barnard, where he has a commodious and pleasant residence. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, has been a delegate to numerous conventions, and is now chairman of the Democratic committee of Grant township. He has been honored with a number of official positions, including that of justice of the peace, which he held for seven years, and assessor for four years. His official duties have always been discharged with a

promptness and fidelity worthy of the highest commendation. Both he and his wife are active members of the Christian church, and are held in high regard by all who know them.

ELMER FRASER.

Elmer Fraser is one of the younger representatives of the business interests of Maryville, and now holds the important position of cashier in the Maryville National Bank. His ability, executive power and keen discrimination render him peculiarly fitted for the responsible duties which devolve upon him and he is now well known in business circles, being held in the highest regard by reason of his fidelity and integrity. Although he is a young man, he has been a resident of Maryville for thirty years.

The Frasers arrived in Nodaway county in 1870. James, the father of our subject was born in Scotland about 1832, and there learned the carpenter's trade. When seventeen years of age he crossed the Atlantic to the United States and followed his chosen vocation in various places in the east. He finally located in Indiana and from Du Bois county, that state, removed to Maryville, in 1870. Here he engaged in the stock business and in farming, and to some extent gives his attention to those branches of labor at the present day, although he is now largely living retired. He married Samantha Cavender, and unto them were born four sons—Elmer, Alexander, James and Bard,—all of whom are residents of Nodaway county.

Elmer was a lad of eight summers when he arrived in Maryville. He mastered the branches of English learning that formed

the curriculum of the common schools here, and after putting aside his text-books he engaged in herding cattle for his father for two years. Later he accepted a position in the grocery house of Grimes & Dooley, and on severing that connection he became a bookkeeper in the banking house of Baker, Saunders & Company, in Maryville. While thus engaged he mastered many of the principles of the banking business. He entered that institution in 1881, and in 1890, upon the incorporation of the Maryville National Bank, he was promoted to the position of assistant cashier, in which capacity he served until 1896, when he was elected cashier to succeed Mr. Wilfley. At the same time he became a director of the bank. He is an excellent judge of men, has a thorough knowledge of the banking business and his efforts and popularity have contributed in no small degree to the success of the institution. He is also the owner of a good farm near Maryville, which is operated under his supervision and stocked with a high grade of cattle; but this is not the limit of his enterprise, for he is connected with other business affairs of importance.

In January, 1890, Mr. Fraser was united in marriage to Miss Alice Ham, a daughter of the pioneer merchant, John Ham, who at one time served as the sheriff of Nodaway county. Two children have been born of their union,—Paul G. and Alice Jean. Mr. Fraser certainly deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in life. He started upon his business career depending upon no outside aid or influence for advancement, and through his personal merit he has arisen to a position of distinction in connection with the financial interests of Nodaway county. Integrity in all the affairs of life have gained him the confidence of the public, and his so-

cial and cordial nature has won him the good will and friendship of many with whom he is associated.

W. J. McMILLAN.

W. J. McMillan is one of the early settlers of Lincoln township, Atchison county. He came to northwestern Missouri during the era of its pioneer development and has witnessed most of its entire growth, having seen its wild lands reclaimed for purposes of civilization. Churches and schools have been built, indicating the advance of progress; towns and villages have sprung up, and the community has become settled by an intelligent and enterprising class of people. In the work of improvement Mr. McMillan has ever borne his part and is known as a loyal citizen. He is of Scotch-Irish descent and manifests in his career the sterling characteristics of those people, having the versatility of the latter and the steadfast thrift and reliability of the former.

Mr. McMillan was born in Ireland, on the 16th of September, 1848, and is a son of William McMillan, also a native of the green isle of Erin and of Scotch lineage. He married Margaret Jackson, a representative of a good family of county Antrim and a daughter of John Jackson, who also was a native of that county. Her mother belonged to the Bruce family, of the same county, her ancestors having been driven from Scotland at a period of persecution for a religious belief. To William and Margaret (Jackson) McMillan were born the following named: W. J., of this review; Mrs. Martha Ferguson, of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Eliza Galt, of Des Moines county, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Smith and John, who also are residents of Des Moines county; Mrs.

Nannie Hensleigh, of Clarinda, Iowa, the wife of the present auditor of Page county; Mrs. Rose Stahl, of Monmouth, Illinois; Maggie, who died a young woman; and Joseph, who died at the age of eighteen years.

During his infancy Mr. McMillan, the subject of this sketch, was brought by his parents to America. The family left Ireland in 1849, and after spending six months in New York city removed to Maysville, Kentucky, and in 1856 became residents of Des Moines, Iowa, living at Kossuth. They were among the early settlers there and were actively identified with the pioneer development of the county. In that locality W. J. McMillan of this review was reared upon a farm. He assisted in the arduous task of developing wild land and transforming it into richly cultivated fields, and with the family bore the hardships and experiences which usually fall to the lot of the pioneer. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, although the advantages of that time were rather primitive, the sessions being held in a log cabin. However, reading and experience in later years have added greatly to his knowledge and he is now a well informed man. The first event which varied the monotony of his farm life came with the opening of the Civil war. He was a young boy in his teens when he enlisted for service as a member of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, a regiment which made a brilliant record for gallantry. He served under the command of Captain C. G. Dack, Colonel Mock and General Thomas. His regiment was in some of the most hotly contested fights of the war, and in connection with the Second Iowa Cavalry met five thousand Confederate troops under General Forrest, at Shoal creek, where the brilliant

fighting of the Union troops won the highest admiration. Mr. McMillan also participated in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and of Nashville, and with his command followed General Hood's army to Alabama. He was in active service in the vicinity of Mobile, and when honorably discharged was but seventeen years of age. He is numbered among the soldier boys whose valor and bravery upon the field of battle were equal to that of the time-tried veterans. He went through all the experiences which fall to the lot of a soldier and was ever found at his post of duty, whether upon the firing line or upon tented fields.

When the war was over and the country no longer needed his services, Mr. McMillan returned to his father's farm and assisted in its cultivation for a time. His father is now deceased, having departed this life in Des Moines county, Iowa, at the age of seventy-four, while the mother is living, at the age of seventy-five. In politics he was a Democrat and in his religious belief a Presbyterian. They were widely known as earnest Christian people, as devoted parents, as kind neighbors and valued citizens.

Entering upon an independent business career, W. J. McMillan of this review began working as a farm hand and was thus employed until he had acquired five hundred dollars. He then invested his capital in a team and wagon, came to Missouri and purchased forty acres of land, upon which he built a log cabin, 14x14 feet. From that time success has attended his efforts. He worked from early morn until evening in improving and cultivating his fields, and in course of time abundant harvests rewarded his efforts. At different times, as his financial resources increased, he added to his property until he now has five hundred acres

of as good land as can be found in the county. Upon the place is a very attractive and commodious residence, built in modern style and surrounded by shade and ornamental trees. In the rear stand good barns and outbuildings, and these and the fences are kept in good repair. The meadows, pastures and fields of grain indicate his careful supervision and progressive spirit, and the McMillan farm is one of the most desirable country seats in Atchison county.

At the age of twenty-six Mr. McMillan was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Jane McElroy, of Lincoln township, a daughter of John McElroy. She died in August, 1885, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving three children—Bert, O. M. and Cora—the last named now the wife of E. E. Beck, of Lincoln township, Atchison county. On the 28th of March, 1889, Mr. McMillan was again married, his second union being with Miss Anna Scott, a representative of one of the respected families of the community. Her mother is Margaret Scott, of Des Moines county, Iowa. The McMillan home is a hospitable one, and our subject and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles. Mr. McMillan exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and for eight years has filled the office of justice of the peace, discharging his duties in a manner that has won for him the commendation of all concerned. He was a candidate for the legislature on the Republican ticket in 1892, but was defeated by the combination of the Democrats and the Populists. He holds membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and in the United Presbyterian church, to which his wife also belongs.

He is a self-made man, whose advance-

ment in business life is attributable entirely to his own efforts. As the architect of his fortune he has builded wisely and well, his perseverance and diligence enabling him to overcome all obstacles in his path and work his way steadily upward to a position among the substantial residents of his adopted county. He is a man of unquestioned probity and is a popular and valued citizen of Atchison county.

JAMES A. HAMILTON.

If the title of "honorable" is given as a reward for true, honest manhood rather than for political office it would be attached to the name of James A. Hamilton, who is one of the most highly esteemed residents of Nodaway county, prominently connected with agricultural pursuits here. He was born in Warren county, New Jersey, on the 30th of December, 1861, and is a son of George W. Hamilton, now a retired farmer residing in Elmo, Lincoln township. The father was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, a son of James A. and Hiliah (Rhodes) Hamilton, both of whom were also natives of the same state. George W. Hamilton was born in September, 1837, and when fifteen years of age became a resident of Warren county, New Jersey, where he resided until 1864. He then located in Bureau county, Illinois, but after five years' residence in that state came to Nodaway county, Missouri. Throughout his entire life George W. Hamilton has followed farming until a recent date, when he retired, putting aside the more arduous cares of an active business career. He took up his abode in Elmo, where he is enjoying a well earned rest. In the year 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hull, of Hunterdon coun-

ty, New Jersey, and died in April, 1878. They were the parents of six children, namely: Joseph S., James A., Catharine, Benjamin, Charles V. and Mary E.

During his early boyhood James A. Hamilton was taken by his parents to Illinois, and when a youth of ten years came with them to Nodaway county, where he has since made his home. Here he has gained a reputation that will prove a rich legacy to his posterity, for the Psalmist has said, "A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches." He was reared to the work of the farm and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, and when he wished to enter upon an independent business career he continued to follow the pursuit to which he was reared. He today owns and operates a valuable tract of land of two hundred and seventy acres, in Lincoln township, and his place is under a high state of cultivation, the well-tilled fields yielding to him a good return when crops are harvested in the autumn. He thus increased his income and he is now accounted one of the substantial men of the community. Upon his place is a very pleasant residence, good barns and all necessary outbuildings, and he follows most practical and progressive methods.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Laura McIntyre, a daughter of William S. McIntyre, one of the honored pioneer settlers of Nodaway county, living not far from Mr. Hamilton. Unto our subject and his wife have been born eight children, but one died at birth and another at the age of eight months. The surviving members of the family are Ethel M., Martha C., Flora E.,

Helen R., Minnie F. and Marvin A. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have given their children excellent educational privileges, thus fitting them for life's practical and responsible duties, and an air of cultured refinement and hospitality pervades their pleasant home. The members of the household have a host of warm friends in the community and are held in highest esteem. Mrs. Hamilton has proved to her husband not only a loving wife but also a true helpmeet, whose counsel, advice and assistance have been important factors in his success. In his political affiliations Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. Both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, doing all in their power to promote its growth, and for six years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday-school. In all life's relations he has been true to every manly principle, is a loyal citizen, a faithful friend, a devoted husband and father, a sincere Christian gentleman and an honorable business man, whose example is in many respects well worthy of emulation. For more than thirty years he has resided in Nodaway county and well deserves representation in this volume.

GEORGE A. RANKIN.

A prominent and representative farmer of Atchison county, Missouri, is George A. Rankin, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Scott county, Indiana, September 19, 1848, and was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bingham) Rankin, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rankin settled upon a farm in Scott county, Indiana, where most of the family were

born, but later moved to Iowa, where twenty years were spent. Mr. Rankin then went to Henderson county, Illinois, later changing into Warren county, where his death occurred, March 24, 1898, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Early in life he had engaged in a mercantile business, but for the last forty years had pursued farming. He was a man of high character, was noted for his charity and commanded the respect of all with whom he came into contact. A consistent member of the Methodist church, his interests in good and benevolent objects could always be relied on. In politics he was a Republican, but never asked for office.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of Joseph and Isabella (Moore) Bingham, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Rankin died in June, 1893, after having had the following children: Mary, deceased; our subject; Mrs. Flora Laur, of this township; J. E., a farmer of Colorado; Cora and Mrs. Lulu Bond. Mrs. Rankin was a devoted member of the Methodist church, in which she was most highly esteemed. Mr. Rankin by a previous marriage had several children, the survivor being W. A. Rankin, a prominent citizen of Onarga, Illinois.

The youth and boyhood of our subject was similar to that of other lads of his age. He accompanied his father in the family removals, but soon after attaining to his majority he came to Missouri, and in 1876 he and his brother engaged in farming, continuing together for five years, through many changes. Mr. Rankin was married April 12, 1898, to Miss Lillie McCan, born in Ohio, October 26, 1868, a daughter of John and Catherine (Summers) McCan, both of whom lived and died in Ohio, where

they had lived worthy lives and were deserving members of the Christian church. They reared a large number of estimable children, named as follows: Thomas J., Henry, Hamilton, Mrs. Julia Smally, Mrs. Rebecca Mehaffee, Franklin, William, Mrs. Rankin and Mrs. Naomi Grimes. All those living have remained in Ohio, except the wife of our subject.

Mr. and Mrs. Rankin are well and favorably known in Atchison county, both in the Methodist church, of which they are valued members, and through the country, where Mr. Rankin is known as a just man and she as a helpful neighbor and friend. Politically Mr. Rankin is a Republican and takes an intelligent interest in the affairs of the nation.

AUSTIN F. STITT.

The unostentatious routine of private life although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in the pages of history. But the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities of character which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability, and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those around them, should not be permitted to perish. Their example is more valuable to the majority of readers than that of heroes, statesmen and writers, as they furnish means of subsistence for the multitude whom they in their useful careers have employed.

Such are the thoughts which involuntarily come to our minds when we consider the life of him whose name initiates this sketch, who is now the honored mayor of Burlington Junction, a position which by the gift of the

people he has filled for three terms. His reelections indicate unmistakably his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him.

Austin Fallis Stitt was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, September 28, 1838. His father, Obadiah W. Stitt, was a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, and on the 30th of June, 1856, he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, locating near the village of Burlington Junction, where he pre-empted a claim, entering the land from the government. He became the owner of four hundred and ninety acres here and continued its cultivation until the 9th of April, 1860, when he removed to Lawrence, Kansas. In that locality he also purchased a farm and made it his home until the fall of 1870. In the following spring he returned to Kansas and subsequently went to Bates county, Missouri, where he purchased fifteen hundred acres of land. He carried on farming on an extensive scale and was very successful in his operations, possessing excellent business and executive ability. He had only nineteen dollars at the time of his marriage, but through his well directed efforts he added constantly to his capital and at his death left to his family a comfortable estate. He wedded Miss Malinda Fallis, who was born in Ohio and died when her son Austin was only eighteen months old. He was their only child. The father afterward married again. His death occurred January 24, 1889, when he had attained the advanced age of seventy-three years.

On the home farm Austin F. Stitt spent the days of his boyhood and youth. He enjoyed the pleasures of the playground, performed the duties of the schoolroom and aided in the work of field and garden. He was thus engaged until after the inauguration of the Civil war, when, prompted by a



AUSTIN F. STITT

spirit of patriotism, he left the fields and took up the rifle in defense of the Union, enlisting in 1861 as a member of Company E, of the Sixth Missouri Regiment. In 1864 he re-enlisted at St. Joseph, Missouri. At one time he and his captain were detailed for recruiting service, but the captain was kicked by a horse and all the work devolved upon our subject. He was offered a commission as sergeant major of his regiment, but he refused this in order to stay with his company, for he was a great favorite with the men, who loved and respected him. Going to Raleigh, Missouri, the company became part of the Forty-eighth Regiment, and on the 8th of December, 1864, proceeded to St. Louis and thence to Columbia, Tennessee. Mr. Stitt remaining at the front until honorably discharged. In June, 1865, he was once more sent to St. Louis and there mustered out, returning to his home with an honorable military record.

He engaged in the business of buying cattle in connection with Captain Grigsby, his old commander, and the business connection between them was maintained until the fall of 1866. In that autumn he was married, and during the succeeding winter he boarded with his old partner, but in the spring he and his wife removed to their farm in Green township, Nodaway county, there residing until 1886, when they took up their abode in Burlington Junction. In the meantime he had bought and sold land, his investments proving profitable ventures, and at the time of his retirement he owned a very valuable farm of three hundred acres, which is still in his possession. In Burlington Junction he erected a comfortable residence, and, surrounded by all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, he is here residing in retirement from active business

cares, save his official duties, having been called to office by the vote of his fellow townsmen.

On the 6th of November, 1866, Mr. Stitt was united in marriage to Miss Caroline E. McClellan, who was born in Indiana. They have never had any children of their own, but prompted by a great kindness of heart they have reared twelve or thirteen children—noble souls who have done honor to their foster parents, some of them being now prominent men and women of Nodaway county. They have been given excellent educational privileges, thus being well fitted for the duties of life.

In public office Mr. Stitt has manifested his fidelity to duty, serving as postmaster during President Grant's first administration. He was appointed to the office November 14, 1869, and served in that capacity until 1879, when he resigned. He is now serving for the third term as the mayor of Burlington Junction, having been elected to the office by his fellow townsmen without regard to political affiliations. His administration is progressive and business like. He has studied closely the needs of the town and exercises his official prerogative in support of all measures which he believes will contribute to the public good. In politics he has been a stalwart Republican since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while serving in the army. He has frequently been a delegate to party conventions and his counsel carries weight among the members of the organization. He took the United States census in Nodaway county in 1890 and again in 1900. Socially he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic, and of all is a valued representative. He and wife are leading mem-

bers of the Christian church, of which he has been an elder since 1867; and he takes an active part in all the affairs of the church. In fact, he makes the church first and other things secondary. The social standing of himself and wife is high and they are active in all good work looking to the material and substantial benefit of the community. As a business man he has been conspicuous among his associates not only for his success but for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical, and this has been not only manifest in his business undertakings but also in political, private and social life. Such is the record of one who has worked his way upward to a position of eminence in the community in which he has long resided.

GEORGE L. WILFLEY.

In business circles George L. Wilfley is widely known, and the safe, conservative business policy which he follows has gained him the public confidence in an unqualified degree and made the Maryville National Bank, of which he is the president, one of the leading institutions of the kind in this section of the state. He is a representative of one of the early families of Nodaway county. His father, Redmond Wilfley, was a native of Buchanan county, Missouri, born in 1825, and the grandfather was originally from the state of West Virginia. Having arrived at years of maturity, Redmond Wilfley married Maria Baker, a daughter of Charles Baker, one of the pioneers of Nodaway county and a sister of George S. Baker, a leading banker and very prominent and influential citizen of this state. Mr. Wilfley came to Nodaway county at a very early period in its development

and was engaged in merchandising and in other business lines in this place, his labors contributing in a large measure to the commercial activity of the city. About the time of the close of the Civil war he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for a time and later went to Pettis county, this state, passing the last years of an active and honorable life there. His wife died in 1894. In their family were the following named: Mrs. Walter Bales, of Sheridan, Wyoming; Mrs. Sarah Eaton, of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles B., also of that place; and George L., of this review.

George L. Wilfley spent the greater part of his boyhood and youth in Kansas City and acquired his education in the public schools there. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in a grocery store in Sedalia, Missouri, and after three years' experience in that line became connected with the banking business in a clerical capacity in the Missouri Valley Bank, at Kansas City. His training there well fitted him for his later independent career as a banker. After he had spent three years in the Missouri Valley Bank he came to Maryville and secured a position in the employ of the firm of Baker, Saunders & Company, with whom he remained for four years. He then purchased an interest in the Bolckow Savings Bank, at Bolckow, Missouri, and was active in the management of that institution until 1887, when he returned to Maryville and became a partner in the banking business of Baker, Saunders & Company. In February, 1890, immediately after the death of Mr. Saunders, Mr. Wilfley organized the Maryville National Bank, which was capitalized at fifty thousand dollars. Its officers were George S. Baker, president;

George L. Wilfley, cashier; and George S. Baker, J. S. Frank, E. D. Orear, John Lieber and Patrick McNellis, as members of the board of directors. In 1896 Mr. Baker retired from the presidency of the bank and Mr. Wilfley became his successor, with Elmer Fraser as the cashier. The board of directors now comprises W. R. Wells, A. M. Howendobler, Patrick McNellis, Elmer Fraser and George L. Wilfley. The bank's surplus is nineteen thousand dollars and the amount of its deposits are one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars.

In 1881 Mr. Wilfley married Miss Jennie Saunders, a daughter of J. H. Saunders, a retired pioneer merchant of Maryville, who came to this city when it was yet a part of Andrew county. The year of his arrival was 1844 and in 1845 he opened one of the first stores in the village. With the exception of a few months spent in California during the gold excitement and a brief period in Atchison county, Missouri, he was constantly in business here until 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Wilfley have four children—Clifford R., Ray S., Marjorie and Geneva. In the conduct of his business enterprise Mr. Wilfley has ever displayed marked ability and executive power. Although he entered business life in a humble clerical capacity he is to-day one of the foremost representatives of financial interests in Nodaway county, and throughout his career has sustained an unassailable reputation for commendable business methods and integrity.

JESSE H. DAVIS.

Jesse H. Davis, one of the leading business men of Rockport, Missouri, and the president of the Northwest Missouri Tele-

phone Company, knows no home but Atchison county. In 1858, when his father located in the sparsely settled region around Phelps City, Jesse H. was but a prattling babe, and it was in that vicinity that he grew to manhood and received his early mental training.

Hugh L. Davis, the father of the subject, in the year above named, located two and a half miles northeast of the village of Phelps City. The trip from his former home in Greene county, Tennessee, he made overland with a team, one hundred and fifty dollars and a vigorous constitution. Being of an industrious disposition and having a determination to succeed, it is not surprising that his career as a citizen of Missouri was satisfactory to him and his family. Hugh L. Davis was born in Greene county, Tennessee, was a planter's son, and his ancestors were among the early settlers in east Tennessee. He was a son of John Davis, who was born in Virginia. Hugh L. was born in 1836, and, on account of the comparative lack of educational advantages of that part of the country at that time, received only an inadequate education, it being limited to reading, writing and a little arithmetic. About the time of attaining his majority he married Rebecca R. Kidwell, a daughter of Elijah Kidwell, and by her became the father of the following children: John E. Davis, of Atchison county; Jesse H., the subject of this sketch, who was born September 10, 1857; Mary A., who died in infancy; and Charles F., now residing at Pacific Junction, Iowa.

Hugh L. Davis personally conducted his farm near Phelps for thirty-four years, and was so successful in the management of his affairs that a fair if not large profit was the result. The area of his possessions in-

creased, his credit became strong, and his popularity extended and strengthened with the lapse of time. In 1802, having by his industry, economy and straightforward business methods acquired a competency sufficient to satisfy his personal and family necessities for the rest of their natural lives, he retired from active labor to the privacy of a beautiful home in Rockport. During the progress of the Civil war he was faithful to his country, and for a time was connected with the militia. Politics never had any attraction for him, he being content to exercise his constitutional right of suffrage unmolested, and interfering with no one in the unimpeded exercise of the same right. As a principle of government he has supported Democracy, cleaving to the ancient and honorable wing of the party of 1896.

During the first thirty years of his life Jesse H. Davis labored with his father on the farm. The independence of his family and the continued advancement and progress of the age in educational, as in other matters, rendered it comparatively easy for him to acquire a good education and thus equip himself for intellectual rather than manual labors. At the age of nineteen he became a student in the Nebraska State Normal School, and in 1888 he removed to Rockport, in which city he first engaged in the livery business, his business here for eleven years being the leading one in the city and county, Davis Brothers being well known in that line and also in the buggy and carriage business. In 1899 he disposed of his livery interest and has since devoted himself to the buggy and carriage business.

In other lines Mr. Davis has also demonstrated his fitness to manage large concerns and also his progressive spirit and insight into the future and as a promoter of one of

the most prominent enterprises of his county. Some years ago there appeared to be a demand for more complete telephone connection throughout his part of the state, and in August, 1895, the Northwest Missouri Telephone Company was organized, with Mr. Davis as its president. This company has an exchange in Rockport and another in Tarkio, and connects with Hamburg, Iowa, St. Joseph, Missouri, and South Omaha, Nebraska, as well as with many farmer lines throughout this section of Missouri.

In all business relations Mr. Davis is well known for his promptness, for his fair dealing and his honorable methods and intentions. His judgment as to the merits or demerits of a proposition rarely leads him astray, and when he consents to a deal or gives his aid or encouragement to an enterprise, he is always the last to take a backward step. In every way Mr. Davis is one of the leading and most progressive citizens of his county, and is highly esteemed in every direction.

Mr. Davis was married November 27, 1892, to Miss Leonora Baker, a daughter of Henry C. Baker, and to this marriage there has been born one child, Jesse Gene.

JOHN MACRANDER.

This well-known pioneer and honored citizen of Lincoln township has been identified with the agricultural interests of Atchison county for many years, and has been a resident of Missouri since 1860. He comes from across the sea, his birth having occurred in Prussia, Germany, October 6, 1819—the same year in which Queen Victoria was born. His father, John Macrander, spent his entire life in Prussia, following the trade of a dresser or tanner of fine skins.

His wife, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Kramer, was a native of the same province, and died at the age of seventy-four years, while his death occurred when he was eighty-four years of age. They were both consistent members of the Lutheran church and reared their children in that faith. Their family consisted of four sons and one daughter, but the latter died young. The sons were Jacob, John, George and Christian.

Attending school until fourteen years of age, the subject of this review acquired a good practical education, and with his father he learned the trade of skin dresser. Bidding his parents a sad farewell, he left his old home in Prussia at the age of twenty years, and after a voyage of sixty-nine days on a sailing vessel landed in Baltimore, Maryland. He spent one year at Fredericktown, that state, dressing deer skins, and in 1841 went to Roanoke county, Virginia, where he continued to follow his trade for six years. We next find him in Metamora, Woodford county, Illinois, where in connection with work at his trade he also engaged in farming until 1859, when he removed to Buchanan county, Missouri. The following year he took up his residence in Atchison county and purchased eighty acres of wild land in Lincoln township, which he has since converted into a fine farm that he now rents. His first home here was a log house, which has long since been replaced with a good frame residence, and everything about the place denotes the thrift and enterprise of a progressive owner.

In 1854, in Woodford county, Illinois, Mr. Macrander married Miss Sarah Frances Arthur, a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and a daughter of Eli Arthur, who also was born in the Old Dominion. She

was reared and educated in that state and Illinois. Her parents both died in Missouri, at the age of sixty years. Her mother bore the maiden name of Frances West, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur were both faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were highly respected and esteemed by all who knew them. Their children were Amaziah, Jane, Emeline, Sarah F., and Josephus and William Jordan, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Macrander are the parents of four children, namely: Mary, the wife of Thomas Ward, of Lincoln township; William, who is successfully engaged in farming on a farm of eighty acres in the same township; David, who owns and works a farm of ninety-four acres in Lincoln township; and George, who has a fine place of eighty acres in the same township. The last named married Miss Ida Wilson, a daughter of C. C. Wilson, of Tarkio, who served as a soldier of Company H, First Iowa Cavalry, during the Civil war. By this union has been born one child, Zerah Todd.

Politically Mr. Macrander is identified with the Republican party, and religiously both he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church. They have reared their children with results of which they may be justly proud, and they occupy a position of prominence in the community where they reside.

A. B. ALLEN, M. D.

Connected with the practice of the healing art in Maryville, Dr. Allen has attained a position of distinction as a representative of the medical fraternity. He has devoted his life to the calling wherein advancement must depend upon individual merit, upon strong mentality, close application and

a sympathetic interest in one's fellow men. In none of these requirements is Dr. Allen lacking, and therefore he has long since left the ranks of the many and stands among the successful few.

A native of Warren county, Illinois, he was born on the 12th of February, 1850. His father, Dr. A. A. Allen, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1818, and is a descendant of the O'Allens, of Ireland. He prepared himself for his chosen profession in the old Cincinnati educational institution of regulars, and located in Warren county, Illinois, at an early day. He was prominently before the people of that locality in his professional capacities for many years and his active connection with the medical fraternity covers half a century. He is now located in Steele, North Dakota. He married Miss Nancy Maley, whose people removed from West Virginia into Warren county, Illinois, at a very early period, there securing claims of government land. Unto Dr. Allen and his wife were born the following children: Arminda, who became the wife of John Wooderson and died in Harrison county, Missouri, leaving two daughters—Carrie and Virgie, the former a graduate of De Pauw University and of the Boston School of Oratory, and is the wife of F. T. Lamb, of Washington, D. C., who formerly served as sergeant-at-arms in the United States senate; Virgie resides in Harrison county, Missouri; William R. Allen, the second member of the family, is engaged in the hotel business at Kingman, Kansas; Josie is the wife of Al Meredith, of Sioux City, Iowa; Alfred is now deceased; Carrie married C. H. Ennis, of Rockport, Missouri; Celia is the wife of C. A. Hurd, of Steele, North Dakota; Flora is the wife of James Lyon, of Pittsburg;

and H. B. is now living in Steele, North Dakota, and is auditor of the county.

Dr. A. B. Allen, of this review, spent his youth and early manhood upon his father's farm. At the age of twenty he began to earn his own livelihood at school teaching, also spending a part of the time as a student in the school room. He regularly began the study of medicine at Bedford, Iowa, although he had read at intervals under the direction of his father prior to this. He spent four years in the Keokuk Medical College and added to his knowledge by a post-graduate course in the Chicago Polyclinic. In 1877 he located in Nodaway county, opening an office in Barnard, where his efficiency soon became apparent and he was not long in acquiring a liberal practice. He continued his professional labors among the people at the south end of the county until 1896, when he sought a more extensive field of labor by his removal to Maryville, where he became associated with Dr. George Nash, another eminent physician of north-western Missouri, and the firm of Nash & Allen at once took precedence in the medical fraternity. The partnership was maintained until the 1st of September, 1899, when Dr. Allen retired to his beautifully furnished offices in the Michau block. He has done everything in his power to attain perfection in his chosen calling and his knowledge is comprehensive, exact and reliable. He is very careful in diagnosing a case and his conclusions are almost infallibly correct. He now has a large and lucrative patronage from among the best class of citizens of Maryville and splendid professional and financial success has attended his efforts.

Dr. Allen was married in Barnard, Missouri, October 24, 1878, to Miss Sally McFarland, a daughter of John McFarland,

who emigrated from Coshocton, Ohio, to Nodaway county, in 1866. Their marriage has been blessed with two children: Fay, who for two years has been a medical student in the Emsworth Medical College, of St. Joseph; and Mabel. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows fraternities. Of the Missouri Valley Medical Society he is a member, and while he takes a deep and active interest in many affairs calculated to be of benefit to his community, his time and attention are chiefly given to his profession, in which he has attained enviable distinction.

SOLOMON R. GREEN.

Solomon R. Green, a member of one of the pioneer families of Atchison county and a well known farmer of this county, is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and was born October 15, 1840. He was a son of James and Amelia (Vernard) Green. William Vernard, the maternal grandfather, was a native of Ohio and served in the war of the Revolution. He was a farmer by occupation, continuing at this until his death, which occurred at an advanced age at his home in Indiana. He was a prominent man and filled several offices with dignity and credit. He had two children—Amelia, the mother of our subject; and Mariah, who married J. Wade.

James Green, the father of our subject, married when comparatively young and settled in Randolph county, Indiana, where he began farming. In 1841 he started west and spent the following winter in Illinois. In 1842 he reached Atchison county, Missouri, where he exchanged his ox team and

wagon for a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. There were no improvements on the claim save a rude log cabin, but after settling on the place he began farming. Having considerable money in Indiana, which he received for his farm, that he had sold, and wishing to obtain the money, he accordingly set out on foot to reach his old home. At that time there was no other way of returning to Indiana save by boat, and after making the trip he bought another farm, which he improved and then sold. He always retained the original homestead, and it was there he passed his last days, where he was honored and respected by all. He had undergone all the hardships of pioneer life, and was at all times a faithful and willing worker. Up to the time he had settled in Missouri he had been of the Quaker faith; but at one of the meetings of the Cumberland Presbyterian church held in his home he was converted to their faith, and continued a member of that church to the end of his days. His death occurred in 1879, and his wife died in 1865. Their children were: Nancy A.; William, who served in Price's army for a short time; Solomon R., the subject of this sketch; and Martin, who also served in Price's army, but as soon as he was able went to Kansas, where he entered the federal service, and finally was killed in battle; and Sarah, now Mrs. Combs.

Solomon R. Green, the subject of this sketch, remained with his parents until grown, and he, too, saw much privation and many hardships during those early days. He was very fond of hunting, and tells many interesting stories of his experiences with the gun. In 1867 he located where he now lives and where he had bought an eighty-acre tract of land, and began his struggles

in life in earnest. He has been very successful, and it has only been through hard work and perseverance that he has succeeded. On settling in this locality there were but three neighbors, and nothing but a vast prairie for miles around. The grass was good for grazing, and Mr. Green took up stock raising in connection with farming. He has gradually added more to his possessions each year, and is at present the owner of several hundred acres of land, besides his homestead. He is a Democrat in politics, though he has never aspired to political preferment.

Mr. Green married Nancy M. Wright, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Robert and Jane Wright. Robert Wright was originally from Pennsylvania, but for many years lived in Fremont county, Iowa. In 1850 he took the gold fever and went to California, where he engaged in mining. He was in possession of a very valuable claim, but was obliged to leave, on receiving word that his wife was at the point of death. He returned in 1850 and never went again to California. He carried on farming until his death, which occurred in 1890. His wife died in 1885. He left a large estate. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: John, of Colorado; George, of California; Mrs. Elma Bascoe; Emily; Nancy, the wife of our subject; Ida; Vada; and Robert, of Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been blessed with nine children, whose names are: Ida, who married J. Pearce; Martin; Jane, the wife of E. Proud; Randolph, a school teacher; Arthur; George; Ethel; Dora, the wife of B. F. Sharp; and Solomon. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Two of the sons are members of the Masonic fraternity.

JACOB LINEBAUGH.

One of the most extensive land-owners of Nodaway county is Jacob Linebaugh, who is now living a retired life. He belongs to that class of representative American citizens who owe their success to their own efforts, whose labors have been diligently prosecuted and whose energies have been directed along well defined lines of labor. In this manner he has continued increasing his capital and to-day he stands among the most affluent residents of that community and is now enjoying a well earned rest.

Mr. Linebaugh was born January 13, 1829, in Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Greene county. He is a son of John and Sarah (Tucker) Linebaugh, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, John Linebaugh, Sr., removed from the Keystone state to Indiana, becoming one of the honored pioneers of the locality in which he located. The father of our subject removed with his family to Indiana, where the mother died. At an early period in the development of Iowa he became a resident of Page county, that state, where his death occurred, at the age of sixty-three years. Throughout his entire life he carried on agricultural pursuits and in that way provided for his family. He had six children, but only two are now living—Abram and Jacob.

The latter was but five years of age when his parents removed with their children to Fountain county, Indiana, where he was reared to manhood. He was early trained to habits of industry and economy upon the home farm and from an early age assisted in the cultivation of the fields. In 1850, two years after the arrival of his father



MR. AND MRS. JACOB LINEBAUGH

in Iowa, he emigrated to that state, locating in Page county before it was organized. He there secured a tract of wild land and when it came into market entered his claim. In the work of reclaiming the section for purposes of civilization he bore an active part and became one of the founders of the county. He aided in its organization and in other ways was active in promoting its interests, there residing until about 1860, when he removed to Nodaway county, Missouri. He was married on the 6th of January, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Gray, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Martin and Nancy (Langtry) Gray. Her father was a native of North Carolina and was a son of William Martin. His death occurred in Nodaway county, at the ripe old age of nearly eighty-six years, and his widow is now living with our subject, at the age of eighty-nine. Mrs. Linebaugh's great-grandfather was one of the Revolutionary heroes who valiantly fought for the independence of the nation, and in the struggle was wounded. Her people have all been farmers, living quiet, industrious and honorable lives. She was one of twelve children, but only six are now living.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Linebaugh have been born seven children, four of whom survive: William Jefferson is married and has one child. Sarah J., their eldest child, is married and has seven children. Julia A., is the next of the family. Marietta is married and has two children and has lost one. Francis M., their eldest son, was married and at his death left a wife and one child. He was one of the young representative farmers of the community, active and enterprising in business and honorable in all life's relations. He commanded the respect of all who knew him for his upright life and in his death Noda-

way county lost one of its valued citizens. He was taken in the prime of life, but he left to the family an untarnished name. The others who have passed away are Martha Ella and Martin E.

For many years Mr. Linebaugh was actively connected with the farming interests of Nodaway county. From time to time he added to his original purchase until he became the owner of sixteen hundred acres of land, which made him one of the extensive realty holders in this community. He placed much of it under a high state of cultivation and the well-tilled fields brought to him a good income. He carried on general farming and everything about his place denoted his careful supervision and care as well as his progressive and practical methods. Of recent years, however, he has lived retired. Formerly he raised stock and grain on an extensive scale, but with a handsome competence to supply him with all of the necessities and comforts of life he put aside business cares, leaving to younger shoulders the burdens which he had long borne. In business matters he showed keen discrimination and sound judgment, and these qualities, combined with his unfaltering energy, led to his success. He cast his first presidential vote for J. K. Polk and is now an earnest supporter of the Democratic party. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and nearly all of the family are identified with that religious organization. Jacob Linebaugh and his wife are well known in northwestern Missouri, and no one has ever been heard to say aught against them. His name is a synonym for honesty in all business dealings, and in every relation of life he has been prompted by manly principle and by a true spirit of Christianity.

ELI P. NESBITT, M. D.

Dr. Nesbitt is one of the younger representatives of the medical fraternity in Nodaway county, yet his youth seems no bar to his progress and his success, for he has already gained a reputation and a high standing that many an older practitioner might well envy. He was born in Caldwell county, Missouri, December 25, 1873, and is a son of George W. Nesbitt, one of the leading fruit farmers of Andrew county, Missouri. His father came to this state in 1860, following farming in Caldwell county until 1882, when he removed to Andrew county. He was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1838, a son of George Nesbitt, Sr., who emigrated from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state. On removing to the portion of the country west of the Mississippi George W. Nesbitt took up his abode in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he made his home until the year of his arrival in Missouri. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cates, a native of Ray county, this state, who died in 1897. Their children are: Edith, the wife of Dr. E. L. Crowson, of Pickering, Missouri; Kate, who is living in Andrew county; Eli Paulus, our subject; Florence and Pleasant, who are students in the Missouri State University; Nellie, who completed the high-school course in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1900; and Ethel, who is a sophomore in the same institution.

The Doctor acquired his literary education in the Chillicothe normal school, under Professor Allen Moore, and read medicine under Professor Senor, one of the faculty of the Central Medical College, at St. Joseph. In 1894 he matriculated in that college, completing the regular course in three years and winning his diploma in

1897. On the 25th of May of that year he opened his office in Gaynor, as the successor of Dr. Ream, of Maryville. He has gained here a large and constantly growing practice and his business is of a desirable character, bringing to him a good remuneration.

The Doctor was married in Gaynor, in December, 1899, to Alice, a daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Davis. His interest in fraternities extends to membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, and he represents in his professional capacity the Prudential Insurance Company of America and the Marshalltown Insurance Company, of Marshalltown, Iowa. The Nesbitt family is well known in politics for its adherence to Democracy. None of its members have sought or held office, but as citizens have given their aid to its work at primaries and county conventions. This is practically true of the Doctor, who does what he can to aid the cause, yet without effort at show or desire for political preferment.

PROFESSOR DANIEL E. BIRD.

Prominent in educational circles, highly respected as a citizen and at present head clerk in "The Main Line" at Graham, Missouri, is the gentleman whose name appears at the opening of this sketch. A gentleman of cordial and pleasing manners, an active worker in all matters pertaining to the development and advancement of the schools and town in which he resides, he is a man of whom any town might well be proud. Professor Bird is a native of Green township, Nodaway county, having been born March 6, 1873, a son of John L. and Rosanna (Murphy) Bird.

Jacob Bird, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the first settlers and prominent land holders of Nodaway county. John L. Bird was born in Kentucky, but was for many years a resident of Illinois, graduating at Lombard University. He came from Peoria county to Nodaway county, where he has been engaged in clerking and general merchandise business. Politically Mr. Bird is an ardent Democrat. He and his wife were raised under the old Presbyterian creed. Rosanna Murphy Bird, the mother of our subject, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Daniel Murphy, who was of Irish extraction. Mrs. Bird was reared and educated in her native state and removed to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1868. She was the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, our subject being the third child of the family.

D. E. Bird, in early life, began to attend the schools of Nodaway county, and later became a student at the Maryville Seminary. He is now an under-graduate of the University of Columbia, Missouri, which he attended in 1897 and 1898. At the age of nineteen years he began teaching school, and has been engaged in this work ever since, also giving much time to the study of law. Professor Bird has followed in his father's belief, and is an active worker of the Democratic party, having been a delegate to county, senatorial and state conventions. He was an active and zealous worker even before attaining his majority. He is one of the best informed and greatest workers of the I. O. O. F. lodge, having held schools of instruction, and is recognized as authority on questions of law and the secret work of the I. O. O. F. He is a past grand of Comet Lodge, No. 284, of Quitman, being

the youngest man in his district at that time to receive that degree.

Professor Bird, by his close application to study, his untiring energy and efforts in the educational line, has won for himself a name which any older man might be glad to attain, and, as he is a young man has the prospects of a very rich and fruitful career.

ELIAS D. OREAR.

Elias D. Orear is now living a retired life in Maryville, where he is recognized as one of the most prominent, influential and representative citizens. He belongs to an early family of Nodaway county, and no man in Maryville has been more actively or honorably connected with the upbuilding and progress of the city than his father, William C. Orear.

The latter was born in Henry county, Virginia, September 20, 1816, and died on the 1st of July, 1898. No adequate memorial of William C. Orear can be written until many of the useful enterprises with which he was connected have completed their full measure of good in the world. He spent his youth and early manhood upon a farm, his time being largely occupied with the duties and labors of the fields to the exclusion of opportunities for securing an education. His father, John Orear, was a man in moderate circumstances, and on leaving the Old Dominion removed to Randolph county, Missouri, where his children were reared. When William C. Orear left home he made his way to eastern Iowa and was employed in the lead mines in this section of the state. During his residence there he wedded Mary Wilcox, whose parents were from Rochester, New York.

After his marriage he returned to Carroll county, Missouri, and as a result of his farming operations there accumulated a small capital, which he invested in a mercantile business in Maryville, in 1856. The year previous he took up his abode on a farm just east of the city, but determining to enter commercial life he severed his connection with agricultural pursuits and purchased a small general stock of goods. He had no experience behind the counter, having been reared upon the farm, where he also accumulated his capital. Entering into partnership with Mr. Jester they conducted business for a short time, when by mutual consent the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Orear remaining as the proprietor of the store. Some years later he formed another partnership, becoming a member of the firm of Jenkins, Torrance & Orear. From 1856 until 1870 the father of our subject was one of the leading representatives of commercial interests in this city and controlled a constantly increasing trade, his liberal patronage being accorded him as a result of his well directed efforts, his uniform courtesy to his patrons and his honorable dealing. In the latter year, however, he sold his stock and spent his remaining days in honored retirement from business cares.

He was one of the builders of the Arlington, now Ream Hotel, the first good hotel erected in Maryville, and erected individually the business block at Nos. 105-6 north of the square. He owned much property in Maryville, and the control of his real estate made sufficient demand upon his time and energies during the latter years of his life. His word was as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal, and in the years of his long and active career he maintained an unassailable

reputation in business circles. He took a deep interest in religious work and was an earnest and zealous member of the Methodist church, serving for many years as a trustee of the South Methodist Episcopal church. He was also largely instrumental in erecting their present fine house of worship. When very young he became a follower of the Christian religion and made its precepts a part of his daily life. His wife died in Maryville, in 1886, and their two children, Mrs. Laura A. Beal and Elias, still survive and are residents of this city. Mr. Orear's benevolence was unostentatious and genuine, and there is nothing in the story of his life to show that he ever for a moment sought to compass a given end for the purpose of exalting himself.

Elias D. Orear, whose name introduces this record, was born in Iowa, December 2, 1846, yet the greater part of his life has been spent in this city, whither he came with his parents at the age of eight years. Here he was reared and educated and entered upon his business life as a clerk in the drug store of Dr. Mullholland, with whom he remained two years. He then entered his father's store and gained an experience which made his after life so successful. Upon his father's retirement from business in 1870 he became a member of the grocery firm of Stinson & Orear, carrying on business on the west side of the square, where the Bacon dry-goods store now stands. Theirs was one of the leading grocery houses of Maryville, and the firm continued in active business for five years. Mr. Orear is now living retired, save for the energy which he devotes to the control of his investments. He is one of the stockholders of the Maryville National Bank, has some farming interests and is one of the leading

property holders in the city which is his home.

In 1877 Mr. Orear was united in marriage to Miss May B. Nelson, and their union has been blessed with two daughters—May and Beulah. Like his father, Mr. Orear has never taken an active interest in political affairs, but is a leading worker and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he is serving as a trustee. He is also a past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge. It is but just and merited praise to say that as a business man he ranks with the ablest; as a citizen he is honorable, prompt and true to every engagement; and as a man he is honored and esteemed by all classes of people.

WILLIAM H. BAILEY.

William H. Bailey, senior member of the firm of Bailey & George, hardware merchants of Hopkins, has resided in Nodaway county for a comparatively short time, the year of his arrival being 1894, but during his residence here he has gained a place among the most substantial citizens and his worth is well known.

Mr. Bailey was born in Knox county, Tennessee, January 29, 1855. His father, Miles Bailey, was born in the eastern portion of the same state and died in 1861, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Ewing, was also a native of eastern Tennessee and died in 1886, at the age of seventy-six, her birth having occurred in 1810. Little is known of the ancestral history of the family, save that the paternal grandfather of our subject was a Virginian. Miles Bailey was a farmer and spent the greater part of his life in Iowa. He reared a small family, of whom

two are yet living. His children who reared families are as follows: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Baxter Wooldridge, of Hopkins, who is the proprietor of the leading clothing and dry-goods house of the town and is one of the most prominent Democrats of Nodaway county. His two sons, Ed and Fred Wooldridge, are associated with their father in the conduct of his mercantile interests. The former married Miss Ella Torrance and they have two children—Dan and Mary. Mrs. Laura Law, the deceased wife of Dr. Law, was the second child of the family of Miles Bailey. She died in Liberty Center, leaving three children—Lora, the wife of Charles Fry, of Hopkins; Eugene, of St. Louis; and Louella, the deceased wife of Charles K. Allen, who was at one time a leading merchant of Hopkins.

William H. Bailey was the youngest member of the family who reached maturity. He entered upon his business career in Unionville, Iowa, where his father had located in 1857. That town and Moulton provided the schools in which he acquired his education. When he approached the age of business preparation he made choice of the tinmer's trade as a means of livelihood and learned that business under the direction of S. C. Sloss. Completing his four years' apprenticeship he afterward spent six months with the firm of Scott & Bliss, jobbers in the same town. Returning to Unionville, he was married, in 1877, and was elected constable, filling that office and the position of deputy sheriff for two years. During the following year and a half he engaged in buying stock near Hopkins.

A desire to see the northwest led to his removal to Deadwood, Dakota, where he became wagon boss of a freighting outfit

running between that city and Pierre, South Dakota, a distance of two hundred miles. The outfit consisted of thirty-one wagons and ninety head of cattle. The three years spent in the latter place proved a profitable period in the life of Mr. Bailey. On abandoning his position he spent a year and a half in Huron, South Dakota, where he returned to his trade, being employed in the tin shop of Brown & Stiver. Subsequently he located in Arlington, South Dakota, where he became a leading man in the employ of A. D. Maxwell, a hardware merchant, with whom he was associated for eight years, on the expiration of which time he entered into partnership with Mr. Mullins, forming the firm of Mullins & Bailey, and together they conducted a hardware business in Headland, South Dakota, for eighteen months. Mr. Bailey then disposed of his interests in that town and journeyed to the Pacific coast, locating in Portland, Oregon. In that city he was employed by various firms as a tinner, and while traversing his path eastward he was located for a time in Elmore and Amboy, Minnesota, having charge of a shop at the latter point. On again reaching Iowa he took up his abode at Creston, where he entered upon the management of the tin shop of Thomas & Daugherty, remaining with that firm until 1894, when he located in Hopkins. Here he conducted a repair shop for four years and later established his hardware store, subsequently adding a stock of furniture and implements. In January, 1899, James N. George was admitted to a partnership and the firm of Bailey & George has since carried on business, with gratifying success.

Mr. Bailey has been twice married. On the 26th of April, 1877, he married Miss Mamie Nash, and unto them were born two

children, Georgie and Fred. For his second wife he chose Miss Annie Onstead, a daughter of Andrew Onstead, of Sioux Falls, Dakota. Their marriage occurred February 4, 1883, and has been blessed with seven children, namely: Oates, May, Minnie, Frankie, Lou, Milo and Clemi. Pleny and William are deceased.

In politics Mr. Bailey is a Democrat. His forefathers were all Republicans but a friendly interest in the white metal and a desire for its reinstatement as primary money led him into the Democratic party. He has traveled extensively throughout the north and west, but is now permanently located in Hopkins, where his well-directed efforts in business affairs are bringing to him a well-merited success.

DAVID GORDON.

David Gordon has been the architect of his own fortunes and has builded wisely and well, being now the possessor of a handsome competence. He is numbered among the pioneers of both Iowa and Missouri and for more than a third of a century his name has been inseparably interwoven with the history and advancement of this section of his adopted state. He was born in West Union, Adams county, Ohio, March 31, 1832, and is a son of David Gordon, Sr., whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Bazleah Gordon, was born in Pennsylvania and served as a soldier in the Revolution and the war of 1812. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, born in the highlands and was a representative of a family that long resided in the land of hills and heather. Among his ancestors were some of the celebrated chiefs of the highlands.

David Gordon, Sr., was reared in the

Keystone state and in Adams county, Ohio, married Miss Christina Washburn, daughter of Joseph Washburn, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and was a representative of a very prominent Ohio family descended from English ancestors. David and Christina Gordon became the parents of thirteen children, namely: Bazleah; John Bryce; James, who served in the Civil war and now resides in Marshall county, Kansas; David; Joseph; Martin Van Buren; George W., who was also one of the "boys in blue" and is now living in Nodaway county, Missouri; Eleanor, of Villisca, Iowa; Rebecca; Jane; Mary Ann; Matilda, of Marshall county, Kansas; and Elizabeth, of Maryville, Missouri. The father died in Adams county, Ohio, at the age of fifty-six years. He had followed farming as his life work, thereby providing for his family. His political support was given to the Democracy. His wife, long surviving him, passed away at the age of eighty-seven years, having spent her last days in the home of our subject. She retained her vigor up to the last and a short time before her death could walk four miles and back. She held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church and was an earnest Christian woman whose children rose up and called her blessed.

David Gordon lived the quiet life of the farmer boy who assists in the cultivation of the fields and the work of the meadows, and pursued his education in the district schools. In 1856 he became a resident of Adams county, Iowa, living on the Nodaway river among the early settlers of that portion of the country. The Indians were still in the wild western district and here the lover of the chase had ample opportunity to indulge his taste, for deer were often seen and the wolves frequently made the night hideous

with their howling. The work of improvement and progress seemed scarcely begun and the settlers living in the log cabins endured many of the hardships and trials which are common to life on the frontier.

Mr. Gordon remained in Adams county for ten years and then came to Atchison county, locating near Phelps City, where he aided in opening up a farm at Center Grove for the Bartlett Brothers in 1876. He is today one of the most extensive land-owners in the county. He first became the owner of a tract of wild prairie, and to this he has added until his farm in Lincoln township now comprises four hundred and five acres of rich land, making him one of the most extensive realty holders in this portion of the state. His residence is favorably located and is a commodious and convenient home. In the rear stand a big barn, sheds and other necessary outbuildings, and a windmill is the motive power for the water supply. Pastures, meadows and plowed lands are all in good shape and indicate the careful supervision of the progressive owner whose methods are practical.

Mr. Gordon was married in Adams county, Ohio, to Miss Lydia Ann Ellis, a native of that county, and a daughter of Clayborn and Betsey (White) Ellis. The marriage of our subject and his wife was blessed with seven children, of whom five are yet living, namely: A. B., a prominent citizen of Colfax township, Atchison county; Nelson Clay, who spends his time in California and Alaska; Thirza Letitia, the wife of Holland Coddle, of Lincoln township; Ann Marie, the wife of George C. Ward, of Nebraska; Elsie Irene, the wife of Wheeler Donahue, who is living on the old homestead farm; and Jessie and Ida, who are deceased. Mrs. Gordon was a faithful

and devoted wife and mother, a kind neighbor and a consistent friend, and her many excellencies of character endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. In 1872, after her decease, Mr. Gordon was again married, his second union being with Miss Evelina Bryan, a lady of intelligence and culture, born in Adams county, Ohio, and a daughter of Colonel George Bryan, who was an officer in the war of 1812. He was born in Pennsylvania and married Miss Sarah Porter, a native of Maryland. He died at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-five. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. No children were born of Mr. Gordon's second marriage. He has some grandchildren, however, Mrs. Donahue being the mother of two children,—Nellie and Walter,—while Mrs. Coddle has three children,—Clarence, Sylvia and Pearl.

In religious faith Mr. Gordon is a Cumberland Presbyterian and has served as an elder in his church for a number of years. He exercises his right of franchise for the men and measures of the Republican party. The Gordon home is noted for its hospitality and the latchstring of his door, figuratively speaking, always hangs out. The poor and needy find in our subject and his wife warm friends, and the hungry are never turned from their door unsupplied. In business circles Mr. Gordon sustains an unassailable reputation for integrity and trustworthiness. His frank and genial manner has won him many friends and he is esteemed a valued resident of Atchison county.

ELIJAH M. BAILEY.

The life story of this prominent citizen is that of a hard-working farmer, whose honest efforts have been crowned with success. It

would be interesting even if it were not unique as presenting the record of a repentent secessionist, who, after three years' arduous service for the "lost cause," risked his life in the final year of the war in defense of the Union, wearing the blue as proudly as he had worn the gray, and proving himself every inch a soldier, under both flags.

Elijah M. Bailey was born in Burke county, North Carolina, February 22, 1842. His father was Joel Bailey, a native of Virginia and a member of one of the old families of that state. The wife of Joel Bailey was a daughter of Peter Cirley, a native of North Carolina and of Irish ancestry. He was a soldier of the Revolution, one of those brave men, who, loving liberty more than life, saved for us and gave to us our country. In 1850 Joel Bailey and his wife came on a flatboat from Paducah, Kentucky (to which place they had traveled overland from North Carolina), by way of the Tennessee river, the Mississippi and the Ohio; and up the Missouri by steamboat to St. Joseph, Missouri. Here they lived for a short time then removed to Platte county, Missouri, and in 1855 to Lincoln township, Nodaway county, and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of government land. The wife, Nancy C. Bailey, a devout Methodist, died in 1864, in Andrew county, Missouri, at the age of sixty years. Joel Bailey, a lifelong farmer, died at the age of seventy years, at Leavenworth, Kansas. He was a Republican and a strong Union man from 1861. Joel and Nancy (Cirley) Bailey were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, viz.: Larkin, deceased; William Riley, deceased; Franklin, of Stone county, Missouri; James, a resident of Lincoln township, well known and respected, who served



ELIJAH M. BAILEY

in the Union army; Sally Spencer, deceased; Fidela, who died in childhood; Polly Sirena, deceased; Elijah Mitchell, the subject of this notice; Nancy Clarissa Blunt, of Oklahoma; and Bird and Joel, both dead.

Elijah M. Bailey was eight years of age when his parents came to Missouri and twelve when they settled in this county. Here he grew up amid the wild surroundings familiar to early settlers, no improvements of the modern civilization having been introduced then. His education was gained not from attending public school but from study at home, travel, observation and experience in the army. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate service, in the Third Missouri Cavalry. His company, B, was organized by T. J. McQuittie, who was the sheriff of Nodaway county, but resigned that office, organized this company and served as its captain. The company was in the engagements at Blue Mills and Lexington, Missouri, and other minor engagements in this state, and at Pea Ridge, Arkansas. It afterward took part in the first battle of Corinth and later started for Shiloh to engage in that battle, but did not arrive until too late. The command went down the Mississippi, and Mr. Bailey again fought at Farmington, and Holly Springs, Mississippi, and again at the second battle of Corinth. Then his command was at Port Gibson trying to head off General Grant, but, retreating, was fought back to Baker's creek (or Champion Hills) and was again in battle at Black River bridge. At the battle of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Mr. Bailey was taken prisoner and paroled.

In March, 1864, Mr. Bailey enlisted in the Union army, in Company F, Second Missouri Artillery, under Captain "Flying

Dutchman," and was engaged in various skirmishes with guerrillas or bushwhackers and fought in two engagements against the Confederate troops. He was honorably discharged from the Union army on June 6, 1865, and is now receiving a pension from the United States government for his services.

Mr. Bailey returned to Nodaway county, Missouri, after his army experiences, and here he has since lived. He was married March 18, 1866, to Barbara A. Pruitt, of Elmo, who was born in Coles county, Illinois, and came to Missouri when six years of age. Her father, Irvin A. Pruitt, born in Indiana, was a well known early settler of Missouri, who came to Nodaway county in 1856 and resided here until his death at the age of forty-four years. Her mother was Polly (Dodson) Pruitt, born in Tennessee and reared in that state and Indiana. Mrs. Bailey's brother, John I. Pruitt, enlisted during the Civil war in the Third Missouri Cavalry and later his name was among those recorded as "missing;" and the fact that he has never since been heard of inclines his friends to believe that he was killed. Mrs. Pruitt, at the age of ninety, makes her home with her only surviving child, Mrs. Bailey, and is honored and respected by all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of seven children, four of whom are living: Irvin A. Bailey, who married Emma Hall and resides in Lincoln township; Clarissa Lee, the wife of Charles H. Peery, of Lincoln township; Lola H., a member of her parents' household; and James Bird, in his twentieth year, who lives at home. Those lost by death were: Sarah Jane, their second child, who died at the age of seventeen months; William Franklin (or Stonewall), who was

the third born and died when twelve years old; and Nancy Ellen, their fifth child, who died aged eighteen months. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Church of God.

Mr. Bailey has a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, consisting of rich bottom land, hillside and timber. It is improved and equipped for general farming and stock-raising. Politically he is a Democrat and is a wheel-horse of the party and a zealous worker for its success. He was the first Democratic constable elected in Nodaway county after the close of the Civil war, and was deputy sheriff of the county under Henry Toel and other sheriffs, and as such, in his official capacity, took part in the hanging of the notorious Talbert brothers at Maryville. In 1900 he was candidate before the convention for the office of sheriff but was defeated owing to unforseen conditions. Mr. Bailey is a member of Lodge No. 329, Free and Accepted Masons, of Elmo. He is a man of fifty-eight years, but, notwithstanding the hard experiences of his army life, holds his age well. He is well known for his honesty, integrity and undaunted courage, and these qualities, together with his frank and cordial manner, have gained for him many friends among his fellow men.

JOHN J. C. HAYES.

Among the prominent and representative farmers of Atchison county, Missouri, is John J. C. Hayes, the subject of this sketch. He has been a resident of the state since 1869 and has done much to develop the agricultural interests of his section. Mr. Hayes was born in Barren county, Kentucky, March 7, 1848, and was a son of William and Sidonia (Harding) Hayes, both

natives of Kentucky, who reared the following children: William H., a farmer at Faragut, Iowa; our subject; James T., deceased; Mrs. Sidonia Wilson, deceased; Charles M., deceased; Mrs. Mary L. Lafollette, of Oklahoma; Millard F., of Atchison county; Mrs. Nancy Phelps, of Nebraska; and Augusta W.

William Hayes, the father of our subject, was a son of William Hayes, well-known in his native state of Kentucky, at an early day. The former grew to manhood and married in Kentucky, removing to Holt county, Missouri, about 1851. This location did not please him and six months later he went to Cass county, Illinois, where he first rented land and later bought a farm, which he cultivated until 1866. The lands of Iowa then attracted his attention and he removed to Fremont county, where he purchased land and remained during life, his death occurring April 30, 1899, when he had reached his seventy-fourth year. He was an honest, worthy citizen who accumulated a competence by his own endeavors. He was well and favorably known, and was a very prominent and useful member of the Methodist church, in which he had filled every position except that of minister. The first wife of Mr. Hayes was a daughter of John Harding, a planter and owner of slaves, in Kentucky, who, having lost heavily during the Civil war, removed to Red Oak, Iowa, about 1880. He had married Sarah Clemens, also of Kentucky, a good and religious woman. Their family record is as follows: Sidonia, the mother of our subject; James, John, William, Winfield, Augustine, Mary, Sarah, Minnie, Milla and Harriet. Mrs. Hayes, the mother of our subject, died April 14, 1864. Her life had been one of good deeds, and when her last hour came she testified to

the peace which was vouchsafed for her. Mr. Hayes married Eliza E. Bidleman, September 20, 1864, and the children of this marriage were Frank, Wesley, Charles, J. G., Saphronia, Ida, and three infants who passed away in early life.

Mr. Hayes, who is the subject of this sketch, was reared at home and received his education in the district schools. He engaged in farming at Red Oak, Iowa, but in 1869 came to Missouri, marrying here the same year. He engaged in farming near Fairfax, where he rented some land, later buying and then selling several other tracts and at length returned to Iowa. For a time he resided in Nebraska, but in 1894 he returned to Missouri and purchased the farm of two hundred and forty acres where he now resides. There was much to be done in the way of repairs when Mr. Hayes took charge of this place, but he has spared neither time, money or labor in the way of improvements, until now he has one of the best equipped and best cultivated farms in the county. His buildings, fences, orchards and ornamental trees and shrubbery make his farm one of the most attractive in the section. As these changes have been the result of his own efforts, our subject has reason to be gratified with them. He has done a general farming business, also raising cattle and stock. While he resided in Iowa he engaged for two years in the mercantile business.

The marriage of Mr. Hayes took place October 31, 1869, to Miss Margaret Gilkinson, a lady of intelligence, and a member of an old and honored pioneer family of this county. James Gilkinson, the father of Mrs. Hayes, came to Missouri from Kentucky when but a boy, married and reared his family in this county and died here in December, 1877. He was an excellent man,

a good citizen and a valued member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His children were John, Mrs. Hayes, Joseph, and Mrs. Malinda J. Sharer. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hayes are the following: Luella, who died at the age of eighteen months; James W., deceased; Essa M., now Mrs. J. A. Roads; George A., deceased; Elmer E., Herbert A. and Oren R.

Mr. Hayes is a Republican in his political opinions, although he has never been a seeker of office. Mrs. Hayes is a valued and consistent member of the United Brethren church, where she is recognized as a most worthy and Christian woman. The family is one of the most highly respected in this part of the county, where they are so well known.

A. B. GORDON.

Among the substantial and progressive agriculturists of Colfax township, Atchison county, Missouri, is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1855, and is a son of David and Lydia (Ellis) Gordon, natives of the same county, who are represented on another page of this volume. During his infancy he was taken by his parents to Adams county, Iowa, locating in the Nodaway valley, near the present site of Villisca. At that early day Indians were still living in that locality, and wolves, deer and other wild game were plentiful. As the country was sparsely settled his playmates were few and his educational privileges limited, though he pursued his studies for a time in a primitive log schoolhouse. In 1866 the family came to Missouri and after spending some time near Phelps City, Atchison county, they located at Center

Grove, where the father operated the farm belonging to Bartlett brothers. Later he removed to Lincoln township, and improved the homestead on which he now resides.

A. B. Gordon was reared to habits of industry and honesty upon the home farm, and early became familiar with the duties which fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He attended the public schools for a time, but his education is mostly of a practical kind, being gained through business experience and his dealings with the world. In 1880 he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land, and in his farming operations he has met with marked success, being now the owner of two hundred acres of as rich land as can be found anywhere in the state. He has a good residence, substantial barns and outbuildings, and all of the conveniences and accessories of a model farm are there found. There is a good orchard and a grove of forest trees upon the place, and the land is divided into pastures, meadows and plowed fields by well kept fences.

Mr. Gordon married Miss Amanda Ramsey, who belongs to a good family of Lincoln township, being a daughter of Rial and Hester Ramsey. She lost her mother when eighteen years of age and her father at twenty-eight years of age. She is a native of Nodaway county, Missouri, and one of the pioneer settlers of this county. Of the four children born to our subject and his wife only two are now living: Alva N., aged fourteen years; and Vina Sybil, aged eight. Those deceased were Naomi, who died at the age of one year, and Jessie at the age of two.

The Republican party has always found in Mr. Gordon a staunch supporter of its principles, and he has labored untiringly for its success. He is connected with the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and his

wife is a faithful and consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In business affairs he has met with well merited success, and his career has ever been such as to gain for him the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens in a marked degree. He is popular socially and his friends are many throughout the county.

J. W. PECK.

One of the most prominent citizens of Westboro, Missouri, who occupies the responsible position of cashier of the Westboro bank, is J. W. Peck, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Middlesex county, Canada, a son of E. E. and Hannah (Woodhull) Peck, both of whom were residents of Canada. E. E. Peck grew up and was educated in Montreal, and his children are: J. W., who is our subject; Mrs. Eliza Ware, who lives in St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Emma Ottvits, who resides in this county; Frank, who resides in Iowa; Ross, who resides in Fremont, Nebraska; Carrie, who married W. S. Gordon and resides in Westboro; and George, who resides in Lincoln township.

Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and was early taught habits of honesty and industry. He attended the common schools, receiving his higher education at the Wisconsin State University, later entering the St. Louis Law School, at which he graduated with honor in the class of 1881. Mr. Peck then located at Rockport, where he entered into the practice of his profession in connection with Mr. McKillop, a well-known attorney of Rockport, Missouri.

In 1883 our subject embarked in the banking business, his associates then being

J. L. Carson, who was president, now deceased; M. McKillop, who was vice-president, now deceased, and our subject was the cashier. Since the re-organization of the bank, D. M. McColl is the president, E. E. Peck is the vice-president and our subject is the cashier. This bank is one of the solid institutions of the county, has the entire confidence of the public and does an immense business.

In 1883, our subject married Miss Anna Lynn, of Tarkio, a lady of culture and refinement. She is a daughter of Robert and Flora Lynn, and the following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Peck: Nellie G., Flora F., Evelyne, Lizzie, Margaret, Mary, and one son, deceased.

Our subject has taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the county ever since he was twenty-one years old, but his taste has not been for public life. Socially he is an active member of the blue lodge, council and chapter in the Masonic fraternity, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist church of Westboro where they are highly esteemed.

Mr. Peck has lately built one of the handsomest residences in Westboro, at a cost of thirty-five hundred dollars. It is of modern structure and fitted up with all the latest devices for convenience and comfort. Personally our subject is popular, possessing the courteous manner that always wins friends. He is an important factor in both public and social life in Westboro and may be considered a representative citizen.

CHARLES A. ELLIS, M. D.

The profession of medicine in its practice in flourishing country towns, is not usually unpleasant or unprofitable. The successful

practitioner in such environments has ample opportunity to know his patients and their families thoroughly and to inform himself as to previous diseases, even pre-natal influences which have affected the health of any patient. In the case of Dr. Charles A. Ellis, the physician has the still further advantage of having grown up among his patrons, and of adding to his knowledge of therapeutics a thorough knowledge of drugs and medicines acquired by many years' experience in the drug trade.

Charles A. Ellis, M. D., of Maryville, a representative of one of the early families of Nodaway county, was born in Maryville, August 4, 1862. He is a son of Leander T. Ellis, a pioneer teacher, politician and local preacher, who died in Maryville in 1869. That citizen so prominent in his day was born in North Carolina in 1797, and was reared and married in Kentucky. He came into Missouri and settled upon the Platte Purchase when a young man and was one of the conspicuous characters of Nodaway county from 1848, the date of his arrival, to the date of his death. When not holding some public office he was engaged in teaching. He held the office of school commissioner, which corresponded to the present office of county superintendent of schools, and was the judge of the county court. He was a man of much religious zeal and enthusiasm, preaching and exhorting and doing other labor for the advancement of the cause of Christianity, for many years, and without charge. His first wife was a Miss Humber and those of their children who grew to manhood and womanhood are: Dr. T. C. Ellis, of Barnard, Missouri; Mary A., who married James A. Key and lives in Nodaway county; Amanda, who became Mrs. Dittmore and lives in California; Lizzie, now

Mrs. Henderson, living in California; Hannah, the wife of John Grant, of Lexington, Missouri; L. G., of California; N. D., living in southern Missouri; William C., of California; Patia, Mrs. Blackman, of Oklahoma; Sarah J., who lives in California, and is the wife of John Ferguson; and the late Albert T. Ellis, of Maryville. His second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth (Carr) Cross, whose acquaintance he made and whom he married in Nodaway county. They had three children: Alexander C., deceased; Dr. Charles A.; and Alvah C., of Leadville, Colorado. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis was the widow of Asa Cross and three of her children by her first marriage lived to maturity. Almira married E. L. Cook and died in Idaho; Aldello was a soldier in the Union army in the Civil war and died not long after the close of the war as the result of disabilities contracted in the service; Diedrick was accidentally killed in Nodaway county.

Dr. Charles A. Ellis, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated in the city of Maryville. His first entrance to business was as a clerk for his brother in the drug trade. He remained with that once prominent concern for fifteen years, and, while so connected, was elected the mayor of Maryville and was, perhaps, the most youthful chief executive the city ever had. While he was a Democratic candidate, the young Republicans flocked to his aid to such an extent as to make him mayor of a Republican city. He made a canvass for nomination as county recorder and was defeated only in a close contest. The strength he showed in that campaign made him the leading candidate for nomination at the next convention and four years later, in 1894, he was nominated, but that year was an off year for the Missouri Democracy, the state went Republican for

the first time in its history, and Doctor Ellis suffered defeat with the other nominees on his ticket. Dr. Ellis is a Mason and a member of both orders of Woodmen and of Lincoln Legion of Honor, of Maryville. He married, December 16, 1883, Miss Lulu M. Anderson, a daughter of E. M. Anderson, of Maryville. Dr. Ellis's career as a druggist and licensed pharmacist prepared the way for an early entry upon the practice of medicine, after his retirement from the drug business. He took the prescribed lecture course in the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville, and was graduated at that institution June 29, 1898. Clinic and hospital work formed an important feature of his course and he received a diploma also from the Louisville City Hospital.

JAMES A. HUNTER, M. D.

Dr. James A. Hunter, a public-spirited citizen and prominent physician of Atchison county, Missouri, is a descendant of one of the honored pioneer families of that county. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (McKay) Hunter, and was born in Atchison county, August 16, 1850. Robert Hunter, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Scotland, but for many years lived in Nova Scotia. His children were: William, who died in Atchison county; John, who died in Nevada; James, the father of our subject; and Janet, who was Mrs. Casey, and died in Atchison county in 1894. James Hunter, the father of our subject, was born in Scotland, but moved with his parents to Nova Scotia, where he lived until after three of his children were born. He then moved to Atchison county, Missouri, in 1847, where he carried on farming until the time of his death, which occurred in October,

1885. He was a prominent Republican, and served as county judge for twelve years. A man of sterling integrity, and of upright character, he won many friends all through life and his death was much regretted by all who knew him. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and also a Mason. He married Elizabeth McKay, who was a native of Nova Scotia, but of Scotch descent. Her death occurred April 2, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter had eight children, all of whom are now living. They are: Robert, of Rockport; Mrs. Isabelle Bush, of Wyoming; William, a farmer of this county; James A., the subject of this sketch; Jennie K. Campbell; George T., a live-stock commissioner of St. Joseph, Missouri; John W., in the stock business in Wyoming; and Una, the wife of J. Bailey.

Dr. James A. Hunter was reared and educated in this county. He began his education in the common schools of his native town and attended McGee College, in Macon county, Missouri, for three years. He then taught school one year, and in 1872 began reading medicine with Dr. J. L. Tracy, of Rockport, Missouri, as his preceptor. In 1872-5 he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and was graduated in the spring of 1875. Dr. Hunter was a thorough student and started in practice well equipped in the knowledge necessary in the practice of his profession. After practicing six years in Milton, Missouri, he took a course at Bellevue Hospital, New York, graduating there in 1881. He then located in Fairfax, buying the first lot sold in the town. His practice is large and lucrative, and he has many patients throughout the county, where by his kind and courteous manner he has won a host of warm friends. He is now engaged with the Elliot Hunter Drug Com-

pany, where all modern medical appliances may be obtained. Dr. Hunter has a fine residence and office, and besides this owns considerable property at Fairfax. He is a loyal and upright citizen, always lending his assistance in anything which tends to develop the town in which he lives. Politically the Doctor is a firm Republican, but has never aspired to office.

February 29, 1876, Dr. Hunter was united in marriage with Amanda Graves, a daughter of J. P. Graves, formerly of Kentucky, but for many years a prominent farmer of Atchison county. J. P. Graves had nine children, who are as follows: William J.; Sarah, who was Mrs. J. R. Treat; David; Mary, the wife of J. Galliway; Elizabeth, deceased; John H.; Amanda, the wife of our subject; Julia; and Emma, who married W. W. Scarlett.

Dr. Hunter and his wife are the parents of five children: Owen A., born January 5, 1877, a practicing physician of Corning, Missouri; Zita, born August 21, 1879; J. Don, born June 13, 1881; Beulah, born November 9, 1887; and Basil, born April 27, 1889. The parents are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; and Dr. Hunter is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Missouri Valley Medical Society.

SHELLENBERGER BROTHERS.

Prominent among the business men of Atchison county, Missouri, are W. H. and H. L. Shellenberger, of the well-known firm of Shellenberger Brothers, of Westboro, where they do an extensive business as dealers in general merchandise. They occupy a brick block 45x105 feet in dimensions, and have a complete modern department store which

well compare favorably with those of many large cities. They carry a fine line of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, their stock being valued at twenty thousand dollars. They have been in business in Westboro about six years and have built up an excellent trade, which is constantly increasing. They are western men by birth and training and possess the energy which characterizes the men of the Mississippi valley.

Their father, Joseph Shellenberger, is a prominent and wealthy citizen of Mound City, Missouri, who is of German descent, and was born, reared and educated in Pennsylvania. Coming to Missouri in 1865 he located in Andrew county, and in the development of a large farm gave his sons plenty of opportunity to work, their education being principally of a practical kind. One son, E. D., is now a prominent business man of Mound City, his business amounting to over one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars per annum. W. H. and H. L. Shellenberger were born and reared on the old home farm in Andrew county, early becoming familiar with honest toil. W. H. clerked in a store in that county for some time and then went to Ransom, Ness county, Kansas, where he engaged in business on his own account for five years. He was married in his native county, in 1890, at the age of twenty-six years, to Miss Eva Liggett, a lady of culture and refinement and a daughter of John Liggett, of Andrew county. By that union were born two children, Hazel and Clare. In 1890 H. L. Shellenberger was united in marriage with Miss Mollie Livingston, by whom he has three daughters—Ruby, Nell and Helen.

The brothers and their families are ac-

tive workers in the Methodist Episcopal church and Sunday-school, and also sing in the choir. They are wide-awake, energetic business men, very progressive and enterprising, and by their untiring industry and sound judgment have won a merited success in their undertakings. They have the entire confidence and respect of their fellow citizens and are well worthy the high regard in which they are held.

HON. HERVEY H. WILLSIE.

The citizens of Atchison county, Missouri, have in the Hon. Hervey H. Willsie, familiarly known as "Hub" Willsie, a representative in the state legislature to whom they may safely entrust their best interests, for Mr. Willsie, who is a prominent citizen of Tarkio, is not only a plain, common citizen, as all his ancestors have been before him, but has in every relation of life demonstrated that confidence may be reposed in him to the fullest extent.

Mr. Willsie's great-grandfathers were among the Knickerbockers in New York and he possesses the same sturdy, upright character that distinguished them. He was born at Burr Oak, Winneshiek county, Iowa, June 24, 1856, a son of William H. and Cynthia (Harden) Willsie. His father was born and reared near Lake Champlain, and his mother, who was born in Canada, came from an English family. They located early in Iowa, where Mr. Willsie was in business as a hardware merchant, at Oskaloosa, for a number of years. From Iowa the family removed to Missouri, in 1867, since which time Mr. Willsie has been a resident of the state. William H. and Cynthia (Harden) Willsie, who lived out



H. H. Willis

their days in Missouri, had seven daughters and three sons, of whom nine are living. One of these, Mathilda Sage, lives in Davis, South Dakota. Mrs. Lou Beatty lives at Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, Indiana. Mrs. Helen Leggett lives at Rogers, Arkansas. McClelland Willsie is a well-known lawyer at Des Moines, Iowa. Lucinda Willsie lives at Evanston, Illinois. I. G. Willsie lives at Parker, South Dakota; and Mary is the wife of Ed F. Rankin, of Atchison county, Missouri. The father of these children, who died at the age of sixty-five years, became prominent as a farmer and stockman in Missouri and was known as a man of enterprise and integrity and was highly respected by all who knew him. During the latter part of his life he was a member of the Greenback party.

Hervey H. Willsie was brought up on the farm and taught that all good and necessary things may be won by hard work. His educational advantages were not great, but by reading and observation he became a well informed man. Political questions have commanded his attention since he was a mere youth. He came to Atchison county thirty-three years ago and has since that time been actively engaged in the pursuit of farming. He owns a fine farm of four hundred acres, with ample buildings and plenty of good stock, and is one of the most progressive and successful farmers in the county and is associated in business enterprises with Ed F. Rankin. Politically he is a member of the Populist party, for the success of which he is a zealous and active worker and in the councils of which he is very influential. He was the judge of the north district in 1896-98, and no man ever occupied that position with more fairness or more ability. In 1900 he was elect-

ed, by a fusion of the Democrats and Populists, to represent Atchison county in the state legislature and those who know him best say that he will be a representative of the whole people and that every vote cast for him was cast in the interest of the common people of Atchison county. He is a splendid type of the stalwart farmer and a safe leader in all public affairs, with a happy faculty of making and retaining friends, and is abundantly able to discharge the important duties devolving upon him.

In October, 1884, Mr. Willsie married Miss Jennie Wishard, of Atchison county, a woman of much intelligence and education, who was born at Canton, Illinois, a daughter of Edward and Amanda (Smith) Wishard, now of Stanton, Stanton county, Nebraska, who was reared and educated at Bushnell, Illinois. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Since he grew to manhood he has had the welfare of Atchison county near his heart and has most devotedly done everything in his power to advance its most important interests. He regards the people of the county as his people and has never lost an opportunity to aid their progress and prosperity. He is a genial, whole-souled man who invites the approach of every one whom he can serve and his integrity has been so many times tried and proven good that the trite saying "his word is as good as his bond" applies to him as fully and as exactly as to any man in the world. His ability is such that he has been found adequate to all demands upon him, and should his fellow citizens call him to places of still higher responsibility those who know him best believe that he will fill them manfully and patriotically and with an eye single to the public weal.

GEORGE WILLIAM FINK.

The hotel business is one of the chief interests of a city and one in which the comforts and conveniences of the traveling public can be so attended to or so neglected as to make or mar the reputation of a city for hospitality. The hotels of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, have not always been in good hands, and the business men of the place were more than glad when George W. Fink, the proprietor of the Linville and Ream hotels, practically took the business of public entertainment in Maryville into his own hands and put himself at the head of one of the city's essential and in some ways most important enterprises. In July, 1894, Mr. Fink leased the Linville hotel and applied his methods to its conduct with the result that its reputation has been so fully recovered and built up that it has become one of the popular and first-class houses in northwestern Missouri. In 1897 he secured control of the old Arlington hotel, now the Ream hotel, and conducts it as a "dollar-a-day" house. These two properties give Mr. Fink possession and practical control of the best business in his line and afford the city of Maryville two good houses for the entertainment of her guests.

Mr. Fink was born at Bremen, Indiana, July 9, 1864. His father, Martin Fink, was from Pennsylvania and was for a time a merchant, but for the most part a farmer. He emigrated to Marshall county, Indiana, before the war and died at Bremen in October, 1888. His wife, who was Polly Weaver, died at Bremen in May, 1893. Their children were: Lewis, of Bloomfield, Missouri; Mary, the wife of Michael Wahl, of Bremen, Indiana; Morgan, of Bremen; Eli, deceased; Ellen, now Mrs. Solomon

Huff, of Argos, Indiana; Charles and Larinda, deceased; Nettie, living at the Ream hotel, Maryville; Eliza, the wife of Oscar Hans, of South Bend, Indiana; and George W., our subject.

George W. Fink passed his childhood and boyhood in the schools of Bremen until, at the age of seventeen, he became a grocery clerk in his father's grocery store in that village. Then, when his first two years' business experience was acquired, he left his home and his native town at nineteen and sought the opportunities of the west. He located at Hastings, Nebraska, and secured a night clerkship in the Lepin hotel there. He served in that position nearly two years and left it to take the management of the Commercial hotel in the same city. He remained with this house a little less than three years and left it to go into business for himself at Fairbury, Nebraska, where he leased the Commercial hotel and operated it successfully for six years. With his eleven years' experience in looking after the wants and comforts of the "knights of the grip" and with his natural adaptability to the work—for he is a born landlord—he transferred his energies to Maryville with the result that the hotel business there has been greatly improved and popularized.

His connection with the hotel business and his untiring efforts in behalf of the commercial men have not been alone for the glory and the name. He has so managed his affairs as to have ample reward for his services, as such reward comes in country places. He left his Indiana home with one hundred dollars in cash and from that sum his progress in financial matters must be compared and estimated. He has bought two farms in Nodaway county, aggregating two hundred and forty acres, one of which

he has stocked and manages personally. This gives him an outing during each fine day during the warm season, changes his occupation and brings him rest and recreation when it is needed.

Mr. Fink married, at Hastings, Nebraska, December 8, 1886, Miss Agnes, a daughter of John Wesley Blodgett, of Three Rivers, Michigan. Her mother was Mary Bridgeman. Mrs. Fink is one of six children. Mr. Fink is the past chancellor of Tancred Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Maryville, and is a devoted and well-advanced Mason, belonging to lodge, chapter and Maryville Commandery, No. 40. He is a friendly and genial man, very popular with his fellow townsmen and the traveling public.

ED B. FELLOWS.

Ed B. Fellows, who carries on farming and stock raising in Atchison county, was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, November 10, 1846, his parents being Isaac and Margaret (Elmore) Fellows. The father was a native of New Hampshire and was of English lineage. In New York he was married, the lady of his choice being a native of Canada, born at Quebec, of Scotch parentage. After their marriage they removed to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and in 1849 took up their abode in Waukesha county, near Milwaukee, locating in the midst of the forest, the father clearing some of the land upon which the city of Milwaukee has since been built. At that early day he sold wood to steamboats on the lake. All the surrounding country was a dense forest and coal was little used for fuel, but wood could be obtained in almost limitless quantities. The forest was so dense that he was at one time

lost for four and a half days in the woods, but eventually made his way back to the clearing. At different times he cleared and improved various Wisconsin farms and in 1865 he came to Missouri, purchasing a large tract of land in Andrew county, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1886, while his wife passed away in 1872. He was six feet in height, large and strong, and was an indefatigable worker in his earlier days. As a result of his untiring energy and his irreproachable honesty he accumulated a good estate. He was a worthy and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which his wife also belonged, and in politics he was a stalwart Republican. In his family were ten children, namely: William, who served during the war of the Rebellion in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and died in Savannah, Missouri; Mary, a resident of Nebraska; Maria, who is living in Denver, Colorado; Lewis, who joined the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry and died in the service, at the age of eighteen years; Edward B.; George, deceased; John H.; Charles, a railroad employe; and O. R. and Newton, deceased.

Mr. Fellows, whose name introduces this review, was reared to honest toil on the home farm and acquired his education in the district and graded schools. He came with his parents to Missouri in 1865 and assisted the father in the cultivation of the home farm until his marriage, on the 23d of March, 1871. He then began farming on his own account and two years later he removed to Green township, Nodaway county, where, in connection with agricultural pursuits, he began handling stock. After four years he came to Atchison county, in 1877, settling near Fairfax, in Clark township, where he

purchased eighty acres of land, to the improvement of which he long devoted his energies. As his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his place by additional purchase until he now owns three hundred and sixty acres of rich land, much of which is under a high state of cultivation. He annually feeds about one hundred and sixty head of cattle and his business is extensive and profitable. He has been very successful and now owns a fine farm, on which are seen handsome and substantial improvements, including a commodious two-story frame residence, large barns and all necessary outbuildings. His home is surrounded by a beautiful grove of forest trees of his own planting, and on the place is a good bearing orchard. The home is pleasantly and conveniently located two miles northeast of Fairfax, and the owner is regarded as one of the substantial citizens and reliable business men of his community.

The lady who bore the name of Mrs. Fellows was in her maidenhood Miss Louise Miller. She was born in Andrew county, Missouri, April 10, 1849, and represents one of the honored pioneer families there, her parents being Allen D. and Mary Miller. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fellows were born nine children, of whom seven are yet living: Alma, now Mrs. Mann, of Spokane, Washington; Allen D. and Ed, who are engaged in the stock business at Hyannis, Nebraska; Maggie, at home; Pearl, who died in 1899, at the age of eighteen years; Ethel; Flood; and James. The mother of these children was called to her final rest April 8, 1896, leaving many friends as well as her husband and children to mourn her loss. She was a consistent member of the Christian church, and in that church Mr. Fellows also holds membership. He is now

serving as one of its deacons and is doing all in his power to promote church work. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a broad-minded, enterprising and public-spirited citizen, who is charitable to the poor and needy, withholding not his aid from those who need help. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He has ever maintained in his business career a high standing. Although he had little capital when he started out in life for himself, his labors have been diligently prosecuted through many years and he is to-day the owner of one of the finest farms in the county, the place standing as a monument to his thrift and enterprise.

LEWIS J. MILES.

Lewis J. Miles, an eminent attorney and advocate of Rockport, Missouri, in 1872 first established himself in the practice of law at Watson, this state. But the necessity of being at the seat of government of the county, soon perceived by him, for the more successful and satisfactory conduct of his legal practice, led him in 1873 to remove to Rockport.

When Mr. Miles first located in north-west Missouri he was yet a young man, and he was in search of a location which promised him a liberal return for honest and able efforts in the line of some profession. Mr. Miles had come from the mountains of east Tennessee, where he was born, April 17, 1852, the county of his nativity being Warren, then Jefferson. There he obtained a good common-school education, such as was afforded by his native state at the time of his early youth. Mr. Miles inherits a love

for study, his father having been one of the prominent ante-bellum educators of the state, Professor S. D. Miles, principal of the Morristown and of the Knoxville Institute. He died in 1859, while in charge of the latter institution.

Professor S. D. Miles was born in 1811, near Raleigh, North Carolina, received his education in Rogersville College, east Tennessee, and devoted his life to the education and training of the young. He was a prominent Mason and a Baptist, from which facts it is natural to infer, which was the fact, that he had a personal acquaintance with many of the most prominent men of his state. Among his best and warmest friends was the noted "Parson Brownlow," through whose efforts east Tennessee was saved to the Union, notwithstanding the state seceded. The ancestors of Professor Miles were Scotch people, who settled in North Carolina during the early days of the history of the American colonies and who contributed of their strength to the establishment of the new civilization in what is now the United States of America. Professor Miles married Miss Nancy Brown, a native of Tennessee, by whom he had the following children; Luc Miles, of Lyndon, Kansas; Lewis J., the subject of this sketch; Robert Miles, M. D., of Lyndon, Kansas; and Frank Miles, a druggist of the same place.

"Boss Miles," as the subject of this sketch is called, resided in his home county in east Tennessee until he was twenty years of age. Having completed his education and being ambitious to see the great west, with the view of being a factor in the development of that part of the country, he left his native state of Tennessee when just coming of age and spent his first year or two on a farm working by the month. This proving

too much of a plodding life to suit his taste and temperament, he determined to qualify himself for a profession which would bring him into contact with the business of the country and with its leading men, and at the same time furnish him an opportunity to compete for the intellectual mastery of his country. With this object in view he read law, with Hon. John P. Lewis for his preceptor, one of the most eminent practitioners before the Atchison county bar, and was admitted to the bar by Judge Kelley in 1875. In the early years of his practice he discovered a tendency toward criminal law, which he has since pursued and is regarded as one of the best of the criminal lawyers in northwest Missouri.

His most important cases have been trials for murder, and embrace the Blake and Harris cases, which he prosecuted, securing conviction in each instance. The Coon Franklin case he defended and secured an acquittal. He also secured the acquittal of Lee Dillon at Nebraska City, and of John Morrow, in Atchison county, both of whom were charged with murder in the first degree. He defended Albert Sons, and prosecuted Grounds in Holt county, the latter of whom was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for ten years. He also prosecuted George Ray, who was likewise convicted and sentenced for the same length of time. In his civil practice he managed the Hunter & Wyatt suit, defending the mortgagees and securing a verdict for his clients. The equity suit of the Beck heirs was under his supervision, their claim was established and judgment rendered accordingly, through the efforts of Mr. Miles.

Politically Mr. Miles is one of the leading Democrats of his congressional district. So effective is he as a speaker that he has

been prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress, and his campaign work has been unusually effective. So well were his abilities thought of by his fellow citizens that in 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and he was re-elected in 1882. In 1886 he made the race for the state senate, but was defeated.

"Boss Miles" cannot be properly measured and understood without a knowledge of his personality, as he possesses points of interest and ability which are not made manifest under the ordinary circumstances. While he is not what may properly be called a great student, yet he is well versed in the law and has a wonderful memory of whatever there is in law and evidence. As a trial lawyer he is a master, handling testimony with a remarkable accuracy and deftness, and making playthings of jurors. One of the leaders at the bar has said: "If I had the worst murder charge against me that it is possible to conceive of, I wouldn't want anybody but that little high-cheek-boned Boss Miles to handle my case."

Mr. Miles was married December 25, 1881, to Miss Ada Thompson, whose father, Marion Thompson, was a Phelps City merchant. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miles are named Hallie and Ray. Mr. Miles is an Odd Fellow, having received both the subordinate and encampment degrees.

REUBEN BARRETT.

This age is not wholly utilitarian. On all sides we see some earnest souls laboring devotedly to bring about a recognition of some higher principle in life than selfish greed, and stimulating in the hearts of others a desire for spiritual progress. The friends of Reuben Barrett will see in his years of

faithful work in all forms of religious endeavor, a source of present good to the community, and long after he has entered into his final rest his influence will continue in everlasting circles.

Mr. Barrett was born in Warren county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1844, a son of Edmond and Matilda (Fryar) Barrett, natives of England. His paternal grandfather, John Barrett, was a farmer and gardener of Lincolnshire, where he spent his entire life. His children were John, Robert, William, Eli, Michael, James, Edmond, and Susan, the wife of T. Watts. Of these Eli, Michael, Edmond and Ann came to America. The mother of our subject was married to Michael Barrett, a brother of our subject's father who died soon after coming to the United States, and she subsequently married Edmond Barrett. By the first marriage she had four children: Reuben, who died at the age of nine years; Mary, the wife of H. Marsh; William, a resident of Pennsylvania; and Rhoda, the wife of John Howells. The children of the second union were Ellen, the widow of A. D. Russell, and Sarah, the widow of R. Russell, both residents of this county; Reuben, our subject; John, James E., Henry T. and Robert, all farmers of this county; Rose, the wife of E. Abbott, of Pennsylvania; and Charles W., a farmer of this county.

In 1832 the father emigrated to America, and for the first year was employed in a hotel in Utica, New York. Soon after his marriage he located in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of heavily timbered land and improved a farm. He erected thereon a commodious house and three large barns, and made of the place one of the finest homesteads in the locality. Here his family were reared to

habits of industry and honesty under the strict influence of the church. For many years the parents were active and faithful members of the Methodist church, in which the father served as a class-leader, and they were widely and favorably known throughout Warren county. The mother died on the old homestead, October 10, 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years, and six of her sons acted as pall-bearers at the funeral, tenderly and carefully bearing her body to its last resting place. After the death of his devoted companion and helpmeet Mr. Barrett sold the farm, and about 1892 came to Missouri to make his home with his children, where he died February 26, 1896. The Barrett family has been a valuable acquisition to Nodaway county and have become leaders in its moral and physical development. The first to locate here was James E., and within three years eight members of the family were numbered among its residents.

Reuben Barrett was reared on the home farm and educated in the common schools of the neighborhood. In June, 1862, at the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company M, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, as a corporal, and the following year re-enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He carried the brigade flag and remained in the service until the war ended. He took part in the Petersburg campaign, was present at the surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox, and participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C. At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, he was mustered out and honorably discharged in June, 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Barrett resumed work on the farm, and in 1866 went to Vineland, New Jersey, where he was employed as

a gardener and small-fruit raiser. Later he worked in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and for two years was engaged in the benzine business. Subsequently he was in the employ of a lumber company and ran an engine, and in 1874 rafted lumber down the river to Louisville, Kentucky. In May of that year he came to Marysville, Missouri, and purchased eighty acres of wild prairie land, bought a team and commenced to break his land. In September he returned to Pennsylvania for his wife and child, and brought them to their new home in this county. He bought his first land on credit, and after paying for it purchased a forty-acre tract and later eighty acres more, making a farm of two hundred acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation.

While in the oil regions of Pennsylvania Mr. Barrett was married, in 1869, to Miss Margaret M. Gregg, who also was born in Warren county, that state, February 22, 1844, a daughter of Robert and Harriet Gregg, natives of England and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her father was highly educated and was a successful merchant of Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania. His children were Elizabeth, James H., Robert, Mary Jane, Eleanor, Margaret M., Emily, Sarah, Ruth and William. To Mr. and Mrs. Barrett were born six children, namely: Gertrude L., who died young; Mabel R., now Mrs. Manville Carothers; James H., a graduate of the high school of Skidmore; Bessie R., who died January 12, 1897; Floyd R. and Frederick M., both at home.

In early life Mrs. Barrett was a successful teacher and commanded the highest positions, following that profession sixteen terms. The family are all connected with the Methodist Episcopal church and take an ac-

tive part in its work. In 1888 Mr. Barrett was licensed to exhort; in 1890 to preach; and in 1896 was ordained a regular minister. Although he has taken no regular charge, he fills appointments wherever desired, has preached many funeral sermons and united many couples in the holy bonds of matrimony. His life is exemplary in all respects, and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to benefit and uplift humanity. In politics he is independent.

MARCUS M. RHOADES, M. D.

Dr. Marcus M. Rhoades, a prominent physician and surgeon of Graham, was born in Saline county, Missouri, June 11, 1840, and is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this state. His paternal grandfather, William Rhoades, was a farmer and slave owner of Virginia, where he spent his entire life. His children were Catlett, Benjamin, William, Susan and George.

George Rhoades, the Doctor's father, was born in 1803 and reared in Virginia, and in 1826 came to Missouri, locating in Saline county, where he entered land and improved a farm with the assistance of the slaves he brought with him from Virginia. He was one of the prominent Democrats of his community, and was called upon to fill the office of justice of the peace, and was the county judge for four terms. Though modest and unassuming, he was very popular and had many friends. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Hawkins, of Saline county, by whom he had five children. One died young, and the others were Littleton, Felix, Richard M. and Sarah. For his second wife he married Miss Jane Hall, a native of Maryland and

a daughter of Richard Hall, a pioneer of Missouri and a prominent farmer and slave owner, in whose family were four children, namely: Mordecai, John, Jane and Mrs. Rebecca Huff. The Doctor is the oldest of the nine children born of the second marriage, the others being Henrietta, the widow of H. Gilliam; George, a farmer of Saline county; Miriam, deceased; John T., a farmer and stock raiser of Marshall, Missouri; Mary, the wife of C. Mead; Rufus W., a druggist; Ethelbert, a farmer; and Ann H., the widow of a Mr. Ely. The parents were both Baptists.

Reared on a farm, Dr. Rhoades obtained his education in the common schools of the neighborhood, and later attended Mount Pleasant College, Missouri. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as a member of the Ninth Missouri Infantry under Generals Parsons and John B. Clark, and saw some hard service. He was in the battle of Lexington and the Black Water campaign, where he was taken prisoner and carried to St. Louis. Two months later he was sent to Alton, Illinois, where he remained nine months. There six hundred prisoners were incarcerated, some of whom were reprieved by taking the oath of allegiance to the government; many died of measles and only sixty were left to be exchanged. These were taken to Vicksburg and from there to Horse Head Lake, above Little Rock, where they formed the Ninth Missouri Infantry, and were in a number of hotly contested engagements in Arkansas and Louisiana, including the battles of Little Rock, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins' Ferry. The Doctor was with Generals Buckner and Price when they surrendered to General Canby; the Ninth Missouri Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Gaines, the Doctor being



W. M. Rhoades, M.D.

the adjutant, having been detailed to take charge of all supplies at Shreveport until the arrival of the federal troops from Baton Rouge; after which, with other Confederates, he was sent on transports to St. Louis. He made his way home without a dollar in money, with no clothing, except his uniform, and health so impaired as to require a six-months vacation to recuperate.

Dr. Rhoades commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. A. M. Powell, of Collinsville, Illinois, where in partnership with that gentleman he also conducted a drug store. In 1866 he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated, in 1868, and for a year engaged in practice at his old home in Saline county. In 1870 he moved to Bigelow, and a year later came to Graham, where he has since successfully engaged in practice, his skill and ability soon winning him recognition and a liberal share of the public patronage. In 1891 the Doctor helped to organize the People's Bank of Graham, of which he was president three and a half years; but, the business proving too hard for him, he sold out and has since given his entire attention to his professional duties. In 1897 he opened a lumber yard and placed his son in charge of the same. Besides his city property he owns a well-improved farm in this county, having met with success financially as well as professionally. Politically he is identified with the Democratic party, and religiously is an active member of a Baptist church, taking an active interest in all church work and serving as moderator for the association in Nodaway, Atchison, Holt and a part of Andrew counties. His wife is a Methodist in religious belief.

In 1872 Dr. Rhoades was united in mar-

riage with Miss Mary T. Bond, a lady of culture and refinement, who was born in Missouri, July 1, 1854. Her parents, Uriah and Louisa (Fentress) Bond, moved from North Carolina to Clay county, this state, at an early day, and later came to Nodaway county. The mother is now deceased, and the father, who throughout his active business life followed the blacksmith's trade, now finds a home with the Doctor and his wife. He is seventy-nine years of age. Religiously he is a Methodist, to which church his wife also belonged. To them were born nine children, namely: Sarah, the wife of J. Harland; Thomas, a farmer of Kansas; John, who was killed while serving in the Union army during the Civil war; William, deceased; Louisa J., the widow of I. F. Brown; Mary T., the wife of our subject; Martin, a resident of Graham; Alice, the wife of Rev. W. B. Cristie; and Lulu H., the wife of William H. Battie. The Doctor and his wife have had six children, namely: Guy, who died at the age of three years and a half; Ralph, who is now engaged in the lumber business in Graham; Karl, who died young; Pierre, who is attending the Chicago University; Verne, also in college; and Wayne, at home.

GEORGE W. DANIEL.

One of the prominent residents of Atchison county, Missouri, a representative of an old and honored pioneer family, is George W. Daniel, the subject of this review. He was born at the old homestead where he now resides, June 10, 1857, and was reared among the pioneers. He was a son of William Daniel, a native of Alabama, who removed to Missouri and entered a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, living in

a little shanty and being almost totally isolated from the world. The men who made the great state of Missouri were the tillers of the soil, and among those in 1860 no one was more engaged in this undertaking than the father of our subject. There were many Indians in the locality, who appeared to be of a friendly disposition, and Mr. Daniel was a man who was able to appreciate and return a good deed, even if the complexion of his neighbor was red. The Indians soon learned that they had a fair-dealing man to trade with, and he was able to profit by it in many honorable ways. The first team he owned he purchased from the savages. Game was very abundant and he would remark that the deer gave him so much hunting that he never had time to hunt Indians.

Many judicious purchases made him one of the largest landowners of the neighborhood. Although an ardent Republican he never accepted office. He was a soldier in the Florida Indian war and received a pension for the same, and during the Civil war he went out for a short time with the home guards, but was of a peaceful disposition and had no trouble with those who held differing opinions. About 1890 he retired from the farm, moving into Westboro, and there he died April 25, 1900.

The mother of our subject was a native of Louisville, Kentucky, by name Margaret Mulkey, who after marriage in 1845 came with her husband to Atchison county, Missouri. Here she died December 25, 1894. They had been the parents of the following children: William A.; Jane, Mrs. Sawyer; James, a farmer; Mary, Mrs. Bailey; Belle, Mrs. Little; Andrew, of Salem, Oregon; our subject; Absalom, deceased; and Margaret, Mrs. Bowers.

Our subject remained under the parental

roof until 1879. He had the best education the schools afforded in his locality, but has learned more from his mingling with the world than any knowledge he gained in any institution of learning. After his marriage he settled on one of his father's farms and continued to farm for two years, and then moved to Kansas, but remained only eighteen months, coming back and finally settling upon the homestead, where he has remained ever since. He has given his attention to a general line, also raising cattle, and formerly fed a great many. He is a stanch Republican and always upholds his party principles, but has never aspired to office.

In 1879 he was married to Miss Ida Clabaugh, a native of Ohio who had come to Missouri with her mother, who was a widow. She was a daughter of John and Malinda Clabaugh, natives of Ohio, where Mr. Clabaugh died, Mrs. Clabaugh later marrying Mr. Morrell. The father of Mrs. Clabaugh was Dr. James Hull, who practiced in the county for many years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clabaugh were, Oscar, Jennie, Ida, Ella, deceased, and John. By this marriage Mr. Daniel had three children; Mabel, Mrs. G. Livingston; W. O., at home; and George L., of Nebraska. Mrs. Daniel died April 30, 1895. She had been a good woman and many friends mourned her death. Mr. Daniel was again married, May 3, 1900, to Mrs. Oliver Foxworthy, born in Iowa, December 8, 1870, a daughter of William and Adeline Wade, early settlers of northern Iowa. The father of Mrs. Daniel is deceased; the mother married a second time. Her children are William J.; Edwin, deceased; Andrew J.; Mrs. Daniel; Melissa, who is Mrs. J. Cartwell; and Saphronia A., the wife of G. Sanderson.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Daniel are consist-

ent and useful members of the Methodist church. Their home is one of the pleasantest in the neighborhood, where they enjoy the respect of all. Mr. Daniel has long been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, of which he is an active worker. The pioneer band is well represented by our subject. He has seen much of the growth and development of his section and has always done his part towards its improvement.

CHARLES E. CARR.

The well known proprietor of the Maple Grove stock farm, situated five miles southeast of Maryville in the valley of the 102 river, is a typical self-made man, and in the following record of his career there is much to arouse respect and esteem. He has placed his reliance upon industry and perseverance rather than "luck," and by making the most of circumstances, however discouraging, has made his way to a substantial success, his fine farm being a tangible evidence of prosperity.

Mr. Carr was born in Onondaga county, New York, August 31, 1833, a son of Daniel and Rhoda (Watson) Carr, natives of Rhode Island and New York, respectively, and the former of Irish descent. The family have been mostly tillers of the soil, which vocation the father followed as a life work. His wife held membership in the Methodist church. He was twice married and by the first union had two children, Stephen and Tabitha. The children of the second marriage were Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis, a resident of Maryville, Missouri; Lorenzo and Robert, both deceased; Lafayette, a resident of New York state; Mary; Charles E., our subject; Hannah, the wife of J. McCates; and Rhoda, the wife of Calvin Bush.

When two years and a half old Charles E. Carr was taken by his parents to Cattaraugus county, New York, where he was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of sixteen he commenced teaching school, which profession he followed for three years, and then went to New York city, where he clerked in a store the same length of time. After visiting his old home he then emigrated to La Salle county, Illinois, where he again engaged in teaching. At the end of about six months he took the gold fever and started for California, but while passing through southern Iowa the rich lands of that region attracted his attention and he could not resist the temptation to buy a farm at the government price of one dollar and a quarter per acre. Borrowing an ax he cut a few poles, marked off his land and built a cabin near the present city of Braddyville, where he made his home until 1867. In 1863 he made a trip to Idaho and spent seventeen months in the west.

In 1867 Mr. Carr purchased a tract of unbroken land in the valley of the Nodaway river near Clearmont, Nodaway county, Missouri, and took up his residence thereon in March, in the late '50s. To his original purchase of one hundred and sixty acres he added forty acres. In 1874 he came to Polk township and located where he now resides. He now has over one thousand acres, which is one of the finest stock farms in the county, and besides this valuable place he owns property in Maryville. He now has sixteen hundred acres in this county. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of this city and a director for a number of years. As a financier he ranks among the ablest, and for many years loaned money to his neighbors on good security.

In 1857 Mr. Carr married Miss M. J. Guthrie, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Michael Guthrie, who was a pioneer of this county and one of its prominent farmers. Her parents were both members of the Christian church. Their children were William, Samuel, Mary J., Mrs. Melissa Tibbett, Maria, Mrs. Nancy Russell, Mrs. Emma Lamme and Perry. To Mr. and Mrs. Carr were born five children, namely: Lewis R., now a resident of the state of Washington; Emma R., the wife of John Whitmack; and Albert, Fred and Charles C., all farmers of this county. The wife and mother died in May, 1873, and in March, 1874, Mr. Carr married Mrs. Lucy Colburn, whose son, Herbert O. Colburn, made his home with our subject until his death, at the age of sixteen years. The two children born of the second union both died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Carr were married in New York, of which state her parents, M. W. and Catherine (Wiles) Smith, were lifelong residents. Her father was quite a prominent farmer and miller, and was called upon to fill some county offices. Her mother was a member of the Methodist church. In their family were seven children, of whom Mrs. Elizabeth Holbrook, a resident of New York state, and Mrs. Carr are the only survivors. The others were Orson and Anson, both railroad engineers; Nathan; George, a school teacher; and Charles, a farmer, who was taken prisoner in the late war and died in the service. Mrs. Carr's first husband, William H. Colburn, was born in New York and in early life followed school teaching. During the Civil war he entered the service as the captain of Company E, Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served five years, enduring all the hardships and privations of such a life. After his return home

he was married, in 1866, and settled on his farm in Michigan, where he died in 1870. Religiously Mrs. Carr is a consistent member of the Methodist church.

Descended from sturdy New England stock, Mr. Carr is endowed with that enterprise and perseverance proverbial in the Yankee. During his early residence in Iowa he worked at anything which he could find to do, and his labors always gave the utmost satisfaction. Seeing such fine grazing land all about him, he was anxious to embark in the cattle business. The only opportunity he found for raising ready money was at the laborious task of wheeling dirt for the construction of a milldam, at which he worked for some time. He at length managed to save one hundred dollars, which he invested in thirty-three calves, and thus secured a start in the stock business. To provide himself with hay for winter use, he would mow at night, after having used a scythe all day, working for others at sixty-two and a half cents per acre. When the first tax on his two hundred acres was due he found that he had no money. It was almost impossible to raise the money, as there was no cash market for his corn and wheat. He took a load to Maryville, where he could have exchanged it for goods, but this time he needed the ready money and started to return home with his load. Meeting a man who needed the grain for bread, he sold him the corn for twelve and a half cents per bushel, and the wheat for twenty-five. His load brought him only a few cents over what was required to pay his taxes.

A man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, he has prospered in all his undertakings, and has accumulated a handsome property. He has ever made a specialty of stock raising, and upon his place has

some fine imported horses, Kentucky jacks and shorthorn cattle. In politics Mr. Carr is independent, reserving his right to vote for the man whom he believes best qualified to fill the office, regardless of party lines.

SHELDON B. FARGO.

There are some lives of peculiar interest, a record of which might be made voluminous and yet be good reading, entertaining and instructive, from the first line to the last. The biography of those who have, during any part of their lives, had adventurous careers in new countries and among savage or lawless people is valuable in literature, not alone because narratives of adventure are always interesting but also because they shed light on important periods in our history which is scarcely obtainable from any other source. There is so much of adventurous and historic interest in the life of the gentleman named above that it seems a pity to be obliged to condense an account of it within the limits of a mere biographical sketch.

Sheldon B. Fargo, attorney at law and pension attorney, Quitman, Nodaway county, one of the well-known residents of north-west Missouri, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 13, 1825. His father was Thomas Fargo, a son of Ezekiel Fargo, who was born at Sandersfield, Massachusetts, in 1791, and became a soldier in the war of 1812. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and its founder in America came from the Isle of Man. The mother of our subject, Mabel (Bidwell) Fargo, a native of Connecticut, was a daughter of Stephen Bidwell, who died at the age of one hundred and three years at Litchfield, Connecticut.

Thomas and Mabel Fargo were the par-

ents of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Four are living, viz.: Susan Phillips, of Illinois; Ralph G., a soldier in the Civil war, serving in an Illinois infantry regiment; Milo W., of Oklahoma; and Sheldon B. The others, who are dead, were Emeline S., Eggleston, Harriet N., Matilda, Jerome D. and Jane E. Their father died in 1842, in Peoria county, Illinois, aged fifty-one years; the mother in Stark county, Illinois, at the age of nearly eighty-seven years. She came of a long-lived family, some members of which had lived nearly one hundred years. She was a member of the Presbyterian church; her husband was in religion a Universalist, and in politics a Whig. He learned and long followed the trade of carpenter and joiner, though late in life he engaged in farming.

Sheldon B. Fargo remained in Ashtabula county, Ohio, until, in 1835, at the age of ten, he moved to Peoria county, Illinois, twelve years before there was a railroad built in that state. In 1850, during the gold excitement, he joined the great number who were pushing their way, against many difficulties and obstacles, to the western coast. With a four-horse team he spent one hundred and twelve and one-half days by the way, finally settling at Corvallis, Oregon, where he lived for eight years. He took part in the Indian war, enlisting July, 1853, and receiving an honorable discharge September 10, following, at Jacksonville, Oregon. He was orderly sergeant in the volunteer company of Captain J. K. Lamerick.

Later he was elected sheriff of Benton county, Oregon, and served as its sheriff while Oregon was a territory, and as the first one after Oregon became a state. There were no constables and his work was onerous and sometimes exciting and dangerous.

During his residence in Washington he served as deputy United States marshal on the revenue cutter "Shubrick," plying on Puget Sound. His official duty was to arrest smugglers who might try to bring goods illegally from foreign ports into the United States. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 at Walla Walla, Washington, where he practiced law until 1868, meanwhile acting as prosecuting attorney of the first judicial district, when he came east to Stark county, Illinois, where, in 1870, he was appointed attorney for the village of Wyoming, which office he held for two years. In 1881 he came to Quitman, Missouri, where he is the only lawyer and where he ably fills the office of pension attorney.

Mr. Fargo was married January 30, 1878, in Wyoming, Illinois, to Miss Belle Carrico, a daughter of John Carrico, of that place. Her mother was Elizabeth Carrico, also a native of Illinois. They have one son, Ed. P. Fargo, now in his twenty-fifth year, who is a resident of the town of Quitman. Politically Mr. Fargo is a Republican and as a citizen he is public spirited and influential. As a lawyer he has, in the course of his professional career, been called upon to handle some cases of importance and he has won a reputation for ability and success. As a United States pension attorney he has discharged the duties of his office in such a manner as to win the approbation of all concerned, safeguarding the interests of the pensioners.

WILLIAM H. HINDMAN.

William H. Hindman, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Atchison county, Missouri, has been closely identified with the growth and development of this county. He

is a member of an old pioneer family, and was born in Holt county, Missouri, September 10, 1849, a son of John and Nancy J. (Stephenson) Hindman.

William Hindman, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Kentucky, who moved to Missouri at an early day, settling in Clay county, where he became a well-known farmer. His children were Thomas, Marion, William, and John M., the father of our subject. John Hindman was reared to manhood in Clay county, Missouri, and later entered the Mexican war, where he saw active service and many hardships. He received from the United States government a land warrant, which was laid out in Holt county. This he greatly improved and afterward sold, moving to Atchison county, where he carried on farming for several years, and at the time of his death left considerable property. He was born in October, 1825, and his death occurred June 18, 1858. He married Nancy J. Stephenson, who was born February 17, 1832, in Parke county, Indiana. She was a daughter of William and Margaret Frontman Stephenson. Margaret Frontman was a daughter of Peter Frontman, who was of German descent. The Stephenson family were the first white settlers in Holt county, Missouri, where they assisted in the growth and development of the place. William Stephenson, our subject's maternal grandfather, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in March, 1789. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother was born in France. He was married in Virginia, in 1813, to Margaret Frontman, and then moved to Bond county, Illinois, where several of his children were born. He then moved to Parke county, Indiana, where he remained until June, 1840, when he took up his final resi-

dence in Holt county, Missouri, where two of his sons resided. He died in 1842, and his wife lived for several years afterward. Their children were as follows: Mrs. Theresa Baldwin; Blank S.; Peter; Mrs. George Baxter; William; John F.; Alexandria; Margaret, the wife of J. Hindman; Nancy J., the mother of our subject; James; Michael S.; Elna; Mrs. Rebecca Collins; Mrs. Sarah Hutton; and Mrs. Rachel Pice.

John M. and Nancy (Stephenson) Hindman were the parents of four children: William H., the subject of this sketch; Angeline, the wife of H. Hurst; Sarah, the wife of L. Mooney; and Robert, of Arkansas. January 18, 1859, Mrs. Hindman married John Sly, of Pickaway county, Ohio. He was born February 22, 1828, a son of Henry and Ann (McCollister) Sly. Henry Sly was a native of Virginia, and his wife was a native of Maryland. John Sly engaged in shipping cattle in his native state, and in 1857 located in Clark township, Atchison county, Missouri, where he purchased a large tract of land, on which he built a large brick house and several fine out-buildings. He served several years as county judge and was well known in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Sly were the parents of four children: H. O., a prominent farmer; Lillian, the wife of H. F. Staples; Senoma, the wife of George Hunter; and Mary, the wife of H. E. Wyatt. Mr. Sly was a Democrat in politics. His wife died December 25, 1882. He is still living.

William Hindman, the subject of this personal biography, was nine years old at the time of his father's death. He remained with his mother until he had reached manhood, and at the age of twenty-five married and began a career for himself. In 1874 he bought a farm, on which he remained

until 1882, when he went to Nebraska and engaged in ranching. At the end of two and one-half years he returned to Atchison county, where he bought a farm of three hundred and seventy-five acres, and has since added to it until he is now one of the large land owners of the county, being the possessor of seven hundred and twenty acres, all of which is in a high state of cultivation. The land when first bought was worth thirty-five dollars per acre, but the price has advanced considerably since that time. Mr. Hindman owns several head of valuable stock, buying only the best to be obtained. His farm is one of the finest in the state, and he is considered one of the most solid business men in the county. He takes a strong interest in politics, being a member of the Democratic party, but has never aspired to political preferment.

Mr. Hindman married Bettie Graves, November 1, 1874. She was a daughter of W. E. and Edna (Saunders) Graves, both natives of Kentucky. Samuel Graves, the father of William, was a native of Virginia, but early in life settled in Kentucky, where he was a well-to-do farmer. His children were: E. H., deceased; J. P., deceased; and W. E., the father of Mrs. Hindman. W. E. Graves grew to manhood in Kentucky, when he located in Buchanan county, Missouri, and began farming. He then bought another farm, on which the town of Milton now stands, and this he improved and farmed in general. It was there he passed from this life, April 22, 1879. He was the owner of a number of slaves, and though he was practically a Union man during the war his sympathies were with the south. He was the captain of the Paw Paw militia and saw some active service during the war. He was the postmaster at Irish Grove, and held

the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. Religiously he was a member of the Methodist church, in which he was an active worker. Mr. Graves married Edna Saunders, a daughter of Jack Saunders, who was a prominent and widely known resident of Kentucky and later of Buchanan county, Missouri. When Nodaway county was settled he came here to live and became one of the most successful farmers in this section of the state. He was also a large slave owner. For many years he was a prominent merchant of Maryville, where he built the first business house. He then went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he erected the Saunders House. His children were as follows: James, of Maryville; Robert, of Oklahomâ; Edna, the mother of Mrs. Hindman; Mishau, of St. Joseph; Betta, the wife of Mr. Jester, of Salem county, Missouri. W. E. and Edna (Saunders) Graves had thirteen children. These five are living, namely: J. W., a prominent farmer of this county; Robert, of Milton, Missouri; R. S., of St. Joseph; W. E., of Craig, this state; and Elizabeth, the wife of our subject.

Mr. Hindman and his wife have been blessed with the following children: Robert L., born August 13, 1875; Edward L., born January 4, 1877, died September 14, 1887; Charles P., born October 11, 1878, died February 11, 1879; Pearl E., born June 28, 1881, died April 14, 1885; William R., born March 21, 1884; Richard, born March 13, 1886; Grover D., born March 3, 1888; and Lillian G., born August 16, 1891. Mr. Hindman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., and Knights of Pythias; and his wife is a member of the Rathbone Sisters and Eastern Star. Mr. Hindman has always been an active worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which

he has been an elder and a teacher in the Sunday-school. The family are highly respected in the community, where they have a host of warm friends.

CHRISTIAN R. ROLF.

For many years Mr. Rolf has occupied a leading position among the earnest men of Atchison county, where he has attained prominence in political circles as well as in business life. He was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, February 26, 1854, and was reared to honest toil, while in the common schools of the community he acquired his education. His parents, B. R. and Agnes (Bensman) Rolf, were both natives of Hanover, and there they were married and reared their family. The father died in 1895, but the mother is still living, at the age of sixty-six. He devoted his entire life to the work of the farm, lived quietly and unostentatiously and commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow men. In his family were the following named: Christian Rudolf, of this review; A. W., now of Atchison county; and Henry Rolf, of Fremont county, Iowa. The mother and daughter are still living in Germany, and the mother is a member of the Lutheran Church, as was her husband.

Mr. Rolf of this review remained at home until nineteen years of age and then took passage at Bremen for New York, reaching that harbor after thirteen days. He at once made his way to Wisconsin, where he was employed as a farm hand for four years, and in 1877 he came to Missouri, locating in Atchison county, where he again worked as a farm hand for a year. He then purchased eighty acres of land, at ten dollars an acre. Not a furrow had been turned or an



C. R. ROLF.

improvement of any kind made on the place, but with characteristic energy he began its development, erected a small house, fenced a portion of his place and began farming. As the years have passed he has extended the boundaries of his place until he now has two hundred and ninety acres, all in one tract. This constitutes a fine homestead, the land being valued at sixty dollars per acre. All of it is under a high state of cultivation and there are good meadows and pasture lands, offering excellent grazing facilities for the stock. He has erected a model two-story frame residence and large barns and out-buildings which, together with orchards and groves of ornamental trees, render his home one of the most attractive and desirable country seats in Atchison county. He carries on general farming and has also raised and handled considerable stock. On his arrival in America he had only a few dollars. Since that time he has received a small amount from home, but the greater part of his possessions have been acquired through earnest, honest labor, and to-day he is the possessor of much valuable property in addition to his farm possessions. He is also one of the stockholders of the Farmers' Bank at Westboro and is recognized as a man of excellent financial ability, of keen discernment, unflagging energy and persistent purpose.

In 1878 occurred the marriage of Mr. Rolf and Miss Lena Kahle, who was born in Hanover, Germany, March 1, 1856, and in 1872 crossed the Atlantic to America, removing from Wisconsin to Missouri, where she was married. Her parents, who were farming people, both died in Germany. They were members of the Lutheran church and in that faith reared their family of seven children, namely: Mrs. Mary Redeker, Mrs. Anna Hostman, Mrs. Dora Hasemyer, Mrs.

Lena Rolf, Henry, Adam and Elizabeth. The last three are still residents of the old country, but the others are living in America. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rolf has been blessed with seven children, namely: Rudolph L., Mary, Ella, August, Henry, Clara and Grant Washington. In his political views Mr. Rolf is a Republican and has filled many offices of honor and trust. For one term he has served as county judge, discharging his duty with strict fairness and impartiality. He and his family are consistent and worthy members of the Lutheran church. Throughout the county he is widely known as a successful business man, with more than ordinary financial ability. His advice is sought by many friends and his judgment is largely received as correct. His hope of bettering his financial condition in America has been more than realized, and he has not only gained financial success but has also secured a good home and many warm friends. From the little German home across the sea he made his way to the new world and entered upon a career which seems most marvelous; yet it is not the outcome of propitious circumstances, but the honest reward of labor, good management, ambition and energy, without which no man can win prosperity.

ALFRED B. CRANE.

It is a noteworthy fact that the young man is coming to the front in these years of the changing centuries. Not that the young men are purposely crowding the old men out, for they have no disposition to do that; and the old man is everywhere active in public affairs; but the work which all good American citizens find to do is taken in hand now

by men at an earlier age than it was a generation or two back. One of the most progressive young men of Green township, Nodaway county, Missouri, is Alfred B. Crane, whose postoffice address is Burlington Junction.

Mr. Crane was born near Roseville, Warren county, Illinois, January 27, 1862, a son of S. B. and Caroline (Mills) Crane. His father was a prominent farmer, stockman and citizen and his mother was a woman of many virtues and graces. The worthy couple were of Eastern birth and came early in their married life to their prairie home, where they reared eleven children, six of them sons. Alfred B. was brought up to the life work of the farm and sent to school as opportunity was presented. He soon developed into an exceptionally good farm hand and evinced a great liking for and practical interest in cattle, as well as a noteworthy capacity for caring for and managing farm stock of all kinds. This inclination had much to do with shaping his subsequent career and contributed not a little to its success.

Mr. Crane came to Nodaway county Missouri, in 1883, accompanied by his brother, J. H. Crane, who has prospered and become well known in the fine stock trade. He farmed successfully until 1891 on rented land, then purchased one hundred and sixty acres, to which he later added two hundred acres, and now owns three hundred and sixty acres in Green township, known as the Crane farm, which constitutes a first-class agricultural and stock-raising plant, with a good residence, barns and outbuildings, convenient wells, and clover meadows and blue-grass pasture unsurpassed anywhere for stock-raising purposes. He feeds cattle and hogs and has been increasingly prosperous, because he has brought to his enterprise

not only industry, but also a special knowledge of its details and good business ability.

Mr. Crane was married in 1886 to Miss Marina King, a daughter of Thomas King. Left an orphan early in life, Miss King was reared in the family of J. W. Smith, of Green township. Thomas King, originally from Indiana, served in a Missouri regiment in the Civil war. His wife was Catherine Peters, who died in 1869. He passed away in 1870. Their children, eight in number, were named thus, in order of birth: Sylvester, who became a United States soldier; Lavina; E. M., who also became a soldier in the United States army; Charles, Thomas, Robert, Julia and Malvina. Mr. and Mrs. Crane have five children, namely: William S., Mills E., Alfred K., Anna Ruth and Clara. Mrs. Crane is a member of the United Brethren church, devoted to its tenets and helpful to all its interests. Mr. Crane is a Democrat, politically, active in party work and influential in party councils. He is one of the leaders among the young men of the township; of the highest character, trusted, enterprising and progressive and successful. His disposition is friendly and sympathetic to a marked degree and his manner is frank, hearty and jovial.

WASHINGTON HOSHOR.

Prominent among the successful agriculturists of Nodaway county is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. In his special field of industry he has met with remarkable success, and by the energy and zeal he has manifested he has won the confidence and esteem of the public. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, December 22, 1819, and is a son of George and Barbara Hoshor, who were born, reared

and married in Virginia, and at a very early day emigrated to Ohio, where the father entered a section of land and improved a farm. He also owned and operated a sawmill, gristmill and distillery, and prospered in all his undertakings. He was a man of far more than ordinary intelligence and business ability and a capable financier, and succeeded in accumulating a large estate, owning twelve hundred acres of land at the time of his death. Upright and honorable in all his transactions, he commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom he came in contact either in business or social life. He was the captain of a company in the war of 1812, and was a Presbyterian in religious belief, while his wife, who was of German descent, held membership in the Lutheran church. He died at the age of sixty-six years, and she passed away at the age of eighty-four. Their children were George, William, Allen, James, Jefferson, Perry, John, Washington, Betsey, Lydia and Barbara. Of this family only our subject is now living. John was a pioneer of Andrew county, Missouri, where he improved a farm, and died after many years' residence there.

Washington Hoshor began his education in the subscription schools of his native state, and when grown attended a seminary for eight months. He remained with his parents on the old homestead throughout their lives. The estate was then divided among the heirs and their interests became individual. Subsequently our subject purchased a Mexican war land warrant, with which, in 1856, he secured fourteen hundred acres of land in Nodaway county, Missouri, the purchase price being about seventy-five cents per acre. A portion of this tract now adjoins the corporation of Maryville. Returning to Ohio, he sold his property there, and after

settling up his business he joined his brother John, in Andrew county, Missouri, in 1860. There he bought land, improved a farm, and successfully engaged in the stock business as a dealer in cattle and hogs.

In that county Mr. Hoshor was married, in 1866, to Miss Anna Lincoln, who was born on Lincoln creek, Andrew county, and belongs to one of its honored pioneer families. Her father, John Lincoln, was a native of Kentucky, and a first cousin of Abraham Lincoln. At an early day he moved to Andrew county, Missouri, where in the midst of the wilderness he developed a good farm, becoming one of its substantial farmers and slave-owners. There he died in 1890, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He was well and favorably known, and justly merited the high regard in which he was held. His children were Anna, the wife of our subject; Mrs. William Walker; John; George; David; and Clara, now Mrs. Mead. Mr. and Mrs. Hoshor have five children, namely; John L., a resident of Colorado; George W. and Otis, both at home; Eva, the wife of Joseph Stock; Ina, the wife of Guy Gray.

After residing in Andrew county for about ten years, Mr. Hoshor sold his property there and settled on his large farm in Nodaway county, where he has since made his home. He has sold a portion of the tract adjoining Maryville, and gave one acre for a school lot, but still retains nine hundred and ninety-nine acres of valuable land, running from the highland to the valley of the 102 river. This is well adapted for the raising of both grain and stock, and he has placed it under a high state of cultivation. It is well improved with good and substantial buildings, which he has erected, including a commodious residence built on an elevation, which makes a lovely building site. He has

also planted an orchard and forest trees and otherwise improved that place, making it a most attractive home. He raises, buys and feeds stock. Success has attended his well-directed efforts through life, as he is a man of sound business judgment and good executive ability, and he has accumulated a large estate. Besides his valuable farm he owns property in Maryville. Politically Mr. Hoshor is an uncompromising Democrat, but has never cared for the honors of emoluments of public office.

ISAAC BARGER.

A prominent and successful agriculturist of Atchison county, Missouri, is Isaac Barger, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1844, a son of Joseph and Eve (Horchler) Barger, both natives of the Keystone state, of Dutch descent. Mr. Barger, senior, was a tanner by trade and moved into Illinois in 1845, where he remained eight years engaged in farming. He then went to Iowa, where he bought and improved a large tract of land and still resides upon it, enjoying the fruits of honest toil, at the age of seventy-eight, being still hale and hearty. Mrs. Barger was removed by death, March 28, 1900, she having been, like her husband, a devoted member of the Methodist church. The family name is well known; one brother of Joseph Barger, named William Barger, is a hotel-keeper at West Side, Crawford county, Iowa, having engaged formerly at farming in Iowa and at merchandising in Illinois. The brothers and sister of Mrs. Barger are: Anna, now Mrs. Manback; David, a farmer in Illinois; and Joseph, a half-brother, who is a minister in the Methodist church. Our subject was the oldest of the

children of his parents, the others being Mrs. Mary Vaughn, William, of Iowa, and Lucinda, now Mrs. T. Fleming.

The subject of this sketch was reared and educated until his ninth year, in Illinois, and then removed with his parents to the new home in Iowa, where he remained until he was twenty-seven years old. He had thoroughly learned the science of farming, and at the time of his marriage was prepared to begin life for himself with assurance of success. Coming to Missouri he bought the farm upon which he now resides, and has ever since devoted his time and attention to its cultivation and improvement. The groves of forest and ornamental trees, orchards, fencing and commodious and comfortable buildings testify to his industry and energy.

The marriage of Mr. Barger took place January 6, 1873, to Miss Lucy Evans, who was born February 14, 1852, in Wisconsin. She was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Teagarden) Evans, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. Mr. Evans was formerly a lead miner, later a carpenter, but after the removal to Missouri, in 1857, he engaged in farming, transforming in twenty years a tract of prairie and timber land into a profitable, well cultivated farm. He died in 1871, his wife surviving him until 1899. Both were consistent members of the Christian church, where their many virtues were known and appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Evans had the following children: Mrs. Miriam Kinney, Mrs. Mary Brown, Joseph, a resident of Nebraska, Mrs. Barger, Mrs. Susan Woolsey, Daniel, of Nebraska, John, of the same state, Mrs. Louisa Davis, and Ulysses, who is not living. Mr. and Mrs. Barger have the following children: Mrs. Eva Chambers, Mrs. Susie Bentley, William, the homestead farmer, Lillia and Pansy L.

Politically Mr. Barger is now an independent, although formerly he voted with the Democratic party. His excellent wife is a highly esteemed member of the Christian church, living up to its teachings in her family and neighborhood. Mr. Barger is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F. organization, and the family is most respected in the community.

HAMLIN C. BAILEY.

This is the age of the young man,—the young man in politics, the young man in the professions, and, most important of all, the young man in business. It is an era of young and virile blood and of the "strenuous life." Men of thirty-five to forty-five years of life and of twenty to thirty years' of business experience now ably bear the financial and commercial burdens which a few years ago fell more heavily on the shoulders of men in advancing years, and they bear them ably and with a degree of success that is assuring to the solicitous student of affairs.

Hamlin C. Bailey, the cashier of the Bilby Bank, of Quitman, Nodaway county, is one of the representative younger business men of northwestern Missouri. He located in Atchison county in 1887, and removed to Quitman in 1890. He was born near the Muskingum river, in Morgan county, Ohio, July 12, 1860, a son of John P. and Mary J. (Barr) Bailey. His father, a native son of Ohio, served during three years of the rebellion period as a member of the Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. From the date of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic until his death, in his sixty-third year, he was a member of that body. He took up his residence at Tarkio, Atchison county, Missouri, in 1885, and there he died

as the result of an accident, leaving a widow and five sons and two daughters: Mack F.; Hamlin C.; Emma, who married F. A. Woodford; Effie, the wife of Chris Jacobs; James R., Charlie L., and Frank. The subject of this notice received his education in the public schools while living in Henry county, Iowa, near the city of Mount Pleasant. In 1882 he began to clerk in a general merchandise store, where he was employed for five years. In 1887 he came to Tarkio, Atchison county, Missouri, and entered the employ of Emmert & Neal, as a bookkeeper of the general merchandise business, a position which he held about seven years. He then accepted a position in the employ of Rankin & Travis, another general merchandising firm of prominence in Tarkio, which he held until he came to Quitman, as the cashier of the Bilby Bank.

Mr. Bailey was married in Tarkio, July 12, 1887, to Miss Edith Bailey, a daughter of Eli Bailey, of that place. They have three sons,—Dean, Halbert and Harry. Politically Hamlin C. Bailey is a Republican, a man of alert intelligence and frank and cordial manner, altogether a manly type of the self-made American and successful man of affairs. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM E. SCOTT.

The gentleman named above is one of the prominent business men, Masons and Republicans of Nodaway county, who was called to a public office of importance because of his popularity and recognized worth. Mr. Scott was appointed postmaster at Elmo, Nodaway county, Missouri, in February, 1899. He has been a resident of this county since 1881.

Born in Lee county, Iowa, May 20, 1861. Mr. Scott is a son of James and Margaret (Finley) Scott. James Scott was born near Washington, the seat of justice of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and, when a mere boy was taken to Marion county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He learned the trade of blacksmith, but in early manhood removed to Iowa and was an early settler in Lee county, where he became a farmer. There he met his future wife, whose father was a pioneer in the same locality. He lived out his days there and died at the age of sixty-two in 1886. His widow is living near their son William E., at Elmo. Mr. Scott was a Republican and a man of forceful character and considerable local influence. This worthy couple, lifelong Baptists and ardent believers in the tenets of their church, had three children: Elizabeth, who married Byron C. Mitchell and lives at Topeka, Kansas; William E., the immediate subject of this sketch, and John, deceased.

William E. Scott passed the years of his childhood and boyhood on a farm and was duly initiated, by the usual hard and tiresome process, into all the mysteries of agricultural activity. Having acquired a fair education in the public schools and by study at odd times, and having a natural bent for business, he early embraced a commercial career and soon became a general merchant, a calling which for years has demanded his best abilities and has yielded him fairly successful returns for the devotion to it. The postoffice having been located in his store for some years before his appointment as postmaster, he had gained a practical knowledge of the details of the office by acting as deputy postmaster.

In 1883 Mr. Scott married Henrietta La Mar, a daughter of John M. La Mar,

(a prominent citizen of Elmo), an estimable and cultivated woman who was educated at the female seminary at Lexington, Missouri. William E. and Henrietta (La Mar) Scott have four children, named as follows in the order of their birth: John Ernest, Stella, Ethel and Lowell La Mar. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are active members and Mr. Scott is a trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Elmo. Mr. Scott is a member and for three years the worshipful master of Elmo Lodge, No. 329, Free and Accepted Masons, and has an extensive acquaintance among Masons in northwest Missouri.

GEORGE R. SHROCK.

There are numerous fine farms in Nodaway county which will compare favorably with any others in the state, and many of these are owned by men who started out in life in limited circumstances and have had to overcome many hardships and difficulties but have come out conquerors in the end. A worthy representative of this class is George R. Shrock, who owns and operates a good farm of two hundred and eighty acres two miles north of Maryville.

He was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1835, a son of John and Mary (Shoup) Shrock, both natives of Pennsylvania and representatives of old colonial families of German origin, who have long been prominently identified with the development of that state. His paternal grandfather, John Shrock, a soldier of the war of 1812, was a pioneer of Indiana county and built the first hotel in Blairsville, which is still standing. His last days were spent in Zanesville, Ohio. He and his wife were members of the Methodist church and the parents of eight children—George, John,

Michael, Lawson, James, Sanson, Jane and Anna. Our subject's maternal grandfather was Henry Shoup, son of Henry Shoup, Sr., both natives of Pennsylvania. The latter was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, under the command of George Washington and Anthony Wayne, and was with the army at Valley Forge and Stony Point, where the courage and true manhood of the soldiers were put to a severe test. He saw many of them fighting barefooted and almost naked, and bloody footprints marked their progress through the snow. He had two children—Henry and John. The former followed farming and also conducted a tavern on the Philadelphia turnpike running between that city and Pittsburg. His was a commodious house and well patronized in early days. In religious belief he and his wife were Catholics. They died in Pennsylvania. Their children were Mary, the mother of our subject; George; Abram; James; Samuel; Mrs. Parmelia Bacon, whose husband was a Baptist minister; Nancy, the wife of J. O'Connor; Delila, the wife of B. Trimble; Henrietta, the wife of J. Duffield; Bridget, the wife of A. Mr. Matchett; and Margie, the wife of a Mr. Hartman.

The parents of our subject were lifelong residents of Pennsylvania. The father, who was a farmer and stone-mason, died on his homestead in 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years; his wife in 1865, at the age of sixty-nine. They were consistent members of the Methodist church and most estimable people. George R. is the oldest of their children, the others being Mary A., the wife of F. Boyer; Delila J., the wife of S. Swarts; Samuel, who took part in thirty-five battles during the Civil war and is now living in southern Missouri; and James, who died unmarried.

On the home farm George R. Shrock grew to manhood, and in the common schools of that locality he acquired his education. On leaving the parental roof in 1859 he went to Kansas, and the following year, during the gold excitement in Colorado, he went to that state, where he followed mining for some time. In 1863 we find him in Idaho and Montana, and later in California, where he was employed by the government as a teamster, hauling provisions to the Indians. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Colorado and enlisted in Company B, Third Colorado Cavalry, which was assigned to the western army and did duty in southern Colorado and New Mexico. He took part in several battles with the Indians, including the hotly contested engagement at Sand creek, where over forty soldiers were killed and wounded and over six hundred Indians were killed. Later he was stationed on the Arkansas river. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Denver, in January, 1865.

Mr. Shrock then bought a farm in Harrison county, Missouri, but shortly after returned to Colorado, where he spent three years in mining, making a total of eight years spent in the mountains. In the spring of 1868 he located again upon his farm in Harrison county. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was there married to Miss Mary Coy, who was born in Indiana county, in 1844, a daughter of Adam and Rachel Lydia Coy, also natives of Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in farming and conducted a hotel for many years. Her maternal ancestors were among the Puritans who came to this country in the Mayflower. In 1870 her parents moved to Worth county, Missouri, where the father followed farming for some years, but spent his last days

in retirement from active labor at Sheridan, where he died in December, 1899, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife survived him only ten days. In religious belief they were Lutherans. For fifty-eight years they had traveled life's journey together, and their union was blessed by two children: Jonathan, who still resides upon the homestead in Worth county; and Mary, the wife of our subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Shrock were born the following children: Idona, the wife of E. Ruth, a farmer of Colorado; Herbert, a farmer of Nodaway county; Earl W., a dentist of Pueblo, Colorado; and Miranda, Essa, Goal and Rolland, all at home. The wife and mother, who was a consistent member of the Baptist church, died April 22, 1894.

After his marriage Mr. Shrock engaged in farming in Harrison county for a time, and then sold his place and purchased another in Worth county, where he made his home six years. He then sold out and went on a prospecting tour to Oregon. On his return to Missouri, he bought a farm in Nodaway county, which he disposed of six years later on his removal to southern Kansas. He remained in that state but one year, though he owned his farm there nine years. At the end of a year he returned to this county, where he has since made his home, and now owns a valuable farm of two hundred and eighty acres two miles north of Maryville, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. In May, 1890, his buildings were all destroyed by a cyclone, some of his stock was killed, and members of his family were severely injured, though they escaped death. He was unconscious twenty hours and prostrate for some time. His loss was heavy, as he carried but little insurance, but with characteristic energy he at once re-

placed his buildings, and now has a well improved place. He raises and also buys and feeds stock for market, and in all his undertakings is meeting with good success, being a man of more than ordinary business ability and sound judgment. Politically he is an uncompromising Republican, and religiously is an active member of the Baptist church.

CHARLES S. NEAL.

Among the honored early settlers of Nodaway county none stands higher in public esteem than Charles S. Neal, a prosperous farmer living near Maryville. He was born in Perry township, Gallia county, Ohio, October 1, 1825, and was there reared on a farm and educated in the common schools. His father, Henry Neal, was born in Monroe county, Virginia, a son of Charles Neal, who at an early day removed from that state to Gallia county, Ohio, where he died at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years. By occupation he was a farmer and in religious belief both he and his wife were Methodists. Their children were William; Henry; John; Charles; Jacob; Mrs. Betsy Armstrong; Mrs. Nancy Maddy; Mrs. Patsy Colter; Mrs. Rebecca Null; Mrs. Sally Stewart; Eliza, who died unmarried; and Mrs. Mary Smith.

In the county of his nativity Henry Neal grew to manhood and married Sally Maddy, who was born in the same place. Her father, John Maddy, also a native of Virginia, engaged in the manufacture of powder for the Continental army during the Revolutionary war and hauled it to the front. He died in his native state. Mrs. Neal was the oldest of his children, the others being Mrs.



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES S. NEAL

Ellen Hinton, Mrs. Ann McNeal, James Jacob, John and Charles.

In 1820 Henry Neal moved to Ohio and purchased a farm in Gallia county, where he made his home until coming to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1853, the remainder of his life being spent near where our subject now lives. Together they bought a farm and later entered some land, which was operated by the sons. Being a well educated man, he successfully engaged in school-teaching during the greater part of his life, and devoted considerable attention to the business of a civil engineer, surveying this county and platting a portion of Maryville, besides the towns of Quitman and Xenia. He surveyed many public roads and took an active and prominent part in the development of the county. In early days he served as a colonel in the state militia of Ohio, and as a Democrat took quite an influential part in public affairs, serving as justice of the peace both in that state and Missouri, and county judge of Nodaway county. He died in 1867, honored and respected by all who knew him. The mother of our subject, who was an earnest member of the Methodist church, died in this county, in 1858. Her children were Enos, a resident of Kansas; Charles S.; Martha, who died unmarried; Mrs. Elizabeth Jones; Mrs. Jane Hanna; Mrs. Amanda Pistote, and John M., who owns and operates a part of the old homestead. For his second wife the father married Mrs. Charlotte Campbell, who is still living, and they had five children, of whom James L., William A., Joshua L. and Henry are living.

Charles S. Neal accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, and engaged in farming with his father in Nodaway county until he was married, in 1860,

to Miss Sarah E. Hawkins. She was born in Peoria county, Illinois, in 1838, a daughter of John and Eliza (Bush) Hawkins, who were natives of North Carolina and New York, respectively, and were married in Illinois, where the father served as a soldier of the Black Hawk war. In 1856 he brought his family to Missouri and bought a large tract of land in Nodaway county, where he improved a fine farm, becoming one of its substantial agriculturists. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Democrat, and religiously both he and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He died on his homestead in 1866, and she departed this life in 1888. Their children were Sarah E., the wife of our subject; Mrs. Frances Howard; Andrew, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Abram, who died in West Virginia; and John P., a resident of Maryville. Mr. and Mrs. Neal have seven children, namely: Nettie, the wife of L. Birkenholz; Alice J., the wife of W. Whitnack; John H. and Abram T., both farmers of this county; William B., a resident of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Fannie, at home; and Lottie B., the wife of C. Holt, a farmer.

After his marriage Mr. Neal began the struggle of life in earnest, and as a farmer and stock raiser has met with marked success. Besides his homestead of two hundred acres, he now has two other farms, aggregating four hundred acres, of well improved and valuable land. As a pioneer of this region he endured many hardships and privations incident to such a life. When he located here deer and wild turkeys were plentiful, the country was sparsely settled, and as there were no roads the settlers drove straight across the prairies to their destination. Mr. Neal lived many miles

from a mill or market. He has watched with interest the wonderful advancement made in this section, and has ever borne his part in the work of development and progress. By his ballot he supports the men and measures of the Democratic party, and both he and his estimable wife hold membership in the Methodist church South.

JACOB S. LIVENGOOD.

Jacob S. Livengood, a veteran of the Civil war, is a prosperous farmer of Lincoln township, Nodaway county. He is one of the pioneers of the county, having come here when a boy in 1854.

Mr. Livengood was born in Fountain county, Indiana, near the Wabash, March 28, 1844, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stearns) Livengood. His father was born and reared in North Carolina and in 1854 moved west to Missouri with ox teams and wagons. After a long and tedious journey, in which they experienced many hardships and privations, they arrived at their destination, locating in Lincoln township, Nodaway county. Here Mrs. Livengood died at the age of forty-five years, and her husband at the age of fifty-four years. They were parents of the following children, of whom five sons served in the Civil war. Their names are as follows: Levi, who served in the Civil war, being a member of the Second Regiment, Nebraska Cavalry, now lives near Quitman, Green township; Henry; Andrew J., deceased, who served in the Second Regiment, Nebraska Cavalry, and resided at Burlington Junction, Missouri; George W., who was a member of the Second Nebraska Cavalry and later a member of the Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, lives at Elmo, Missouri; Jacob S.; Catherine

Foster, of Oklahoma; Solomon, who served in the Fifty-first Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry; Sarah Sloan, Thomas and Marion. Mr. Livengood was a farmer by occupation, and in politics was a Douglas Democrat. Religiously, his wife was a member of the Lutheran church.

Jacob S. Livengood was a boy of ten years when his parents moved to Missouri, and he walked the entire distance, as the wagons were all heavily loaded with household goods and the women and small children in the party. Here he was reared and attended school in the little old country school house. He was a very industrious and ambitious youth and from an early date worked upon his father's farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service until the close of the war, being honorably discharged at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, where he was stationed most of the time, also at Girard, this state. He then returned home, where he has since been engaged in general farming. He works a fine rented farm of eighty acres in Lincoln township, which he keeps in as good condition as any farm in the community. He is a successful manager and his untiring efforts have brought forth good results. He is a man of unimpeachable character and he stands high in the community in which he lives.

Mr. Livengood was united in marriage, at the age of twenty-six years, with Miss Miranda Woodard, of Lincoln township, a daughter of David Woodard, a record of whose life is to be found elsewhere in this work. Three children were born in this union, as follows: Evaline, the widow of S. C. Brownfield, who lived in Lincoln township; Adelma, who is living at home;

and Leonard, who also makes his home with his parents. Politically, our subject is a staunch supporter of the Populist party. He is a member of Marshall Post, No. 162, G. A. R., of Elmo, Missouri.

FRANK W. COLE.

One does not need to seek for the self-made man in the ranks of the professions or in the busy marts of trade. The self-made man is more in evidence in farming communities than almost anywhere else, and in such environments he is of a quality about which there can be no question. An intimation that a successful lawyer or business man has not always been honest in his prosperity can hardly be refuted off hand; but the daily work and the daily life, all the hopes, fears, obstacles and successes of the farmer's career, are known to his neighbors. Nodaway county has its full quota of worthy farmers who are self-made men, and one of them held in special regard by his fellow citizens is Frank W. Cole.

This well-known resident of Nodaway township and county, Missouri, whose post-office address is Burlington Junction, was born near Circleville, in Pickaway county, Ohio, September 20, 1855, a son of Shadrach and Mary (Franklin) Cole. Shadrach Cole, who was a son of Dimmet Cole, was also born in Pickaway county, Ohio. Dimmet Cole was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and was born in that state. He died in Cass county, Nebraska. Shadrach Cole's wife, *nee* Mary Franklin, was also born in Pickaway county, where she and her husband grew up, were educated and married. They had three children: George Cole, of Denver, Colorado, Frank W., and another son who died young. Mary (Franklin) Cole died in

1859, when her son Frank W. was four years old, and after a time Shadrach Cole married Mary Westfall, who bore him two children: Maud, who married Clem Aley, of Nebraska, and Clarence, who died when thirteen years old. The father of these children died at the rather early age of thirty-eight years. He was a farmer, a Republican, a Methodist, and a good citizen who commanded the respect of all who knew him.

Frank W. Cole was thirteen years old when his father died. He grew up on the home farm in Nodaway, gained a practical education in the public schools and as occasion offered obtained instructive business experience. He began farming for himself in 1881, and now has one hundred and forty acres of productive land, all under advanced improvement, a large and comfortable residence and ample barn and stable accommodations. He has plow land, pasture land, meadow land, good and plentiful water, adequate outbuildings—everything requisite to make his farm one of the good ones in his neighborhood. He was married in 1881, to Miss Alice Timmons, a daughter of Samuel and Anna (Cox) Timmons. Mr. and Mrs. Timmons were both born in Ross county, Ohio. The latter died November 25, 1895, after having borne her husband seven sons and six daughters. Two of their sons, Frank and Stephen, were soldiers in the federal army in the war of the rebellion. Samuel Timmons, who was a practical farmer, was a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have eight children, named as follows: Maggie May, Clarence Wilbur, Clara Etta, Edwin M., Jessie Frances, Marshall Haldana, Cyrus Bethel and Ada Gertrude.

Mr. Cole is a progressive and substantial

farmer, a popular and influential Republican and a public-spirited and useful citizen. Mrs. Cole is a communicant of the Christian church, and it may be added that the entire family are liberal and helpful toward that institution, Mr. Cole especially so. He is ever ready to assist any measure or movement having for its object the benefit of the county or township, and votes, as he acts in all relations of life, from principle.

WILLIAM COLTER.

Among the representative farmers of Nodaway county is the subject of this biography, whose home is four and a half miles north of Maryville. He is a self-made man, having attained his present prosperous condition by perseverance and industry. A native of Kentucky, he was born in Washington county, March 6, 1847, and is a son of Spencer and Minerva (Steel) Colter, also natives of that state, where the father spent his entire life, dying there in 1892. He was one of the prominent farmers of his community, was a man of strict integrity and sterling worth, and was a consistent member of the Primitive Baptist church. His wife, who holds membership in the same church, is still living on the old homestead in Kentucky, at the age of seventy-four years. Their children were Mrs. Nancy Scott, a resident of Kentucky; William, our subject; Andrew McH., a resident of Indiana; and Samuel and James, both of Kentucky. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Mart Colter, was born in Kentucky, of Irish ancestry, and was a farmer and slave-owner of that state. He was a Whig in politics and a member of the Baptist church. In his family were the following children: Sterling, William, Hence, Harry and Spencer.

On the home farm William Colter grew to manhood, and he obtained a limited education in the subscription schools. The Civil war having broken out, he enlisted, at the age of eighteen years, in the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, which was assigned to the First Division, Twenty-first Corps, Army of the Tennessee, under the command of Colonel Wilson. He participated in many skirmishes and hotly contested battles and was in the campaign against Hood. In the engagement at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, he received a minie ball through the body, and when the command retreated the wounded soldiers were taken prisoners and placed in the field hospital, where they were well taken care of until Lee's surrender. Those that were unable to leave were taken in charge by some federal soldiers who took them to Tuscaloosa, from there to Mobile and on to New Orleans. On reaching the last named city Mr. Colter was unable to proceed further and was placed in a hospital until better. At length he returned to Kentucky and was honorably discharged.

He arrived home in September, 1865, and the following December was united in marriage with Miss Amanda J. Sutton, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of James Sutton, a farmer, who is still living in that state. She was one of a family of seven children, the others being Betty, the wife of I. Prather; Henry and Alexander, both residents of Kentucky; Mrs. Nancy Babcock; Mrs. Lucy Graham; and James, a resident of Missouri. Mrs. Colter, who was a faithful member of the Baptist church, died August 17, 1889, leaving seven children, namely: Erasmus and William H., farmers of Iowa; Susan J., the wife of W. Doherty, a farmer of this county; George, also of Iowa; Miranda, the wife of Joseph Watson, a farm-

er of this county; Mary, the wife of Edward Horn, also a farmer of this county; and Nannie, at home.

Mr. Colter was again married, in March, 1890, his second union being with Mrs. Sarah E. Atherton, the widow of George Atherton, who died January 2, 1887, leaving four children, to whom our subject gave the same advantages as his own children received. They are Marion, who is now married and engaged in farming on his own account; Arthur, who is employed by the month by Mr. Colter; Clyde and Clara, both at home. Mr. Atherton was a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Colter's parents, Joseph and Abigail (Scott) Price, were natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, and were married in Iowa. In 1860 they came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming until after his wife's death and then lived with his children. He died in Kansas, in 1898, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. Religiously he was formerly a Methodist and later a member of the Christian church. His wife, who held membership in the Baptist church, died in this county, in 1888, at the age of seventy-three. Their children were Henry, William N., Theodore and Sarah E. Mr. and Mrs. Colter have four children: Ada, born November 17, 1890; Elva, February 15, 1892; Jessie, February 4, 1895; and Etta, November 4, 1898.

After his first marriage Mr. Colter settled upon a farm of forty acres in Kentucky, where he made his home until 1881, when he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and first located near Elmo. On his arrival here he had but five dollars, and therefore had everything to make and nothing to lose. At first he supported his family by chopping wood by the cord, and the following season

commenced operating a rented farm. He bought a team on credit, but the man who went his security took the same before his crops were harvested. Two southern friends stood by him, however, so that he was able to secure another team and gather his crop. At the end of two years some Pennsylvania Germans insisted that he should take their large farm, which he successfully cultivated for many years, and in the meantime was able to purchase his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres. He lived upon the rented farm until the spring of 1899, when he moved to his own place, leaving his sons, who were now grown, to carry on the other. His farm is well improved with good buildings and is under a high state of cultivation. He handles some stock, but has given the greater part of his time and attention to general farming. Mr. Colter was reared a Whig, and since attaining his majority has always supported the Republican party. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GEORGE W. MURRAY.

This well known agriculturist of Nodaway county, Missouri, living five miles west of Skidmore, was born in Wyoming county, New York, June 18, 1840, and is a son of Allen P. and Fanny C. (Halstead) Murray, also natives of New York. The paternal grandfather, Ira Murray, was born in Scotland and at an early day emigrated to America, locating in New York, where he followed farming throughout the remainder of his life. His children were Allen P.; Daniel R.; Austin W.; Charles; and Emily, the wife of O. W. Johnson, an attorney of Fredonia, New York. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Washington

Halstead, was also a prominent farmer of New York, and an active Mason until after the death of Morgan, when he renounced the order. He died on his homestead. In his family were nine children, namely: Betsey; Louisa, the wife of Joel Marsh; Nancy; Jane, the wife of Horace Smith; Laura, the wife of B. Cleveland; Fanny C., mother of our subject; Norville; Lemont; and Cullin, who was killed at Cold Harbor during his service in the Civil war.

After his marriage the father of our subject engaged in farming in New York, until 1848, when he moved to Will county, Illinois. Two years later he went to California in search of gold, by way of the overland route, and after spending one year in that state was taken ill and returned east by water. About 1853 he purchased eighty acres of unimproved prairie land in Will county, Illinois, which he improved and then sold, and subsequently bought a larger farm which he ran a number of years. In 1875 he came to this county and bought a farm north of Maryville, where he made his home until called from this life June 18, 1882. He was a member of the Congregational church and was highly respected by all who knew him. The mother of our subject died in Illinois, and the father subsequently married again.

During his boyhood George W. Murray attended the district schools near his home, and remained with his parents until after the Civil war broke out. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Fourth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and he remained in the service until hostilities ceased. His first engagement was the battle of Perryville, which was followed by the battle of Chickamauga,

where he received a gunshot wound in the left side but was able to walk back to the field hospital, where with many wounded soldiers and hospital employes he was taken prisoner. They were sent to Richmond, Virginia, where the rebel surgeon gave his wound good attention, and where he was held a prisoner three months. He was then sent to St. Louis, and was later allowed to come home, where he remained five months. When exchanged he joined his command at Murfreesboro, and at Big Shanty the regiment united with Sherman's forces. After the fall of Atlanta they went in pursuit of Hood, and were with General Thomas in the battle of Franklin, where about one thousand Union soldiers were taken prisoners, our subject among the number. They were sent to Andersonville, where they remained until the close of the war, undergoing all the torture of hunger and privations, sleeping unprotected on the ground and covered with "graybacks." When released Mr. Murray with others was sent to Jacksonville, Florida, and later to Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained some time, serving as wardmaster in the first ward of St. John's College Hospital. He was later sent to St. Louis, and from there to Springfield, Illinois, where he was discharged as a paroled prisoner the last of June, 1865.

Returning home, Mr. Murray resumed work on the farm, and soon afterward bought a place, which he successfully conducted until coming to this county in the fall of 1870. The previous spring he had given one thousand dollars to Rufus Smith, a minister who was visiting in Illinois and who purchased a quarter-section of land in this county for our subject. Mr. Murray was well pleased with the property and at once began its improvement. His first home

here was a box house, and his stable was made of poles and slough grass. The same fall the latter caught fire and he lost all his grain, some harness and other things of nominal value, which proved a heavy loss to him at that time. He has since prospered, however, and now has a valuable farm of two hundred acres under a high state of cultivation and improved with good buildings and a fine orchard. In connection with general farming he is engaged in stock raising, and in both branches of his business has been eminently successful. Formerly he affiliated with the Republican party, but now votes independent of party ties, supporting the men whom he believes best qualified to fill the offices. Religiously both he and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1860 Mr. Murray was united in marriage with Miss Margaret H. Graham, who was born in Will county, Illinois, May 30, 1842. Her parents, Edward and Matilda (McGowen) Graham, were both natives of Ireland, but were married in Illinois after their emigration to this country. The father bought a tract of government land in Will county, but the Illinois Central Railroad claimed it, and he had to purchase another farm which he carried on until his death in 1852. He left six children, namely, Michael, a resident of Illinois; Margaret H., the wife of our subject; Thomas, who lives near Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ellen, the wife of John Galliger, a farmer of Holt county, Missouri; John, a carpenter living near Kankakee, Illinois; and Mary, the wife of Joseph McCoy, of Illinois. After the death of her first husband Mrs. Graham married John McGowen, by whom she had two children: Patrick, who occupies the old homestead in Illinois;

and Bridget, the wife of John Flageole. When the father of these children died his widow went to live with a daughter near Kankakee, Illinois, where she died March 19, 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. In religious faith she was a Catholic. To Mr. and Mrs. Murray were born nine children: George L., a farmer of this county; Lilla, the wife of J. E. Altaffer, section boss on the Missouri Pacific Railroad in Colorado; Edgar, a resident of Fullerton, Nebraska; Frank, at home; Ada, the deceased wife of O. M. Jones, a farmer; Emma, the wife of B. Reynolds, a farmer of Nebraska; Allen, at home; and two who died young.

JEFFERSON N. WILLIAMS.

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to its old soldiers, which, generous though it may be, it can never wholly repay. Many of them are burdened with ill health, the cumulative result of disease contracted in the service, and, during all the years since the war of the rebellion, to a degree have been handicapped in their efforts to get on in the world by this unfortunate condition. The people of Nodaway county gladly do honor to one such ex-soldier, whose name is above, whose citizenship is of a quality most admirable and who has never won a substantial success in which they have not rejoiced with him.

Jefferson N. Williams was born in 1844, in Perry county, Illinois, a son of Richard and Polly (Wooten) Williams. His father was born near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and was of Scotch ancestry. His mother was a native of Illinois. She lived to be seventy years old and died in Worth county, Missouri, after many years' membership in the

Christian church. Richard Williams attained the advanced age of four-score years, after giving a long and busy life to agricultural pursuits. In politics he was a Republican after the organization of that party, and he was long identified with the Christian church. This worthy couple had nine children, all of whom lived to be men and women respected by those who knew them. Following are their names: Artemisa, Richard Wesley, Jefferson N., Angeline, Sopronia, Jennie, Belle, Rozine and Emily.

At the age of fourteen years Jefferson N. Williams went from his old home in Illinois to Worth county, Missouri, where he found employment at farming. He was married in Worth county, to Mary E. Hunt, a daughter of Judge John A. and Sarah Hunt, who was born in Indiana and reared in Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Hunt was prosecuting attorney and probate judge in Worth county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had ten children, named as follows: Belle, Mrs. Harvey Shadduck, of Burlington Junction, Nodaway county, Missouri; Ida, the wife of W. H. Daughterty, of Oklahoma; John, of Nodaway county; Richard; Robert; Burnell; Mrs. Rall Vurgemott, of Lincoln township, Nodaway county; Blanche and Frank, at this time pupils in the public school; and Mary, who died young. Mr. Williams has followed farming the most of his life and continued in that occupation as long as his health permitted. When he came out of the army at the close of the Civil war, it was as the victim of a combination of diseases contracted in the service, from which he has vainly sought relief and which have partially incapacitated him for long continued manual labor.

Mr. Williams' military record is an interesting one. He was a member of Com-

pany D, Fourth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Captains Pritchard and Hamilton, and saw three years' service with that organization. Mr. Williams saw a year's service, also, in the Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and at the end of the war was honorably discharged, having seen all kinds of service, in which he had acquitted himself gallantly and won a record of which any soldier might be proud.

R. R. STAPLES, SR.

R. R. Staples is the proprietor of Grand View Farm, of Colfax township, Atchison county, and is one of the leading representatives of the agricultural interests in northwestern Missouri. In political circles he is also prominent, his opinions carrying weight at the councils of the Republican party. Almost a quarter of a century has passed since he arrived in this locality, and as the years have gone by he has been known as a promoter of all interests calculated to benefit the commonwealth.

Mr. Staples was born near Sparta, Monroe county, Wisconsin, December 23, 1854. His grandfather, Job Staples, was a native of Vermont and many years sailed on the salt waters, visiting various foreign ports. He was of Scotch lineage, his ancestors being noted for their bravery and business qualifications. Abial Staples, the father of our subject, was a native of Orange county, Vermont, and married Miss Abigail Ward, who was born in New Hampshire, and was a daughter of Benjamin Ward, who was born in that state, of English parentage, and died in Vermont. In the year 1847 the parents of our subject removed westward, locating in the Badger state among the early settlers of Jefferson



R. R. Staples Sr.

county and afterward took up their abode in Monroe county. In 1856, with ox teams and wagons, they made an overland trip to Gentry county, Missouri, and in 1862 came to Nodaway county, locating in Atchison township, near the present site of the town of Clearmont, being among the first settlers there. The father resided there until 1876, when he located on the farm which is now the home of our subject, residing there until his death in 1879, when he was sixty-seven years of age. He was a Republican in his political faith and held membership in the Christian church, which indicated his religious preference. His wife was also a member of the same church and departed this life in 1883, at the age of sixty-seven years. They were people of the highest respectability, enjoying the warm regard of many friends. They carefully reared their children, instilling into their minds the lessons of industry, economy and honesty. Four of their six children are yet living, namely: Marcus Staples, a leading stock dealer of Belleville, Kansas; Almond Abial, a prominent dealer in stock in Colfax township; Myron William, who is extensively engaged in dealing in stock in Nodaway and Atchison counties, and resides at Burlington Junction; and Rodolph Richmond, of this review. Two died in childhood.

Mr. Staples, whose name introduces this record, was a little lad of three summers when the family removed from Wisconsin to Gentry county, Missouri, and was a youth of nine years when they went to Nodaway county, where he was reared on the home farm. His father was extensively engaged in raising and dealing in cattle and became an excellent judge of stock when he was yet a boy in his 'teens. He began his educa-

tion in a log cabin in Gentry county and later attended the public schools of Nodaway county, his knowledge having since been supplemented by his reading and experience in business affairs. At home he was taught to work, to be honest and just, and those qualifications have been numbered among his characteristics throughout his life. In 1876 he and his father located on what is now his present homestead farm, where he has five hundred and sixty acres, constituting one of the best farming properties in the township. His beautiful home is known as Grand View. The house stands on an elevation, thus commanding a splendid view of the surrounding country. Other improvements are seen there, including large barns, sheds, cattle yards, feed pens, modern windmills and the latest improved machinery. Rich pastures, meadows and cultivated fields are among the features of the homestead, and his corn crops yield him from fifty to sixty-five bushels to the acre. He is also one of the most successful cattle dealers in the county, having large herds, which enable him annually to make extensive shipments to the markets.

On the 9th of April, 1876, Mr. Staples was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Isabel Fine, a lady of intelligence and good family, and to her husband has been a capable helpmate on life's journey. She was born in Fountain county, Indiana, near the Wabash, and is a daughter of Harrison and Elizabeth (Emerick) Fine, the former a native of the Hoosier state, while the latter was born in Ohio. In 1859 her parents removed to Taylor county, Iowa, where the father still carries on agricultural pursuits. He is a Democrat in his political faith and he and his wife are Lutherans in their religious belief. They have eight children, namely: Mrs. Clara Cunningham, Mrs. Hannah I.

Staples, Mrs. Alice Farnham, Mrs. Kate Barnes, Frank Y., Martin L., Mrs. Emma Englund and Malinda M. Tarkio. Mr. and Mrs. Staples have been born four children: Arthur L., who is a prominent teacher at Tarkio; William J., who is a singer of considerable reputation, now a member of the Methodist choir in Tarkio; Lester O., who is a student in Tarkio College; and Robert R., Jr., who is pursuing his studies in the public schools of Tarkio. The daughters have graduated in Tarkio College, with the class of 1887, and are now successfully teaching in Tarkio academy.

In his political affiliations Mr. Staples is a Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. He is recognized as one of the local leaders and has exerted a strong influence in molding public thought and opinion. He has delivered many campaign addresses, speaking in behalf of Republican principles in various parts of the county. He has been a delegate to county, state and congressional conventions and was a candidate for county judge in 1888, at which time he succeeded in reducing the Democratic and Populist majority from eight hundred to nine votes. In 1898 he was nominated by his party for the office of county recorder, but there was a fusion of the Democratic and Populist parties and the combined strength was too great for him to overcome. The large vote by the voters indicates the personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him by his fellow townsmen.

In Masonic circles Mr. Staples is prominent, holding membership in the lodge, chapter and council of Rockport, Maryville Commandery No. 40, K. T., and Meliah Temple of the Mystic Shrine in St. Joseph. His wife and two daughters hold

membership in the order of the Eastern Star, while the daughters are also members of the Order of the Daughters of Isis, which order confers higher degrees in Masonic work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Staples are members of the United Brethren church. He is a gentleman of fine personal appearance, weighing two hundred and forty pounds, is frank and genial in manner, reliable in business, faithful in friendship and loyal to every duty of citizenship. These qualities have gained for him the warm regard of all with whom he has come in contact. In his business he has met with creditable success, which has come to him as a merit of reward of his own labor. He certainly deserves mention among the representative men of Atchison county and it is with pleasure that we present his record to the readers of this volume.

JOHN C. SPENCE

John Calvin Spence, a highly respected citizen of Nodaway county, and a soldier in the Civil war, is a native of Miami county, Ohio, born September 3, 1838. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his grandfather, John Spence, was a Revolutionary soldier. James L. Spence, the father of John C., was a Virginian, born in 1801. In Ohio he became acquainted with and married Delilah Scott, a native of that state, and both attained an advanced age. Mr. Spence, whose death occurred in Palmyra, Iowa, reached the age of eighty-four years, and his wife died in Wayne county, Iowa, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of eight children: Belle; Allen T.; Abram L., a soldier in the Civil war, serving in Company E, Fourth Iowa Infantry, now resides in Iowa; Maria J.;

John C., our subject; Nancy; Absalom, deceased, who was a member of Company B, Tenth Iowa Infantry; and Robert O.

John C. Spence, the subject of this biography, was reared and educated in Peoria county, Illinois, near Farmington. For a number of years he followed the trade of plastering, but June 2, 1861, he enlisted for service, at the first call from President Lincoln for three hundred thousand men. He was a member of Company G, Eighth Volunteer Infantry of Missouri, under Colonel Morgan L. Smith and Captain D. A. Grier, of Peoria, Illinois. The Eighth Missouri Regiment, or "American Zouaves," were first ordered to St. Louis. The first battle in which Mr. Spence was engaged occurred at Fort Donelson, February 10, 1862. He received a severe wound, being shot in the face, the bullet coming out from behind the ear. The right jaw was broken, and when the wound was dressed thirteen pieces of bone were removed. He was in the hospital at Mound City, Illinois, for one week, when he was given a leave of absence for thirty days, during which time he went to his home. August 10, 1862, he re-entered the army at Memphis, Tennessee, being under General Sherman. The company of which Mr. Spence was a member went to the vicinity of Vicksburg, in the Yazoo swamps, where they helped excavate the canal to surround Vicksburg. Arkansas Post was taken with the assistance of this company, and on July 3d and 4th Vicksburg was surrounded, taken, and the stars and stripes were placed over another city in the south. Engagements which followed were at Champion Hills, Black River, the siege against General Joe Johnston's troops, the company going from Memphis to Chattanooga, Tennessee, and crossing the Chat-

taanooga river, where the pickets of General Bragg were captured; Missionary Ridge, Buzzards' Roost, the sieges of Atlanta and Savannah and the battle at Bentonville. While at Goldsboro, South Carolina, Mr. Spence received a veteran's furlough, and on the 25th of August, 1865, received an honorable discharge, at Little Rock, Arkansas. His career had been one of great courage and bravery, and his life as a private citizen has been one of honesty and loyalty to his fellow citizens and country.

In 1870 Mr. Spence located in Nodaway county, Missouri, and here he first met and was united in marriage with Mary Rutledge, of Greene county, Indiana, a daughter of Thomas and Julia Ann (Swalb) Rutledge. She was one of six children, two brothers having fought in the Civil war. John Rutledge, a member of an Indiana regiment, died in the army, being wounded at Big Shanty, Georgia; and Samuel M., of the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment, now a resident of Greene county, Indiana. Her father died in New Market, Taylor county, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Spence have two children: Charles, living in Lincoln township, Nodaway county; and Nancy Emeline. They lost one child, James F., at the age of three years. Mrs. Spence is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Her husband is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM PRIDE.

The subject of this sketch, who has been prominently identified with the agricultural and political interests of Nodaway county, Missouri, for almost a quarter of a century, was born in Monongalia county, West Vir-

ginia, January 24, 1829, a son of Burton and Nancy (Sutton) Pride, who as farming people spent their entire lives there. The maternal grandfather, Joseph Sutton, also a farmer by occupation, was born in Maryland and died in Virginia. His children were Nancy, Asa, John, Elizabeth, Margaret, Hannah and two who died young. The father of our subject was the third in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being Jesse, Henry, Sally and William. To Burton and Nancy (Sutton) Pride were born nine children, namely: Mrs. Mary A. Haines, of Pennsylvania; William, our subject; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; Malinda, the wife of S. H. Rose; Josiah, deceased; Nancy, wife of B. Renner; Rebecca J., the wife of L. Barrickman; Margaret, wife of J. Mathews; and James V. Our subject was the only one of the family to come west.

On a farm in his native state William Pride passed his boyhood and youth, pursuing his studies in the common schools. In Greene county, Pennsylvania, he was married, March 10, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Stevens, a native of that county and a daughter of Job and Edith (Renner) Stevens, who were also born in that state, where the father followed farming throughout life. After his death, the mother married a relative, Ned Stevens, and in 1856 moved to Mercer county, Illinois, where he died, but she is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. By her first marriage she had two children: Elizabeth, the wife of our subject; and Edward J.; and there were also two children born of the second union, namely: Mrs. Emma C. Guthrie and James, both residents of Illinois. Mrs. Pride, who was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died January 9, 1885,

leaving four children: James B. and A. H., who are engaged in farming on the homestead; Malinda H., the wife of H. Shrock, a farmer; and Nancy A., at home.

After his marriage Mr. Pride followed farming in West Virginia until 1864, when he moved to Illinois and first located in Vermilion county, but later went to Mercer county, where, after operating rented land for a few years, he purchased a farm. In 1877 he traded that place for his present farm in Nodaway county, Missouri, six miles northeast of Maryville. He has since added to it until he now owns three hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, a part of which is covered with timber, but the greater portion is under excellent cultivation and well improved bottom land. In connection with general farming he followed stock raising during his active business life, but is now practically living retired on his homestead, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, while he rents the land to his sons.

As a Democrat Mr. Pride has taken a prominent and influential part in political affairs, has been a delegate to numerous conventions, and has been honored with local offices of trust and responsibility, including that of justice of the peace, the duties of which he has most capably and satisfactorily performed. In religious faith he is a Methodist. His success in life is due to his own well directed and energetic efforts, and for the same he deserves great credit.

ISAAC REAKSECKER.

Among the representative agriculturists of Nodaway county, Missouri, is Isaac Reaksecker, who was born in Monroe county, Ohio, October 9, 1849, and was reared and educated in much the usual manner of

farmer boys of his day. His father, Frederick Reaksecker, was born in canton Berne, Switzerland, January 16, 1816, and in 1819 was brought to America by his parents, Christ and Barbara (Moser) Reaksecker, natives of the same place—the former born in 1778, the latter in 1780. The family landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and proceeded at once to Ohio, where as squatters they took up land and later entered it from the government. Christ Reaksecker died in Monroe county, that state, in 1856, his wife in 1854. They were farming people and earnest members of the Lutheran church. In their family were eight children, namely: Christ, John, Peter, Samuel, Frederick, Levi, Barbara and Mrs. Rose A. Case.

Frederick Reaksecker grew to manhood in Ohio, and there married Christina King, who was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, July 20, 1826, a daughter of John and Christina (Yeager) King, also natives of Pennsylvania. Her father, who was of English and Irish extraction, was born in August, 1781, and died in December, 1863, while her mother was born in August, 1782, and died in Mason county, West Virginia, in 1878. Frederick Reaksecker made a trip to New Orleans on a coal boat, and in this way earned the money with which to enter forty acres of land in Monroe county, Ohio, to which he subsequently added until he had over two hundred acres of improved land. Selling out in the spring of 1856, he moved to Harrison county, Missouri, where he bought a large tract of wild land, and to its improvement and cultivation devoted his energies for many years. A skillful farmer and a man of good business ability, he met with excellent success in his labors and became "well-to-do," accumulating a fine estate. He was a member of the Sweden-

borgian church and as a local preacher took an active part in its work. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Republican. During the Rebellion he was a strong Union man and several times went out with scouting parties. He died in Harrison county, November 16, 1884, honored and respected by all who knew him. His estimable wife is still living and continues to reside on the homestead in that county. The children born to them were Emily, the wife of C. Miller, of Phoenix, Arizona; Eliza, the deceased wife of O. T. Neff; Amanda, the wife of E. O. Neff, of Harrison county; Isaac, our subject; Benjamin F., a resident of Arizona; James W., of Oklahoma; and Peter K., of Harrison county, this state.

Isaac Reaksecker accompanied his parents on their removal to this state, and remained with them until twenty-two years of age, when he took charge of one hundred acres of wild prairie land given him by his father. He built a small house and lived alone for a number of years. He fenced his land and placed it under cultivation and has since added to the tract until he now has six hundred and eighty acres in one body, all under cultivation and well improved. This fine farm is one of the most desirable of its size in Nodaway county. Since 1875 Mr. Reaksecker has given considerable attention to the raising and feeding of stock, and in this undertaking has also met with success.

On the 10th of June, 1886, Mr. Reaksecker was united in marriage with Miss Eva Vancuren, who was born in Belmont county, Ohio, November 18, 1860, and they have become the parents of four children, whose names and dates of birth are as follows: Lester, April 24, 1887; Warren, September 12, 1888; Neva, March 10, 1890;

and Noble, May 12, 1892. Since the age of sixteen years Mrs. Reaksecker has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both she and her husband are held in high regard by all who know them.

Mrs. Reaksecker's parents, Wilson and Eunice (Humphrey) Vancuren, were born, reared and married in Ohio, where they continued to make their home throughout life, the former dying there September 15, 1896, the latter December 4, 1874. He was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Christian church, while his wife was a Baptist in religious belief. The children born to them were John, Eva, Miner, Melissa, Staunton, Ora, Thomas, Charles and Robert. Ora and Charles are now living in Missouri. For his second wife the father married Hattie Carpenter, who is still living, and to them were born six children, namely: David, Buella, Maggie, Wilson, Paul and Talmage. Mrs. Reaksecker's paternal grandfather, John Vancuren, was a native of Germany, a farmer by occupation and an early settler of Ohio. His children were David, Wilson, Ann, Vance, Andrew, Shannon, George and Margaret. The maternal grandfather, William Humphrey, was born in Virginia, of Irish ancestry, and also became a farmer of Ohio, where his death occurred. He had ten children, namely: Eunice, Sarah, Miner, Naomi, William, Elizabeth, Esther, Marcus, Sanford and Margaret.

JOSEPH S. CARDEN.

Joseph S. Carden, the assessor of Green township, Nodaway county, elected in 1899, is one of the most popular and best known citizens of the county. He was born April 5, 1868, on the old homestead farm of his father, J. W. Carden, a prominent and pop-

ular citizen, one of the oldest of the pioneer settlers of the county, and now the mayor of Quitman. His wife was Anna Holt, a daughter of William Holt, who was among the pioneers of the county and of a prominent and highly respectable family. J. S. Carden was the fourth son and sixth child of a family of seven children born to his parents, and spent his youthful days on the farm, where he was taught industrious habits and honest methods in all his transactions. The labor performed on the farm gave him a sound body and great strength, fitting him for the harder labor and more severe trials of life that belong more especially to manhood's lot. His education was secured in the public schools and in the State University, and he also took a commercial course, which he finds of great use to him in his daily business transactions.

Remaining at home on the farm until he was twenty-six years of age, Joseph S. Carden began life on his own account, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, but still remaining at home until he was married. His farm, the "Blue Grass Valley Farm," is one of the finest in the country, and his home one of the finest in his township. His entire one hundred and sixty acres are well fenced off into fields, for grain, pasture, etc., his blue-grass pastures and meadows rivaling those in the famous blue-grass regions of Kentucky. He has one of the finest barns in the county, and his residence is a model of modern style, with bay windows and porches. The entire home exhibits evidences of taste, culture and refinement, having a beautiful yard, neatly kept lawn, flowers and shrubs. The house he erected in 1896. Mr. Carden is engaged in general farming and the stock business, and is one of the successful men

of the county. He was married, November 4, 1896, to Miss Lida Ware, a woman of intelligence and good family, well educated and a teacher before her marriage from the time she was fifteen years of age. She is a daughter of H. H. Ware, deceased, who was a prominent and well known citizen. He was born in Ross county, Ohio, and moved thence to Nodaway county, Missouri. He was a brave soldier during the war of the Rebellion, serving as the adjutant of the Forty-fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry and afterward as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, Miss Milly Needles, was a native of Missouri, and by her he had six children, viz.: John E., Mrs. Lida Carden, Samuel F., H. A., Glen D. and Allen E.

Joseph Carden is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges of Quitman. Mrs. Carden is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and stands high in the estimation not only of her sister members of the church but also among all the people of the community in which she lives. Mr. Carden may be properly classed among the self-made men, as he had but little assistance from his family or friends, and what he has accomplished has been mainly through his own unaided efforts.

JOHN P. FRAZEE.

The natural advantages of northwest Missouri attracted at an early day a superior class of settlers, thrifty, industrious, progressive and law-abiding, whose influence has given permanent direction to the development of the locality. Among the worthy pioneers of Nodaway county John P. Frazee occupies a prominent place. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, April

16, 1832, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools.

His parents, Joshua and Anna (Pittman) Frazee, were born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent, and were married in Ohio. Her father, Elias Pittman, moved from Ohio to Andrew county, Missouri, in 1838, where he entered land and improved a farm, and in 1853 came to Nodaway county. Two years later he went to live with his children, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frazee, in 1861. By occupation he was a farmer. His wife held membership in the Christian church. Their children were Thomas, who remained in Ohio; Benjamin, Andrew and Richard, all residents of Missouri; Anna, the mother of our subject; Mrs. Sarah Brombaugh; Mrs. Melissa Duke; Mrs. Eliza Duke; and Mrs. Mary Myers. Our subject's paternal grandfather died in Pennsylvania, and his wife and children afterward moved to Ohio, where Joshua grew to manhood. He followed farming there until 1839, when with his family he drove across the country to Andrew county, Missouri. On reaching his destination he found that he had only a dime in his pocket. He soon found employment, but his wages were small. Needing corn for bread and feed for his stock, he drove to Clay county, a distance of one hundred miles, where he obtained it, but had to pay one dollar per bushel. Wild game, however, was plentiful and supplied the family with meat. As soon as he was able Mr. Frazee entered a tract of timber land, and after clearing a space planted the same in corn and vegetables for his own use. In 1853 he traded his land in Andrew county for a tract in this county, on which a small log house had been erected, and some of the land fenced and broken. At the end of a

year he sold that place and entered a tract of wild land, which he improved and converted into a good farm, making it his home until his death, December 22, 1881. He was a Democrat in politics and held some local offices, and was an elder in the Christian church, of which his wife was also a faithful member. She died January 30, 1875. They were the parents of four children, namely: Charlotte, who first married Robert Campbell and secondly Henry Neal; John C., our subject; Sarah, the wife of William Stevens; and William, a farmer of Oklahoma territory.

John P. Frazee remained with his parents until twenty-eight years of age, and then entered land and improved a farm. At the age of thirty-nine he married Miss Celia Shanks, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 6, 1846, a daughter of William G. and Sarah (Lee) Shanks. The father was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, March 11, 1822, and died in Missouri, December 29, 1898. He was one of a family of nine children, the others being Joseph, Elizabeth, Michael, Stephen, Frank, Sarah, Eliza, and Martha, the wife of J. West. Mrs. Frazee's maternal grandfather, Samuel Lee, was a prominent citizen of Ohio, in whose family were four children,—James, Cornelius, Mrs. Jane Luton and Sarah. After his death the mother married James Hughes, by whom she had one child, Mrs. Angeline Bonus. Mrs. Frazee is the oldest in a family of seven children, and in order of birth the others were as follows: Mary, the wife of William Frazee; Joseph, a farmer; William, deceased; Mrs. Alice Albright; Algernon, a farmer; and Mrs. Ida Roelfson. The parents of these children were members of the Christian church, to which our subject and his wife also belong. They

have four children, namely: Rosella, at home; Lawrence, who is married and engaged in farming on the homestead; Chester and Alpha, also at home.

Since his marriage Mr. Frazee has resided upon his present farm near Maryville, and so successfully has he been that he has been able to add to his landed possessions until he now has three hundred and twenty acres of fine valley land, all under a high state of cultivation and well improved with good buildings. He is interested in both general farming and stock raising. During the Civil war he was a member of the Home Guards, but on account of his health was unable to enter the regular service. He affiliated with the Democratic party until 1860, when he voted for Lincoln, but since then has supported the Democratic and Populist parties. His career has ever been such as to commend him to the confidence and high regard of those with whom he has come in contact, and those who know him best are numbered among his warmest friends.

GEORGE R. HORTEN.

G. R. Horten, dealer in hardware and agricultural implements of all kinds and a prominent and solid business man of Quitman, carries a full line of shelf and heavy hardware and all kinds of farming implements needed on any farm. Since locating in Quitman he has built up a large and profitable business, which for some time previously had been carried on by W. L. Holt, a man well known to all living in Nodaway county. Mr. Horten also handles a general line of wagons, buggies and carriages of every make and style, and the goods sold by him give the most general



GEORGE R. HORTEN AND FAMILY

satisfaction. His leaders are the Bain wagon and the Burlington (Pioneer) buggy, than which no better wagons and buggies are made in the United States.

Mr. Horten was born near Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois, February 27, 1869, and is a son of Joseph and Mary E. (Tracey) Horten, both of whom were from Illinois. Mr. Horten was a babe in his mother's arms when his parents removed from Illinois to Nodaway county, Missouri, they settling in the northern part of the county, in Atchison township, where they lived for a good many years. Joseph Horten was a farmer by occupation, a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and in politics a Republican. He was a man of strength of character, and was well known to many of the citizens of the county as a man of integrity and honest methods in business and a good neighbor. He died in Kansas at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife died at the age of fifty-one. They were the parents of four children, viz.: William, of Burlington Junction, Missouri; Sarah King, deceased; Anna, of Nebraska, and George R., the subject of this sketch.

George R. Horten was reared on the farm, on which he performed his full share of work, developing his muscle and gaining bodily strength which he could have gained in no other way. His education was obtained in the common schools, and he has always been a successful business man, noted for his straightforward methods of doing business and for his industry and integrity. He was married September 14, 1890, to Miss Clara Kelley, a daughter of Newton Kelley, deceased, and his wife, Martha E. To this marriage there has been born one child, Nelly. Mr. Horten is a regular Democrat, and a member of the Masonic lodge of Quit-

man, and also of the Odd Fellows lodge. He is of powerful physique, and weighs two hundred and thirty pounds. Mrs. Horten is a member of the Christian church. Both are highly respected people, because of their many excellent traits of character and disposition.

JOHN G. BAILEY.

There are many reasons why John G. Bailey should be mentioned among the leading citizens of Atchison county. First, because he is one of her native sons; secondly, because he has so long been actively connected with the development and growth of this portion of the state; and, thirdly, because he manifested a very brave and valorous spirit at the time of the Civil war. Few men have longer witnessed the upbuilding of this county than Mr. Bailey, who has seen its transformation from a wild and thinly populated district until it has become the scene of great activity in all departments of business life, its progress having been carried forward along lines that have contributed in large measure to the prosperity of its citizens.

Mr. Bailey was born October 28, 1845, his parents being James and Nancy (Wilson) Bailey, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and came to Missouri, spending the winter in Ray county, whence they came to Atchison county and located near the present site of the town of Tarkio. Much of the land was still in the possession of the government, which offered it at a low price to the settlers who would reclaim it for purposes of civilization. The father of our subject entered two hundred and forty acres and developed and improved a good

farm, upon which he spent his remaining days. He came to the county as did most of the pioneers, with limited means, having all to make and nothing to lose. He found an undeveloped region with good soil and excellent natural advantages, although there were many hardships and trials to undergo, such as are incident to pioneer life. Many rough bands of Indians still visited the neighborhood and deer and other wild game was to be found in the county, together with wild animals that preyed upon the stock pens. Mr. Bailey was particularly fond of hunting and therefore had ample opportunity to indulge in that sport. The neighbors lived miles apart and all were farming people who developed their land and cultivated their fields according to the primitive manner of the times. Mr. Bailey was broad-minded, charitable and hospitable, and always enjoyed the visits of his neighbors and his house became a place of entertainment for the wayfaring men who visited the neighborhood. He became widely and favorably known and commanded the respect of all who knew him as a man of sterling integrity and honor. Early in life he became a member of the Primitive Baptist church, but later he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and continued his identification therewith until his death. His vote supported the Democratic men and measures. In 1855 his first wife died and he afterward married again. His first union was with Nancy Wilson, a daughter of Eli Wilson, of Kentucky. He became one of the early settlers of Missouri, spending his last days in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Bailey. His wife survived him and afterward returned to Ray county, Missouri, where she died, at the very advanced age of ninety-six years.

Unto the parents of our subject were born eleven children: Catherine, the wife of A. Ripley; Mrs. Jane Cooley; Martha, the wife of D. James; Mrs. Mary Caudle; Sarah; Anna, the wife of S. Ballard; Eli, of Tarkio; Louis, James and Ezekiel, all deceased; and John G., whose name introduces this review. The mother of our subject belonged to the Baptist church in early life, but afterward became united with the Methodist denomination.

In his parents' home John G. Bailey spent his boyhood, taking his place in the field as soon as he was old enough to manage a plow. There he worked from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the autumn, and in the winter season he entered the public schools and there continued his education for some years. In 1862 his patriotic spirit was so aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union that he enlisted with Company F of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry. His regiment was consigned to the western department of the army and he saw some hard service while pursuing Quantrell. The regiment had many encounters with the guerrillas, and in addition to the skirmishes he was in the hotly contested battle of Glasgow, where Mr. Bailey had his left instep broken. His services were confined to Missouri and he traveled all over the state and was discharged, in 1863, on account of the injury he sustained, and his discharge was honorable, on account of the fidelity of his services.

Mr. Bailey immediately returned to his home and when able engaged in farming. In 1866 he was married, and located on his farm near the present site of Tarkio, where he remained four years, when he sold that property and removed to Page county, Iowa,

where he continued for ten years. On the expiration of that period he purchased his present farm of one hundred and seven acres, to which he has since added eighty acres. When it came into his possession it was a tract of unbroken prairie, on which he erected a house and then began the work of developing his land. The prairie had to be broken and prepared for the plow, for hitherto it was uncultivated. As the years passed, however, he placed acre after acre under cultivation and now has a splendidly developed farm, the well tilled fields yielding to him an excellent tribute in return for his care and cultivation. He also has a good orchard on the place, substantial barns and outbuildings and a commodious residence. He raises stock, whereby his income is materially increased, and his business efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he has come into the possession of a comfortable competence.

In 1866 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bailey and Miss Mary E. Daniel, who was born in 1851 on the old family homestead in this county. Her parents were William and Margaret (Mulkey) Daniel, honored pioneer people, the former a native of Alabama and the latter of Louisville, Kentucky. In that city they were married and soon afterward came to Missouri, casting in their lot with the pioneer settlers of Atchison county. They located in Lincoln township and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. A mile from their home was the only settler who lived in this portion of the county. A small log cabin afforded them shelter in the pioneer days and Mr. Daniel began plying his ax and following the plow, thus continuing the work of improving the farm upon which he spent many years. He

also added to his property and became the owner of large tracts of land, being known as one of the most successful, prominent and influential farmers in the county. He carried on the cultivation of his fields, together with raising and feeding cattle and hogs for the market, and his carefully directed business affairs made him one of the well-to-do men of his community.

On coming to Missouri he found many Indians, but they were always friendly to him, for he had had experience in dealing with them in Alabama and Florida and knew how to treat them. He always won their trust and friendship. He secured his first team from the Indians and never found them disagreeable or revengeful, as many of the settlers did. All kinds of game were plentiful in the forests and wild animals roamed all over the country, and the Indians supplied him with venison and all the game of other kinds that he wished for. His political support was given to the Republican party, but office had no attraction for him. He had a high standard of integrity and honor. He was broad-minded, intelligent, and a very hospitable man,—the latchstring of his cabin door always hanging out. He became thoroughly acquainted with the country, and thus proved of great assistance to emigrants in settling up this section of the state. He deserves honor for his charity and kindness, and all who knew him respected him for his sterling characteristics. About 1890 he retired from his homestead farm to Westboro, where his wife died December 25, 1894, while his death occurred on the 25th of April, 1900. Both were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Early in life Mr. Daniel served through the Seminole war in Florida and for this service he received a pension. During

the Civil war, although he was reared in the south, he sympathized strongly with the Union and was a member of home guards. After the close of hostilities and during the period of reconstruction he had no difficulties with the rebels. The children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Daniel are as follows: William A., of Kansas; Mrs. Jane Sawyer; James a farmer; Mary E., now Mrs. Bailey; Mrs. Belle Litle; Andrew J., of Salem, Oregon; George W., who owns the old homestead; Absalom, who died and left two children; and Mrs. Margaret Bowers.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were born three children, but the first two died in infancy. The surviving son, William W., was born April 3, 1871, and now resides in Westboro. He is married and has one son, Grant. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Bailey is a member and has filled all the chairs. He belongs to Gettysburg Post, No. 24, G. A. R., of Northboro, Iowa, and he has the esteem and confidence of his brethren in these fraternities. His entire life has been passed in the community where he still makes his home, and that many of his friends are numbered among those who have known him from boyhood is an indication that his career has ever been upright and honorable.

F. M. RYAN, M. D.

Dr. F. M. Ryan, of Quitman, Missouri, is a man of ability, character and resources. Devoting his time and efforts to the study of medicine, and of the diseases to which the human system is susceptible and liable, he has achieved success. After graduating at the Ensworth Medical College, of St. Joseph, Missouri, in the class of 1892, of which he was, on the first ballot, elected val-

edictorian of his class, he established himself in Quitman, where he has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1894 he took a post-graduate course in New York city.

He is a native of Ohio, born in Adams county, near West Union, October 9, 1870, and is the son of Charles Ryan, a farmer, living near Craig, Holt county, Missouri. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Matheny. His parents had six children,—three sons and three daughters.

When eight years of age the subject of this sketch was brought by his father to Atchison county, Missouri, where he grew up on the farm, developing his muscular strength by hard work and improving his mind by a thorough course of study at the Stanbury normal school. In 1889 he began reading medicine, under the instruction of Dr. Ernest Kaltenbach, a successful and leading physician of Craig, Holt county, and later entered Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, at which he graduated in 1892. Since this time he has had much experience, has made a thorough study of his profession, thus adding greatly to his knowledge gained at the medical college, and giving him a reputation as a most successful physician and surgeon.

Dr. Ryan was married, in 1895, to Miss Katie Costello, a daughter of J. G. Costello, a prominent citizen of Nodaway county, who died November 16, 1900. Mrs. Ryan received her education at the Maryville Seminary, and is a lady of superior intelligence and refinement. Dr. and Mrs. Ryan have one child, John Harold, now three years of age.

Politically Dr. Ryan is a strong Democrat, but has never been in any sense of the term an office-seeker. He is a member of

Ouitman Lodge, No. 284, I. O. O. F.; of the Maryville (Missouri) Lodge, K. of P.; and of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 2434. Of the latter he is the examining physician, and he holds the same connection with the New York Life Insurance Company and with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The Doctor is a man of strong character and influence, always active in the cause of right and progress, favoring churches and schools and all institutions and establishments calculated to advance the material and moral interests of the people. He is a public-spirited man, highly regarded by all that know him.

JAMES A. FRIEND.

The Holland Dutch blood which early became so important an element in our national life has never lost its vitality, and to this day descendants of Hollanders in all parts of our country exhibit the same sturdy traits, honesty, industry, patriotism and reliability which made the race such a valuable factor in our primitive steps toward enlightenment, emancipation and civil, political and material prosperity.

James A. Friend was born in Washington county, Illinois, in a settlement then known as Belleville, March 13, 1840. He grew to manhood on a farm in Montgomery county, Illinois, and was educated in the public schools near his home. The family of Friend, of which he was a member, is of Dutch extraction, and he traces his ancestry to Holland. His father, George Friend, was born in Kentucky and married Mary Thompson, also born in Kentucky, who was reared and educated partly in Kentucky and partly in Illinois.

George and Mary (Thompson) Friend

had children named as follows: Maria, Winnie, Adaline, Calvin, Ira Allan, Elizabeth, James A., William and John. The son last mentioned was a soldier in the Union service in the war of the Rebellion, in which he fought as a member of a volunteer regiment from Illinois. George Friend, who was a lifelong farmer and Democrat, died aged sixty years; his wife passed away at forty-eight.

In 1860, at the age of twenty, James A. Friend went to Missouri to work on a farm, and he was there when the Civil war broke out. July 16, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was recruited at Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri, and was under the command of Colonel Morgan. Company E was led early in the war by Captain Clark, who was killed at Shiloh. Mr. Friend was in the engagements at Island No. 10, Shiloh and Corinth, and was afterward taken sick and sent to a general hospital at St. Louis. He was honorably discharged from the service February 27, 1863, and returned to Missouri, weakened and afflicted by a combination of diseases from which he has never recovered. He was married, in Putnam county, in 1864, to Miss Sarah C. Dunlap, a daughter of Captain William C. Dunlap, an officer in the Missouri state militia. Captain Dunlap married Dolie Webb. He died in St. Joseph, Missouri, and his wife in Nodaway county. Mr. and Mrs. Friend have had fifteen children, named as follows: William, James (dead), Winnie, Dora, Willard, Martha (dead), Wade (dead), Silas, Belle and Zada (twins), Etheldred, Laura, Otis and Sophia (twins), and Gertrude.

In 1880 Mr. Friend removed with his family from Putnam county to Nodaway

county, where he engaged in farming, and for some years past he has lived at Dawson, where the family has been active in the Methodist church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Friend and several of their children are members. Mrs. Friend and some of her daughters are identified with the Epworth League and with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and with other church and reformatory organizations. Mr. Friend is an influential Republican and has an abiding faith in the mission of his party, but is not so partisan as not to favor the best man for the office when township affairs are under consideration. He has in many ways shown that he is public-spirited, and he is highly regarded as a useful citizen and a good and helpful neighbor.

LEWIS C. RAY.

The prominent citizen of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri, named above enjoys the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers of the Civil war who served two years or, in fact, during any protracted period of the internecine struggle. His military history will be found interesting, and that portion of this notice devoted to his civil life will be found to recount the principal events in a career which has made Mr. Ray honored by all who have known him.

Lewis C. Ray was born in Illinois May 14, 1847, a son of Daniel and Louisa (George) Ray. Daniel Ray was a son of Daniel Ray, Sr., who was of German ancestry and was born in Pennsylvania. There also Daniel Ray, Jr., was born. Daniel Ray, Sr., and his wife Rebecca lived out their days in the Keystone state, and while yet a young man Daniel Ray, Jr., who had learned

the carpenter's trade, came "west" to Illinois, and there married Louisa George, a native of Tennessee, whose father, Reuben George, also a Tennessean by birth, had removed with his family to the Prairie state.

Daniel Ray, Jr., and his wife, Louisa (George) Ray, had eight children: Ruben was the eldest; Down was a soldier in the federal army in the Civil war, a member of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and now lives in Nebraska; Lewis C. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Ruben and Charles are citizens of Lincoln township, Nodaway county; Orlena married Martin Brott and lives in Nebraska; and Ishmael and John are dead. Daniel Ray died in Fulton county, Illinois, aged fifty years, after having devoted himself to carpentering and building from early manhood. His widow died in Missouri, aged seventy. Mrs. Ray was a woman of strong character, a good wife and mother and a devoted member of the Baptist church.

Lewis C. Ray was brought up in Illinois and attended the public schools there until he was fourteen. He then went to Tecumseh, Johnson county, Nebraska, and was there employed and continued his studies until August, 1863, when he enlisted, at the age of sixteen years and three months, in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Kansas Cavalry, and organization commanded by Colonel Frank P. Blair, which made a great record during the war for activity and efficiency as scouts and rough riders. For some timetable the regiment was stationed at Fort Scott, Kansas, and later it was stationed at Fort Smith, Arkansas. Its operations against guerrillas and bushwhackers and against Generals Price and Marmaduke, of the Confederate army, gave it a place of honor in the history of the Civil war. It was for a

time in the command of General Thayer, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and took part in the fighting under General Steele, in Arkansas and contiguous territory. It also accompanied General Banks on his Red river expedition and was in the Camden raid when one of the hardest forced marches of the war was made. This movement resulted in the death of many of the soldiers from diseases superinduced by hardship and fatigue. Later, for a time the regiment was stationed at Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Ray was for some months in a hospital at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a sufferer from bilious fever, kidney disease, rheumatism and a complication of kindred diseases from which he has never wholly recovered. He was honorably discharged from the service at Little Rock, Arkansas, and returned to Johnson county, Nebraska, where he made his home seven or eight years thereafter.

In 1868 Mr. Ray married Mary A. Richardson, in Johnson county, mentioned. She was a daughter of James and Rebecca (Blosser) Richardson, was born in Hancock county, Ohio, and reared in Indiana and in Schuyler and Mason counties, Illinois, and removed while yet young to Nebraska. James and Rebecca (Blosser) Richardson had three children: James W., of Ness county, Kansas; Michael, deceased; and Mrs. Ray. Mrs. Richardson died in Ohio; Mr. Richardson is living in Ness county, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have had ten children: Minnie Alice, Mrs. Gilbert Green; George W.; Charles William, living in Colorado; Cora, Mrs. Ferd Beasley, also in Colorado; Marion P., of Colorado; Elmer J., of Nodaway county, Missouri; Maud Belle and Edgar; Clara, who died when two years old; and Hattie, who died at the age of seven months.

Mr. Ray has lived in Nodaway county twenty years, following agricultural pursuits, most of the time in Lincoln township, and is well known as a worthy citizen and a man of high honor and the best principles. He is a Democrat of considerable influence in his party.

JAMES W. SMITH.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is a representative, in the best sense, of a large class of men who have done much, in every conceivable way, to advance the interests of their county and state, and evidences of whose prosperity are visible on every side—the enterprising farmers and stockmen who are making Missouri “bloom like the rose” and who form the solid foundation of the public prosperity. Mr. Smith’s “Riverside farm,” in Green township, Nodaway county, not far from Burlington Junction, which is Mr. Smith’s postoffice point, is one of the finest in that part of the county. Everything about it bespeaks the progressiveness and able management of its proprietor. He has for years been a leading raiser of shorthorn cattle and has a good herd of Herefords, and he gives much attention to horses, both for draught and driving purposes.

Mr. Smith was born at Guilford, Nodaway county, January 9, 1842, and is a native of the soil who comes from an old and good family. His father, Samuel Smith, was one of the first settlers in this vicinity. He was a son of Ahi Smith, a pioneer in Tennessee, and was born in that state. He passed his early years there and was educated as completely as was possible in the time and locality. His family emigrated to Missouri and settled in Clay county, and in 1841,

about a year before the birth of the subject of this sketch, Samuel Smith came to Nodaway county. He had married Mrs. Sarah (Grooms) Boone, whose deceased first husband was a relative of the celebrated Daniel Boone and whose daughters Sarah and Cassandra went with their husbands overland to Oregon and to Washington, respectively, in 1854. Mrs. Smith died in 1855, Mr. Smith in 1899. Samuel Smith was a small and slightly built man, measuring only five feet and six inches, but he was extraordinarily strong and active, and a Democrat prominent in the local affairs of the day. This worthy couple had five children, who may be referred to as follows in the order of their nativity: James W., the immediate subject of this notice; Amos W., a Wyoming cattle-man; G. W., who is a cattle-man in Wyoming; and two daughters, deceased.

James W. Smith was brought upon the farm and was taught industry and honesty and given some book learning as well. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army and saw much dangerous and arduous service, and was wounded, taken prisoner and confined at Camp Chase, Ohio. His service covered almost the entire period of the war. He was in General Cockerell's command and participated under General Beauregard, in the battle of Corinth, and fought in Georgia under General "Joe" Johnston. He was disabled and made a prisoner of war by the federals at Franklin, Tennessee.

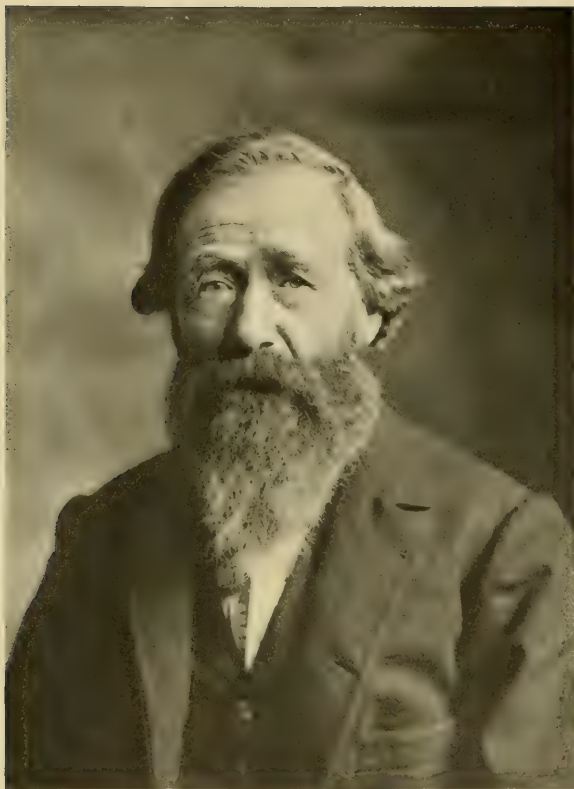
After the war Mr. Smith returned to Nodaway county, Missouri, and devoted himself to farming and stock-raising, and became a popular and influential citizen. "Riverside farm," containing eight hundred and fifty acres, is one of the most beautiful rural homes imaginable. It consists of alluvial bottom land and rich upland and af-

fords blue-grass pasturage rivaling any in Kentucky. Its residence, barns and out-buildings are first class in every detail, and it embraces orchards in which native fruit is grown in abundance.

Mr. Smith was married, in 1870, to Miss Adeline Johnston, a daughter of Ephraim Johnston, a well known citizen of this township, a biographical sketch of whom appears in this work. Mrs. Smith was born in Ohio and came with her family to this county, where she grew to womanhood and was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three daughters: Eva, the eldest, who is the wife of Professor P. W. Jenkins, a member of the faculty of Lawrence University, at Appleton, Wisconsin, and one of the prominent educators of that state; Anna, who graduated at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, in 1899; and Edna, a member of her parents' household. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are helpful members of the Christian church and Mr. Smith is a Democrat influential in home politics, and "home" has a claim even stronger as the birthplace of politics than of charity. He is public-spirited as a citizen and has always favored and done all in his power to advance every movement which in his judgment has tended to the enhancement of the public good, and in the special labor of his life, as a farmer and stockman, he is pointed to as a leader whose methods are worthy of imitation by those who would strive intelligently for success.

WILLIAM WORKMAN.

The wisdom of those who came into Nodaway county, Missouri, in the day of small things and here planted the seeds of thrift and industry has been demonstrated



WILLIAM WORKMAN

throughout the period of the country's development down to the present time. Little patches of woodland remote from civilization have been made into farms large and valuable, and civilization, following in the footsteps of the pioneer, has advanced and embraced them within its borders. Among those of such far-seeing pioneers the name of Workman was prominent, and during all the years of the history of the county since it has been one of the foremost, standing for education, improvement and general progress.

William Workman, one of the old residents of Nodaway township, and one of the prominent, enterprising and successful farmers and stock men of Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in Monroe county, Indiana, March 5, 1836, a son of John Workman, a well known pioneer and influential citizen, a sketch of whose career is presented in these pages. Young Workman grew up on his father's farm in Indiana, and though his opportunities for "book learning" were somewhat limited he was thoroughly taught the lessons that industry will make the world easy for a man, and that under any and all circumstances "honesty is the best policy." "Be faithful in all things" was an injunction which he memorized thoroughly and has tried to obey all through life thus far. He was taught, too, to farm and clear land; he naturally learned to hunt and in all the skill and craft of the pioneer farmer he was well versed long before he attained his majority.

In 1856, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Workman married Miss Margaret Weaver, a young woman of good family connections who has proven herself such a good wife

as is a "crown to her husband." In 1859 he came with his father and their families to Nodaway and located on one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved into a good farm. He has since increased his holdings until at this time he owns one thousand two hundred and fifty acres of good land, embracing plow land, blue-grass pasture land, meadow land, clover land and wood land. His blue-grass land rivals any in Kentucky and his clover land any in Ohio or Illinois. He has adequate buildings and farm implements, a splendid supply of water and every facility for carrying on his extensive agricultural and stock-raising operations successfully and along the most modern lines. He feeds three to four hundred cattle and three hundred and fifty to five hundred head of hogs every year. In November, 1900, he removed to Maryville and is commencing a semi-retired life, renting a part of his interests and looking after the remaining.

Mrs. Workman was a daughter of Joshua and Christina Weaver, who had children named as follows: Vere G., Jonathan, Daniel (dead), Rebecca (dead), Fuiba (dead), William, Samuel, Margaret and Shadrach. Her father was a farmer and the family were Baptists. Mr. Weaver died in Indiana, his wife in Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Workman have one daughter, Elizabeth, who married John Thornhill and lives at Maryville, Nodaway county, and who has children named Nellie, Olio and William Workman Thornhill.

Mr. Workman is an enterprising and public-spirited man, a representative Democrat and a useful and progressive citizen, prominent in all public affairs of his township and county.

L. F. HAMMOND.

This practical and enterprising agriculturist of Monroe township owns and cultivates four hundred and eighty acres of land on section 7, constituting one of the most valuable and highly improved farms of the locality. His possessions have been acquired through his own efforts, and as the result of his persevering endeavor he has won a place among the substantial citizens of Nodaway county.

Mr. Hammond was born in Perry county, Ohio, June 22, 1844, and is a son of William and Mary (Hatcher) Hammond, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of Ohio, where their marriage was celebrated. The paternal grandfather, George Hammond, who was of Irish and English descent and a farmer by occupation, died in Maryland. He served as a private in the Revolutionary war, while his brother William held a captain's commission. His children were Reason, Nicholas, George, Frederick, William, Alcinda and Mary E. The parents of these children were Methodists in religious belief. Jesse Hatcher, our subject's maternal grandfather, was a pioneer of Muskingum county, Ohio, where he entered land and improved a farm, making it his home throughout the remainder of his life. He was of English and Irish descent and a member of the Methodist church. His children were Jonathan, Isaac, George, Jesse, Malinda, Maria, Mary and Harriet.

William Hammond, the father of our subject, was reared and married in Ohio, where he continued to make his home until after the birth of all his children. He engaged in farming there until 1871, when he came to this county and purchased land. He died while visiting a daughter in Iowa in

1873, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a plain, unassuming farmer, who took an active interest in advancing educational affairs and was an earnest member of the Methodist church. As a soldier he aided in the defense of his country during the war of 1812. His widow still survives him, at the age of eighty-two years, and makes her home with her children. In their family were two sons and three daughters, namely: Malinda, the wife of T. Reinhart; L. F., our subject; Jesse, a resident of Iowa; Maria, the wife of James Wilson; and Laura, the wife of George Skinner.

L. F. Hammond is indebted to the public schools of his native state for his educational advantages. On attaining his majority he left home and went to Illinois, where he was employed as a farm hand one year, and there he was married, in 1866, to Miss Margaret A. James, who also was born in Perry county, Ohio, December 25, 1848. Her parents, Joseph and Margaret (Hamilton) James, were natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and were married in the latter state. About 1828 they removed to Ohio and were numbered among the pioneers of Perry county. In his younger years the father followed the carpenter's trade, later engaged in farming, and for many years was a local minister of the Methodist church. In 1861 he moved to McDonough county, Illinois, where he purchased land and followed farming until coming to this county in 1870. Here he also bought a farm. His wife died in 1882, and in March, 1885, he married again. The following year he moved to Reynolds county, Nebraska, where he practically lived retired, though he occasionally preached, until his death in 1895. He was the chaplain of an Ohio regiment of militia; was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and

of the A. F. & A. M., and was an influential and ardent supporter first of the Whig and later of the Republican party. Upright and honorable in all things, he commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he came in contact, and made friends wherever he went. All his children were by his first wife and were as follows: Elnora, wife of D. Wright; Edward, who as orderly sergeant was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain during the Civil war; Priscilla, the wife of William Naylor; Asbury, a carpenter of St. Joseph, Missouri; Samantha, the wife of Henry Huffman; Franklin, a resident of Kansas; and Margaret, the wife of our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have five children, namely: Charles, born February 21, 1869, is a resident of Iowa City, Iowa; William, born April 15, 1871, is a farmer of this county; Harry, born December 27, 1874, is at home; Lillian, born April 29, 1877, is the wife of G. Burris; and Emma, born July 24, 1887, is at home.

After his marriage Mr. Hammond engaged in farming on rented land in Illinois for five years, and in 1871 came by team to Nodaway county, Missouri. The following year he purchased a quarter-section of wild land on section 7, Monroe township, built a house, and commenced to improve and cultivate his property. He has added to his original purchase until he now owns four hundred and eighty acres, all fenced and well improved. Upon the place are two large houses, barns and other outbuildings, an orchard of four thousand apple trees, and a fine grove of maple and walnut trees set out by Mr. Hammond. He has aided his sons in starting out in life for themselves. For seven years he ran an elevator and bought and sold grain in Skidmore, and as an enterprising, progressive business man he

has met with marked success in all his undertakings, becoming one of the most substantial citizens of his community, as well as one of its leading and popular men. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and religiously both he and his wife are active members of the Skidmore Methodist church, in which he has served as a steward and as a member of the board of trustees.

JOHN D. DOPF.

The press is the modern bureau of information, the preserver of the history of current events and one of the great agencies of progress. It is a prominent and most useful factor in the education of youth, has furnished the opportunity for the development of some of the brightest minds of the age, and its potency in the upbuilding of states and nations is recognized by all. The newspaper is the advance agent of a new civilization and its files are replete with a record of the events which constitute the chapters in the history of that civilization. As a friend in the household the newspaper occupies a place second only to the book of Holy Writ, and its editor and publisher merit the everlasting gratitude of mankind. It has come to be looked upon as a fixture in modern warfare on error and injustice, a great public necessity, and its support is a matter of as much seriousness and import as the payment of taxes.

As a part of this great engine of civilization and as one of the public enterprises of Rockport, stands the Atchison County Journal, which was established at a time when there were grave forebodings as to the outcome of the war for the preservation of the Union, and it was then an experiment with

its founder until such time as the temper of the people had time to respond to its sentiments and views of public questions. In northwest Missouri it was the advance guard of Republicanism, and its seniority and present prominence justify its claim as the "official mouthpiece of the party." Mr. Dopf, in connection with P. A. Thompson, A. B. Durfee, Charles V. Snow, Bennett Pike and F. M. Thompson, founded the Journal, and Mr. Dopf has ever since been a valuable and honored citizen of Atchison county. Since September, 1863, he has been prominently identified with its affairs, and the wisdom of his counsel and the fearlessness of his pen have wielded an influence for good throughout a third of a century.

John D. Dopf was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, July 18, 1839, and is a son of Frederick and Jane (Mahood) Dopf, the former of whom was born in Baden Baden, Germany, and was by occupation a miner, and the latter of whom was born in Wythe county, Virginia. John D. Dopf was the second of a family of five children, and became an orphan at seven years of age. His early educational advantages were limited and he was apprenticed early in life to a blacksmith at Lancaster, Wisconsin. But he later abandoned this trade and apprenticed himself to a printer in the same town. When he was eighteen years of age, his apprenticeship having been completed, and he having a desire for a better education than his early years had afforded, he spent a year in the Lancaster institute, at the end of which time he went on the road as a printer, travelling through the states of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. At length he located at Mount Morris, Illinois, where he published the Independent Watchman, a weekly newspaper, for a period of six months. This was in

1860, and in the autumn of the same year he established himself at Polo, Illinois, where he published for a time The Rock River Press, and later The Polo Advertiser.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Chicago Zouaves and was with the first troops to leave the city for the seat of war. At the expiration of his first three months' enlistment he joined the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in which he was soon so seriously disabled as to necessitate his discharge from the army. In the spring of 1862 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and during the same year was placed in charge of the state printing office at Jefferson City, Missouri, leaving this position in the summer of 1863. Returning to St. Louis he worked for a few months on the St. Louis Democrat, severing his connection with this paper about the time of his departure for Rockport.

Since locating in Rockport Mr. Dopf has been connected with enterprises other than his newspaper, which have had an important bearing on the development of the city. Establishing himself in the real-estate business, he aided in the preparation of a set of abstracts of title for the county, and was an influential factor in bringing into the county a desirable class of settlers. From 1864 to 1870 he served as county surveyor, filling the office in a most efficient manner. He was one of the organizers of the first bank in Rockport, the firm at first being Durfee, McKillop & Dopf, which was later merged into the Bank of Atchison County. For many years Mr. Dopf was a member of the militia of the state, and was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Fletcher. He is a chapter Mason and a member of Adoniram Council, and assisted in St. Joseph at the

organization of the grand lodge of the Union League in 1864.

Mr. Dopf was married, January 11, 1865, in Mount Morris, Illinois, to Miss Mary A., a daughter of Rodney Burnette. The surviving children of this marriage are as follows: John R., born in December, 1870, educated in the Rockport schools, and now is foreman of the Journal office, and was married in 1893 to Mamie Stone; and besides him there are Bob and Bismarck. Mr. Dopf attends nearly all of the state and congressional conventions of his party, and in 1888 attended the Republican national convention as alternate at large. Taken all in all, Mr. Dopf is one of the most useful and honored citizens of Rockport, and is highly esteemed by all that know him.

JAMES M. STEPHENSON.

In the pioneer epoch of this section of Missouri James M. Stephenson came to Nodaway county, and has been an important factor in its substantial development and improvement. He has seen the wild lands transformed into fine farms, and in the work of progress has always borne his part, being particularly active as a representative of the agricultural interests of the community.

Mr. Stephenson was born in Madison county, Kentucky, May 8, 1842, a son of Edward and Polly A. (Lee) Stephenson, also natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, James Stephenson, was a native of Virginia and an early settler of Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and slave-owner. His children were Nancy, Lucinda, Betsey, Patsy, Sally, Edward, Richard, Andrew, Grisom and David. In 1850, with his wife

and eight children, Edward Stephenson came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and bought a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, a small cabin constituting its entire improvements. To the development and cultivation of that place he devoted the remainder of his life, dying there April 6, 1874, at the age of fifty-four years. When he located here Maryville contained but three small cabins, the first court house and jail were built of logs, game was very plentiful, and Indians were still to be seen. The family endured all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life; they had to go a long distance to mill, and their only means of conveyance was an ox team. Politically the first husband was a strong Democrat. After his death his widow married George Elsworth, now deceased; but she is still living, at the age of seventy-four years. All her children were by the first marriage and were as follows: Howard, who died in Kansas; James M., our subject; Rose Ann, the wife of J. Allen; Mary J., the wife of F. Cook; William, who died in this county; Elizabeth, the wife of John Allen; Edward, a resident of Colorado; Celia, the wife of James Jamison; and Stephen D., a resident of Indian Territory.

The subject of this sketch was only eight years old when brought by his parents to this county, and in its common schools he acquired his education. He aided in the work of the home farm until he was married, in 1870, to Miss Irene Shelton, who was born in Lee county, Virginia, May 28, 1846, a daughter of Haman and Obedience (Williams) Shelton, also natives of the Old Dominion. On leaving Virginia her family moved to Tennessee, and from there went to Illinois, in 1850. In 1865 they came to this county, where her father purchased a

poorly improved farm, and to its further development and cultivation devoted his energies for many years, but spent his last days in ease and retirement from active labor at Maryville, where he died in 1886, his wife in 1884. In religious belief they were Methodists. Their children were Sarah S., the wife of R. Bishop; Johnson, a resident of Stanberry, Missouri; William and Robert, both of Maryville; Irene, the wife of our subject; Joseph, deceased; and Eliza, the wife of William Laswell.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson have seven children, namely: Amanda, born November 22, 1871, married Mansfield Oberlender; Frona, born May 7, 1873, is at home; Robert, born September 29, 1875, is a druggist of Maryville; James, born December 29, 1877, is a resident of St. Joseph; Dora, born December 13, 1879, is at home; Fred, born December 17, 1881, is engaged in farming on the homestead; and Elijah, born February 26, 1885, is at home. They are rearing a grandchild, Myrl F. Oberlender, who was born June 9, 1895, and is the joy and pride of the household.

After his marriage Mr. Stephenson located on his father's farm, which he successfully operated until 1876, when he purchased his present farm, one and a half miles east of Maryville. He has since made many improvements upon the place, including the erection of a commodious residence. He and his wife and three children are active members of the Christian church and the family is one of considerable prominence in the community where they reside. Politically he is identified with the Democrat party. For six months he served as a member of the state militia during the Civil war, but physically was unable to enter the regular service.

GEORGE P. BAINUM.

The subject of this review, a well known farmer and stock-raiser, is one of Nodaway county's native sons and a representative of two of her most honored families, whose identification with her history dates from an early period in the development of the county. They have borne an important part in its upbuilding and progress, and from the wild land have developed fine farms. The paternal grandfather, John Bainum, a native of Delaware, came to this county at a very early day and here spent the remainder of his life. He was quite prominent and influential and commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and both he and his wife were active members of the Methodist church. Their children were James S., the father of our subject; Mrs. Sarah Ray; John F., a resident of Oklahoma; Mrs. Margaret Mathews; and Thomas D., deceased.

James S. Bainum was born and reared in Ohio, and came with his parents to Missouri, where he soon afterward married Hannah Moreland, also a native of Ohio and a daughter of Patton Moreland, a farmer and great horse man, who did much toward improving the grade of horses in this section. In 1875 he moved to Kansas, where he conducted a hotel until his death. In religious belief he, too, was a Methodist. In his family were six children, namely: Mrs. Nancy Shanklin; Hannah, the mother of our subject; Mrs. Rachel Criger; Mrs. Charity A. West; James; and Jane, a resident of Kansas. After his marriage James S. Bainum settled on a farm and continued its operation until the Civil war broke out,

when he joined the Union army, enlisting as first lieutenant, and was assigned to the western department. His command was captured near Little Rock, Arkansas, and while a prisoner he was killed, and was laid to rest in a soldier's grave in that state. He owned a good farm near Pickering, where his wife reared their family, keeping her children together until they were grown. He was a well educated man and successfully engaged in school teaching in this county for a time. In politics he was a strong Republican, but never an aspirant for office. His widow afterward married Robert Garten, of Indiana, who was also a soldier of the Civil war and while in the service contracted scurvy, which shortened his life. Mrs. Garten is still living and continues to reside on the old homestead. She is a consistent member of the Methodist church and a most estimable lady. By her first marriage she had two sons: Elias H., a resident of Maryville; and George P., our subject; and by the second union had four children: James S.; William S.; Mrs. Carrie Himebaugh; and Arthur M., at home.

George P. Bainum was born in this county December 24, 1861, and was reared and educated in much the usual manner of farmer boys. He lived with his mother and stepfather until sixteen years of age, when he started out in life for himself by working as a farm hand. In 1880 he married and located upon his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, to the improvement and cultivation of which he has since devoted his energies, with most gratifying results. He has steadily prospered in his farming operations and now has another place, of one hundred and seventy-seven acres, of rich and arable land. The success that he has achieved is due entirely to his own industry,

enterprise and good management. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles, and has most efficiently served as a member of the township board and as a school director. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist church.

In 1880 Mr. Bainum led to the marriage altar Miss Ella L. Hanna, who was born in this county November 1, 1860, and they have become the parents of five children: William H., who is now attending school in Maryville; Roy, who died at the age of thirteen years; Ernest; Inez and Ralph, who died November 2, 1900.

Henry Hanna, Mrs. Bainum's father, was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1818, and in 1822 was brought to America by his parents, landing at Quebec. The family located in Canada, where he spent his boyhood, and when about seventeen years of age moved with his parents to Center county, Pennsylvania, where he learned the wagonmaker's trade. In 1844 he married Margaret Goldman and moved to Carlton, the same state, where he was employed at his trade. His wife died in 1848, leaving three small children: Marietta, who became the wife of Leander Pistole; Margaret and Mary R. Subsequently Mr. Hanna went to Lawrence county, Ohio, and in June, 1851, wedded Mary J. T. Neal, who was born in Gallia county, that state, April 22, 1832. In the spring of 1854 they came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where Mr. Hanna secured land and improved a fine farm, becoming one of the substantial as well as prominent men of community. During the Civil war he was a strong Union man, was always enterprising and public-spirited, and took an active interest in advancing schools and educational institutions. In politics he was independent, and in religious belief both he and his wife

were Methodists. He accumulated a valuable estate, consisting of five hundred and forty acres of fine bottom land, well improved with good and substantial buildings. He died in 1886, but his wife still survives him and continues to live on the old homestead. The children born to them were Charles O., J. H. and William B., all farmers; Ella L., the wife of our subject; James F. and George N., both farmers; E. M., who is living in the west; Mrs. Amanda McClurg, who died in 1891; Effa, at home; and Albert S.

DANIEL BROWN.

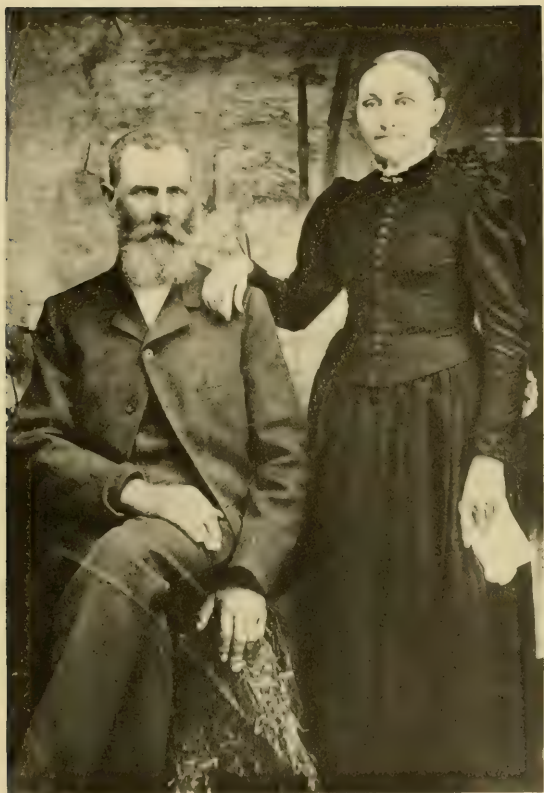
Daniel Brown, who is passing the closing years of a useful and well spent life in retirement from active labor at his pleasant home in Skidmore, was for many years prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this county and met with well deserved success. He was born in Rock Castle county, Kentucky, June 10, 1833, and is a son of Stephen and Barbara (Miller) Brown, the former also a native of that state, the latter of North Carolina. Stephen Brown was the second in order of birth in a family of ten children, the others being John, Jotham, Wilson, Jane, Jonas, William, Polly, Nancy and Betsey. The parents of our subject were married in Kentucky, and to them were born the following children: Mrs. Louisa Debord; John M., a resident of Kentucky; Daniel, our subject; James L., of Kentucky; Mrs. Arminta Thompson, whose second husband was a Mr. McMullen; Jonas, of Kentucky, who served three years in the Confederate army during the Civil war; William T., a farmer of this county; Henry W. and Mason M., both of Kentucky; and

Mary C., the wife of J. Hare, of Missouri. The father spent his entire life as a farmer in his native state, living peacefully and quietly and caring nothing for public notoriety. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

The early education acquired by Daniel Brown was mostly of a practical kind, and he remained under the parental roof until twenty-three years of age, when he married Miss Ruth Watson, also a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Thornton and Martha Watson, who always made their home in that state. The father, who followed farming and also conducted a country store, died at about middle age, and the mother in 1874. In religious belief they were Baptists.

Mr. Brown engaged in farming in Kentucky until 1865, when he removed to Peoria county, Illinois, where he operated rented land for four years. In 1869 he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and purchased eighty acres of wild land, to which he subsequently added until he had four hundred and forty acres, three miles northwest of Skidmore, which he converted into a well improved and valuable farm. He engaged in general farming and stock raising with marked success until 1899, when he sold the place to his four sons for fifty dollars per acre and bought a handsome residence in Skidmore, where he is now living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

Mr. Brown has been called upon to mourn the loss of his estimable wife, who died April 1, 1896. She was a faithful member of the Christian church, to which he also belongs. To them were born ten children, namely: Rhoda A., the wife of J. Collins; George M. and Jonas F., both



MR. AND MRS. DANIEL BROWN

farmers of this county; Mrs. Martha Gillilan; Mrs. Betty J. Singleton; Charles W., also a farmer of this county; Hattie M., the wife of B. Bender; Carrie C., the wife of T. Martin; John F., a farmer of this county; and Nettie B., who is now keeping house for her father.

"Uncle Daniel," as he is familiarly known, is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. He has always been a hard-working man, attending strictly to his own affairs, and being a man of good business ability and sound judgment he has accumulated a handsome competence, which now enables him to spend his declining years in ease and retirement. He is noted for his sterling worth and strict integrity, and he enjoys the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, either in business or social life.

ROBERT B. GEX.

Among Nodaway county's most prosperous and substantial agriculturists is Robert Brooking Gex, who owns and operates a valuable farm on section 32, Hughes township. He was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, October 26, 1850, a son of John A. and Henrietta R. (Brooking) Gex, also natives of Kentucky, where they still continue to reside. His paternal grandparents were Anthony and Cyrena Gex, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Kentucky, in which state both died. In early life Anthony Gex followed merchandising, but later engaged in farming and also operated large vineyards in the Ohio river valley in Kentucky. He was quite a prominent farmer and slave-owner of that locality. His children were Mary C., the wife of Dr. Hamilton; Sarah L., the wife of Dr. Pegs; Lillie,

the wife of J. Freeman; Caroline, the wife of B. Craig; John A., Lewis, Silas, Luke and Lucian.

When a young man John A. Gex also engaged in mercantile business and in flatboating to New Orleans, but after his marriage located on his present farm and has since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. He is a large land-owner and has one of the best farms in Kentucky. Prior to the Civil war he owned many slaves, but was a strong Union man and took no part in the struggle. In connection with general farming he is engaged in stock-raising, and has a fine herd of shorthorn cattle. He conducts his farm on scientific principles, and has made it one of the model places of the state. As a business man he has met with excellent success, and besides the property already mentioned he has considerable money in the bank and invested in stocks and government bonds.

Politically he was first a Whig and later a Republican, and religiously is a consistent member of the Christian church. For sterling worth and strict integrity he commands the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact either in business or social life. He has always been one of the most prominent and influential citizens of his community and during the dark days of the Civil war was never molested by the southern sympathizers, being one of the few Kentuckians able to buy fire-arms and ammunition in either Cincinnati or Louisville without question. Some of his slaves were drafted and he paid for their substitutes. Though they remained with him and worked to repay him, he paid them their time in full after the war ended. He was a true type of the hospitable southern gentleman, and now in his old age is surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was born

February 15, 1818, and now at the age of eighty-two years can look back over a long and well spent life knowing that he has ever discharged his duty to his fellow men. His estimable wife, who was born in 1820, is a daughter of Edward and Mary (Robinson) Brooking, natives of England and Kentucky, respectively. Her father was a wealthy and prominent slave-owner and farmer of Kentucky, and gave to Mrs. Gex a number of slaves. He was twice married, and by the first wife had four children: Edward, Mary, Virginia and Laura. By the second union there were Henrietta, the mother of our subject; Rebecca, the wife of W. H. Spencer; and Roger, who was a soldier of the Mexican war and is now a resident of Texas. The mother of these children was a member of the Christian church. Our subject is the second in order of birth in a family of five children, the others being Anthony, who died at the age of four years; Miriam R., the deceased wife of D. P. Craig; Lulie, who died at the age of twelve years; and Lewis M., who died at the age of thirty-seven.

R. B. Gex grew to manhood upon his father's plantation in Kentucky, and began his education under the direction of governesses at home. Later he attended a military school near Frankfort. He remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, and under the able instruction of his father gained a good practical knowledge of business affairs as well as the management of a farm. Thus well prepared to fight life's battles for himself, he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1872, and took possession of section 32, Hughes township, which land the father had entered from the government. Building a shanty, he lived alone for some time while he broke, fenced and im-

proved his farm. Finding game plentiful he got a gun and dog and enjoyed the sport of hunting, but finally became convinced that a man needed more than a dog and gun to make his happiness complete.

Accordingly, on the 15th of December, 1874, Mr. Gex was married to Miss Bettie E. Burris, who was born in this county, January 19, 1859, and is a representative of one of its pioneer families, being a daughter of William and Mary F. (Saunders) Burris, natives of Tennessee. Her mother's people were from Virginia, and her maternal grandfather, James Saunders, came to this state in 1849. From the wild, unbroken prairie he developed a fine farm in this county, where he spent his remaining days. His children were Stratford, a resident of Skidmore; Sarepta, Rahab, Susia and Mary. Mrs. Gex's father improved a farm near Graham, but afterward sold that place and bought another near Marysville, where he died. Honest and unassuming in manner, he was widely and favorably known, and had many friends throughout the county. In his family were four children: Bettie E., the wife of our subject; William, Edward and Giles. The parents were both members of the Christian church. To Mr. and Mrs. Gex have been born the following children: Lula H., who was born September 29, 1876, and is now the wife of William V. Mountjoy, of Kentucky; John, a farmer of this county; Fannie, the wife of J. M. Wilson; William, Miriam, Ellen, Lewis E., Florian C., Robert, Margory and Bettie,—all at home, while Bessie, the sixth in order of birth, died at the age of two years. Bettie, the youngest, was born March 17, 1899.

After his marriage Mr. Gex located upon his farm, and has since given his time and attention to general farming and stock-raising.

ing, in which he has met with remarkable success. He is to-day one of the extensive land owners of the county, and is also a stockholder and director in the Citizens' Bank of Graham. He has given much attention to the education of his children, and is a supporter of all enterprises which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. Politically he is a Democrat, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside.

EDWARD L. HART.

Edward L. Hart, the secretary and treasurer of the Hanamo Telephone Company, of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, an institution that has had much to do with the development of northwest Missouri and contiguous territory, and of which its promoters and proprietors are justly proud, was born in Whig Valley, Holt county, Missouri, November 24, 1858, a son of the late Rev. David Hart, a pioneer Methodist minister in Nebraska, chaplain of the First Regiment of Nebraska troops during the Civil war and chaplain of the territorial legislature.

Rev. David Hart was the pastor of all the leading Methodist churches of eastern Nebraska and was as prominently connected with the early history of Methodism in that state as any other preacher. He came west as early as 1855 and for more than twenty years was active in the work of his denomination. He was born in Yorkshire, England, and died at American Fork Canyon, Utah, in 1878, at the age of fifty-eight. He was twice married, first in England, and his two surviving children by that marriage are:

Frank Hart, a prominent stockman, living near Jacksonville, Illinois, and Mrs. John Breckan, of Central City, Nebraska. Martha Higley, of Whig Valley, Holt county, Missouri, became Mr. Hart's second wife. She is a daughter of the first settler of Whig Valley, Theodore Higley, a staunch Whig, whose name came to be applied to the valley. Mr. Higley came from North Carolina into Missouri in the early '40s. Martha Higley was born in 1816, and lives with her only child, Edward L. Hart, at Maryville.

While growing to manhood, the subject of this notice lived in nearly every important town in eastern Nebraska. He acquired a liberal education, having been a student in the state normal school and having taken a four-years course in the State University of Nebraska. After teaching country schools for one year he secured a position as a bookkeeper for a firm of coal dealers in Lincoln, Nebraska, and held this position until the construction of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad through Holt county and the establishment of the town of Maitland, when he became a bookkeeper for the Howell Brothers' Lumber Company, of that place. At the end of a year he saw an opportunity to build up a real-estate business at Maitland and relinquished his position and opened an office. While devoting his attention to that enterprise, he took up a systematic reading of law, in his spare moments, and was admitted to the bar before Judge Henry S. Kelley in 1884. He immediately afterward began practice and soon made for himself a good reputation as a lawyer and was for several years city attorney of Maitland.

About 1885 he bought the Maitland Herald, and was its editor at times for a considerable period thereafter. He was enabled to conduct such an enterprise successfully,

for he had mastered the mysteries of printing in the office of the Beatrice Express, when a boy, and had become proficient in the art of composition, one of the branches in the curriculum of the university. He was one of the organizers of the Nodaway Valley Fair Association and was its assistant manager, and for eight years its secretary, and during his residence at Maitland he was one of the leading, active spirits in its successful operation. He was one of the organizers of the People's Bank, of Maitland, and is one of its stockholders. In 1890 he became interested in telephone enterprise, and the president of the Hanamo Telephone Company induced him to invest heavily in the stock of that corporation and he was elected its secretary and treasurer.

The Hanamo Telephone Company was promoted by Henry E. Ralston, its superintendent and general manager, who secured the incorporation of the company with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, in the summer of 1896. In the fall of that year an exchange was installed at Maryville and the concern began local business, with sixty phones, March 10, 1897. In June, 1898, the capital was increased to thirty thousand dollars, and in January, 1899, when Captain Hyslop was elected president, Edward L. Hart, secretary and treasurer, and H. E. Ralston, superintendent and manager, the enterprise had grown so phenomenally that more demands were made for new connections than the company could supply. Three hundred phones are now in use. One hundred miles of toll lines are operated and with the company's connections points in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri are brought into connection with Maryville and each other. Although the Hanamo company has, in the Bell people, had strong and intol-

erant competitors, the business has prospered and paid dividends from the beginning. At the outset it was thought that if the Hanamo people could put in one hundred phones that number with its outside connections would be the extent of its achievement, but the cheapness and efficiency of its service brought the company immediate popularity and opened the way for the building up of a large enterprise.

Mr. Hart was married, in Fairbury, Nebraska, in 1883, to Miss Fannie McDowell, whose father, Hon. J. B. McDowell, was once a member of the legislature of Nebraska and was land commissioner in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Hart have two children: Ethel, and Ed. L., Jr., familiarly known as Ted.

Mr. Hart is truly the architect of his own fortune. No financial aid from home ever encouraged his early and struggling days and he has received no prize of position or business achievement which was not the result of his own merit and personal management. A man of keen business foresight, great enterprise and full confidence in the wisdom of any course he decides to adopt, he goes straightforward to success with whatever he undertakes. His personal qualities have made him friends who rejoice with him because of his success in life, and his attitude toward movements promising to advance the interests of the people marks him as a man of unusual public spirit.

DANIEL A. MCCOLL.

A very prominent and well-known citizen of Lincoln township, Atchison county, Missouri, is Daniel A. McColl, who was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, New York, November 13, 1845, a son of Hugh and Annie (McLeish) McColl, both of whom belonged

to distinguished families in Scotland. Our subject had one sister and one brother: Mrs. Margaret Glass, of Gladbrook, Iowa; and James H., who was a soldier in the Civil war and died in 1864.

Our subject had the great misfortune to lose his father when he was but three years of age, but he possessed a mother of whom he cannot speak in terms of too much praise. Through trials innumerable she reared her three children to habits of honesty, industry and strict integrity. She has survived her husband for fifty-two years and is now, in her ninety-first year, residing with her daughter at Gladbrook.

Our subject was reared on the old farm, where he remained until his twenty-first year and then went to Grundy county, Iowa, engaging in farming there until 1872, when he settled near Tarkio and entered upon the improvement of a farm of two hundred and eighty acres, remaining on that place for eighteen years. He was the choice of the Republican party for county clerk, the duties of which office he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned for four years. In 1894 Mr. McColl rented his farming lands and engaged in the lumber business, which he is successfully conducting at the present time. He is also the president of the Farmers' Bank at Westboro, Missouri.

On December 12, 1871, Mr. McColl was married, in Marshalltown, Iowa, to Miss Jane Pye, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York. They have an adopted son, Clarke, who is now a student at the Tarkio College. Our subject is a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F., since 1862, having taken all of the degrees of the order.

Mrs. McColl is an estimable woman, a member of the Methodist church of West-

boro and a lady known far and wide for her charities. Mr. McColl is of a genial, social disposition, which makes him very popular with friends and neighbors, while the principles instilled into him by his excellent mother have been applied to his business life and have gained him the approbation and confidence of the public.

HUGH DODD.

Hugh Dodd, of Hopkins, Nodaway county, one of the most prominent citizens of the county, was born in Defiance county, Ohio, May 14, 1833, a son of Peter M. Dodd, one of the early printers of that part of the state of Ohio, and for some time editor of the Defiance Democrat. The latter was born in the state of Delaware in the year 1809, taught school in early life, learned the printer's trade and located in Athens county, Ohio. He married Eliza Donley, who bore him eleven children, their names, etc., being as follows: Jacob, who died in 1852; Cinderella, who married Matthias Sayler, and is now deceased; Mrs. Lavina Hawk, of Bryan, Ohio; Mrs. Jane Smith, deceased; Hugh, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Eliza A. McGuire, deceased; Mrs. Harriet Meeks, of Defiance, Ohio; Catharine, deceased; Amos, who spent three years in the Fiftieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and now resides at Los Angeles, California; George, deceased; and Isabel, of Toledo, Ohio. The mother of these children died in 1854, and the father in 1876.

Hugh Dodd was without very great advantages in his youth for obtaining an education, and after leaving school went into the country and worked for three years as a farm hand, his wages ranging from eight to ten dollars per month. Leaving Ohio in Decem-

ler, 1855, he drifted westward, landing in Grundy county, Illinois, where he remained three years as a renter, and consequently his domicile was not so permanent as it otherwise would have been, but changed as circumstances seemed to render advantageous. In 1858 he removed to Knox county, Illinois, and during the twelve months he spent there he became enamored of the prospects for finding a fortune in the gold fields of Colorado, as the story of their richness circulated through the east and middle western states. Accordingly, in company with a little band of similar spirits, he started across the plains to Colorado, driving a team, over the old Russell & Majors route, to Pike's Peak, in the vicinity of which he was engaged in prospecting and mining the greater part of a year. Not having made the amount of money he expected to make, he recrossed the plains, this time by the Platte river route, and crossed the Missouri river at Nebraska City. Returning to Illinois he re-engaged in farming in the vicinity of Monmouth. Prospering reasonably well, he became the owner of a farm, which he later disposed of to advantage in 1883, and decided then to remove to Missouri, because in this state he could buy land for much less money than in Illinois, securing about three acres in Nodaway county for the price of one acre in Illinois. Therefore he purchased a farm in this county, and later another in Sumner county, Kansas. In this western country Mr. Dodd has made a success of his life, while in Illinois and in the Pike's Peak region such success was far more difficult to attain. Mr. Dodd was married, in December, 1855, and in Ohio, to Miss Mary A. Stockman. They have no children.

Politically Mr. Dodd was reared a Democrat, but upon coming of age his maturer

judgment induced him to unite with the Republican party, his first presidential vote being cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. At that time he was residing in Grundy county, Illinois, and when Joshua R. Giddings came to Morris, the county seat, to make a speech in advocacy of the claims of the Republican party, then recently organized, he was denied a hall, and was thus compelled to speak from a lumber pile, and in the open air. In Felix township, Grundy county, at the election held in November, 1856, Mr. Dodd's was one of three votes cast for the Republican ticket. Mr. Dodd's adhesion to the Democratic party was diverted by its attitude on the slavery question, that party being strongly in favor of that provision of the national constitution which provides that in the enumeration of the people for the purposes of representation in congress, "three-fifths of all other persons," were to be added to the number of white persons. Mr. Dodd held that negroes were either people, men, or they were not; and if they were classed as persons to be counted at all, they should all be counted, and if they were not persons, they should none of them be counted. Mr. Dodd therefore was induced to change his politics by reason of the existence, in the constitution of the United States, of a manifestly unjust provision.

Mr. Dodd has traveled extensively in the United States, having made four trips to California, the first in 1879, when he was on a tour of investigation, and visited San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Sacramento and other noted points in that state. During the "Midwinter Fair" he went out again, and this time spent much time in the principal cities of California, in Portland, Oregon, in Spokane, Washington, and in Salt Lake City, Utah. In two other trips

he covered much of the same territory and visited several new points, so that he is now familiar with the resources and possibilities of the states of the Pacific coast.

In the councils of his party Mr. Dodd has been prominent for many years, having been a delegate to county and other conventions,—among them the state conventions held at Sedalia and St. Louis,—and he has served in the city council of Hopkins. In all relations of life Mr. Dodd has striven to perform his duty as becomes an upright, high-minded and honorable man, and is consequently held in the highest esteem by all that know him.

EPHRAIM JOHNSTON.

The pioneer has peculiar interest for the reader of history, and the patriot who takes up arms in defense of his home has an imperishable memory. The prominent citizen whose name is above has ably and faithfully performed the work of the pioneer and the soldier, and is descended from pioneers and patriots whose history runs through several generations and whose good works have aided in the planting and perpetuation of American liberty and American development and prosperity in different parts of our country.

Ephraim Johnston, of Green township, Nodaway county (postoffice, Burlington Junction), is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The first of his family and its founder in America came over from Great Britain in 1752, and some of his forefathers fought gallantly for American freedom in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, John Johnston, was a resident of Virginia, and in that state his father, George Johnston, was born. From the Old Dominion George Johnston emigrated in 1800 to Ohio, and became one of the first

settlers in Ross county, where he found a wilderness home. He had married Miss Nancy Johnson, a daughter of Thomas Johnson and a native of Pennsylvania, and they made their journey from Virginia on horseback, bringing along pack-horses to transport their few portable goods and chattels. It will be noticed that in the paternal line Mr. Johnston is descended from the Johnstons, and in the maternal line from the Johnsons, and it may be added that these particular families of Johnstons and Johnsons were never related as far as is known. They settled down in the midst of a wild, wooded country to live in a log cabin, redeem the land from the forest, make the first rude essay at farming and defend their lives and their belongings against wild beasts and savages no less wild and at times even more lawless. But they had known what they had to encounter and against what they must contend, for Mr. Johnston had come on some time before and "spied out the land."

George and Nancy (Johnson) Johnston had fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to manhood and womanhood,—John, Mary, Jesse, Rachel, Elizabeth, George, James, William, Joseph, Ephraim and Wilson. The three others died in childhood. George Johnston, the father of these children, was a large, strong man, a "six-footer." He was of the stuff of which pioneers were made and right well did he perform his part in every relation of life. In politics he was a Whig, in religious affiliation a Methodist. He died at the age of seventy-one, his wife at the age of seventy-three. They were no more full of years than full of honor, and they were long regarded by their neighbors who came into the country later as living links connecting the new order of things with the old. Their son Ephraim grew up on

the farm, helped clear land and put it under cultivation and perforce learned all about the hardships of farming when and where farming was hard. When he arrived at man's estate he was strong, vigorous, enterprising, hopeful and determined. He was educated in the public schools and at Delaware College, Ohio, of which his father was one of the early supporters. In 1846 he married Rebecca Jones, a daughter of Henry and Rachel (Corken) Jones, of a good old Ohio family, "Methodists with a tincture of Quaker." Miss Jones was born in Ross county, Ohio. Her father died in Ohio and her mother survived him, and at her death, at the age of ninety-six, was one of the oldest women in her vicinity. She bore her husband four sons and three daughters, named Simpson, Nelson, Henry, Milton, Elizabeth, Rebecca and Rachel.

The children born to Ephraim and Rebecca (Jones) Johnston were: August, now in business at Quitman, Missouri; Adaline, the wife of J. W. Smith, of Green township; Rachel, the wife of David Woods, of Nodaway county; Milton, of Green township; Howard, in business at Cameron, Missouri; Edward, residing at Quitman; Clarence, who died aged forty-three; and Henry W., also deceased. The last named became a minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church and for a considerable period was well known as a missionary in the African field. He died in Indiana, not long after his retirement from foreign work, and a widow and three children survive him. He was at that time a member of the Wesleyan Methodist conference of Indiana.

Mr. Johnston removed with his family from Ohio to Missouri in 1862, and soon after enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteers, under the command of

Captain Grigsby. He was mustered into the service at St. Joseph, and saw much active and dangerous experience of war, and was mustered out at Benton Barracks, at the end of his time of enlistment. He has since lived the peaceful, but not easy, life of "the husbandman and the shepherd," and is growing old almost imperceptibly; indeed, with his six feet of stature, his two hundred pounds healthy weight and his vigorous look and elastic step, he appears ten years younger than he is. He is a Republican in politics, an advocate of universal freedom, education and temperance, and he and his wife are consistent and helpful members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

B. RALEIGH MARTIN.

Americans who can trace their lineage to men who, in the war of the Revolution, risked their lives in defense of American independence, have just reason for "pride of ancestry," which places them infinitely above Anglo-maniacs who boast of their descent from some of America's oppressors. The genealogy of the family of Martins, of which the prominent citizen of Maryville, Missouri, above mentioned, is a worthy representative, reveals his descent from some of the prominent Revolutionary stock of Virginia. His great-great-grandfathers, James Martin and William Morris, were soldiers in our war for independence. The former was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1740. One of his sons, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born June 16, 1801, and went with his wife and child to Kentucky in 1823, settling in Mercer county. His outfit consisted solely of a two-year-old filly, upon which his wife rode and carried the baby and a feather bed, and



J. Raleigh Martin

a few cooking utensils which he carried as he led the way on foot. Dr. Martin's maternal grandfather was Dickson Kirk, who was six weeks old when, in 1790, his father (a Scotchman, and a Revolutionary patriot) crossed the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky and settled where Lebanon now is. Jesse Martin, Dr. Martin's father, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, April 8, 1824, and in 1845 went with his family to McDonough county, Illinois, where his wife died July 4, 1851, and where he died June 8, 1864. Jesse Martin was a Jackson and later a Douglas Democrat. He recruited soldiers for the Union army during the Civil war and served his township as supervisor. He married Paulina Coe Kirk, the youngest daughter of Dickson and Nancy (Hodskin) Kirk. Their children are: Dr. F. M. Martin; John C., of West Liberty, Iowa; Mary E., the wife of John H. Richeson, of Grand Island, Nebraska; Rachel P., the wife of P. H. Carlile, of McDonough county, Illinois; James D., of Orleans, Nebraska; William F. and Joseph E., of McDonough county, Illinois; Lucy A., the wife of Rev. George W. Shadwick, of Fidelity, Illinois; and Henry and Miss Susan A. Martin, on the old family homestead in Illinois.

Dr. F. M. Martin, of Maryville, was born at Macomb, Illinois, November 6, 1850, and was a farmer and a country school teacher until he was twenty-three years of age. He was educated in the Macomb (Illinois) normal school and was principal of the Colchester (Illinois) graded schools three years. He read medicine with Dr. B. R. Westfall as his preceptor, the noted homeopathist of McDonough county, and a graduate of Hahnemann College, Chicago. At this prominent institution Dr.

Martin also took his degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1877, and soon afterward located at La Harpe, Illinois. He practiced there ten years and then located in Maryville, Missouri. He is a member of the American and Missouri Institutes of Homeopathy and of the Missouri Valley Homeopathic Medical Association. He is the sole representative of his school in Maryville and enjoys a large and profitable practice. He is a well known Democrat and has served two terms as county coroner and three terms as the county physician of Nodaway county. He married August 24, 1871, Salome S., a daughter of Dr. Westfall, his medical preceptor. Their children are: B. Raleigh Martin; Mabel P.; Charles V., now a student at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago; and Alice A. Martin.

B. Raleigh Martin was born in McDonough county, Illinois, July 6, 1872, and at the age of fourteen accompanied his parents to Nodaway county. He received his primary education in the public schools of La Harpe, Illinois, and Maryville, Missouri, and was graduated at the Maryville Academy in 1892. He had selected the law for his profession early in his youth and had read law some years before his graduation. He entered Judge Ramsey's office to prepare himself for passing the examination, and was admitted to the bar one year later before Judge C. A. Anthony. He opened an office at Hopkins and practiced there until his removal to Maryville to enter upon his duties as prosecuting attorney. He was nominated for this office by the fusion convention of Nodaway county in 1898 and elected by a majority of six hundred and eighty-five votes. Prior to his official connection with the prosecutor's office he was retained in some of the leading criminal

cases tried in the circuit courts of Nodaway county, Missouri, and Taylor county, Iowa, notably in the case of the state of Missouri vs. Ulmer and Rasco, and the state of Iowa vs. Friend, Beabout and Pope, tried at Bedford. Since his incumbency of the prosecutor's office Mr. Martin has prosecuted, for murder, Jesse for the killing of Griffin, and Ida Ewing for the murder of her sister-in-law, both noted cases. Mr. Martin is recognized as one of the finest orators in north-west Missouri, and for his age has not a peer in the state. His eloquence has won him a wide reputation and he has many demands from other states for lectures and public addresses. He is powerful before a jury and has before him a great future in his profession.

Mr. Martin married, in Jackson county, in 1893, Miss Mabel Thruston. He is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

GEORGE W. NULL.

This honored veteran of the Civil war and well known agriculturist of Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in Gallia county, Ohio, September 17, 1842, a son of George W. and Helen (Wiseman) Null, also natives of that county, where the father spent his entire life as a farmer, dying there in 1842, when our subject was only nine days old. He was the third in order of birth in a family of seven children, the others being Mathew, Jane, David, Hannah, Mary and William. Their father, William Null, also a farmer, was born in Pennsylvania and died in Gallia county.

Samuel Wiseman, our subject's maternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, of German ancestry, and followed farming as a

life work. He was a prominent and active member of the Methodist church, and filled most of the church offices, including those of class-leader and exhorter. He was a great Bible student and a fluent talker on Bible subjects. While a resident of Ohio he organized the first Sabbath-school in his section, and after coming to Missouri, in 1851, organized the first in the neighborhood where he located. Enterprising and public-spirited, he proved a useful man in a new country. During the Civil war he was a strong Union man, but the high position he held in the community protected him from the southern sympathizers. He purchased land and also entered a tract in Nodaway county, which he transformed into a good farm, and in connection with its operation he conducted two sawmills, but he finally sold his property and moved to Maryville, where he spent his last days in retirement from active labor. His death occurred during the war. His children were Allen, a resident of Ohio; Johnson, who died in California; Whit; Franklin; Susan, who first married a Mr. Powell and secondly a Mr. Demsey; Mary, the wife of William Neal; Helen, the mother of our subject; and Sarah, the wife of A. Graham. The mother of our subject was twice married, her second husband being Thomas Kelly. In 1852 they came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Nodaway county, but six years later sold their property here and moved to Kansas. In 1859 they returned to Ohio, and in 1863 again came to this county, where they purchased a farm. Here the mother, who was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in 1865. By her first marriage she had two sons: David A., who died in 1861, leaving a widow; and George W., our subject. By the second union there were

eight children, namely: Mrs. Margaret Harmon; John W., a resident of California; F. L., of Oklahoma; Samuel, who was killed in an Indian fight on the plains in 1864; William, a resident of Iowa; Newton and Henry, both farmers of this county; and Pascal B., a resident of San Francisco, California.

During his boyhood George W. Null attended the common schools and made his home with his mother and stepfather. He accompanied the family on their removal to Kansas and remained there until 1860, when he again came to this county. During the dark days of the Rebellion he enlisted, at Maryville, Missouri, in Company I, First Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, which was reorganized as a cavalry regiment after three years' service. Mr. Null was mustered in at Omaha, and before the expiration of his term re-enlisted. He first served under Fremont in Missouri, but in 1862 was transferred to Grant's army, joining the command at Fort Donelson. As a part of Lew Wallace's division, the regiment took part in the battle at that place and at Shiloh, reaching the battle-field Sunday in time to take part in the second day's fight. They next went to Memphis, and from there to Helena, Arkansas, and under command of General Davidson returned to Pilot Knob, Missouri. They took part in the engagement at Cape Girardeau, April 26, 1863, built a fort at Pilot Knob, and then went to St. Louis, where they were reorganized as a cavalry regiment. They next went to Batesville, Arkansas, and in March, 1864, proceeded to Jacksonport and Duvall's Bluff. They were granted a thirty-days furlough after their re-enlistment and sent out on the plains to Fort Kearney. Mr. Null was then engaged in patrol and scout duty during the troubles with the Indians,

and remained in the service until January 11, 1866, when he was discharged on account of disability and paid off at Fort Leavenworth. He was slightly wounded by a ball on the head, but was more severely injured by his horse falling with him.

While on a furlough in 1864, Mr. Null married Miss Lydia J. Ware, who was born in Andrew county, Missouri, August 10, 1845. Her father, John Ware, was born in New Jersey, but reared in Ohio, and in Indiana married Mary Terhune, a native of Kentucky, who was reared in Indiana. In 1840 they moved to Andrew county, Missouri, and later came to Nodaway, where the father improved two farms, becoming one of the substantial agriculturists of his community. He was an active church worker and a highly respected man. His death occurred December 18, 1891, but his wife is still living on the old homestead. In religious faith they were Methodists. Their children were Joseph L., a harness and saddlemaker; Lydia J., wife of our subject; Adam, deceased; Isaac S.; J. W.; Mary E., the wife of William Miller; and Charles E., a resident of Colorado. To Mr. and Mrs. Null have been born nine children: Mary, the wife of J. L. Partridge; Orlin G., a farmer; Wilbur, a professor at Cameron College; Laura, the wife of A. Wiley; Charles, a Methodist minister of Colorado; Sarah, the wife of R. Corken; Anna, Hubert and Ama, all at home.

After receiving his discharge from the army Mr. Null returned to his wife in Missouri, and has since devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits, owning at different times four farms. In 1874 he purchased the place near Maryville, where he now resides, and has since added to it until he has two hundred acres, which he has placed under a

high state of cultivation. He raises and feeds stock for market, and is successfully engaged in general farming. By his ballot and influence Mr. Null supports the men and measures of the Republican party, has been a delegate to various conventions, and has most creditably and acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace. He has also been a member of the township board, and has done all in his power to advance the interests of the community where he resides. He is a representative American citizen, loyal to his country and its interests, and well merits the esteem in which he is held.

ABRAHAM HAGEY.

Abraham Hagey, a justice of the peace and a prominent farmer of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, is a native of Carroll county, Ohio, and was born July 4, 1833, a son of Abraham and Susannah (Harnor) Hagey, who were descendants of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. They moved to Nodaway county in 1852, where they both lived until the age of ninety years. Five children were the result of this union, namely: Mrs. Maria Bowman, of Burlington Junction; a son who was a soldier in the Confederate army, was killed at Corinth, in September, 1863; Jacob, killed at Champion Hills, in the Confederate service; John Hagey, of Green township, who was in the Confederate service; and Abraham, the subject of this sketch.

For three years during the Civil war Mr. Hagey resided in Iowa, when he removed to Nodaway county and settled on a farm a mile and a half west of the present site of Dawson. In 1886 he was given the farm on which he lived until November, 1900, when he removed to Burlington Junction. He now owns three hundred and twen-

ty acres of land in Lincoln township. The farms are all well improved by substantial buildings and conveniences; and while he has devoted much time to farming he has given much attention to carpentry and wagonmaking. He cast his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856, and has adhered to the Democratic party ever since. Before moving to Iowa from his home in Ohio he held the position of justice of peace, and, after nearly forty years, he was elected to the same office in Nodaway county, having occupied that office for the past eight years, filling it with honor and to the welfare of the public. He has also taken much interest in educational lines, having been a school director for fifteen years. He is now living retired, in the village of Burlington Junction.

At the age of twenty-five years he was united in marriage with Sarah Ann Van Sickle, a native of Ohio. Twelve children blessed this union, eight of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Hagey are the grandparents of eighteen children. The family are faithful followers of the Christian church, and are recognized among the leading citizens of the community.

THOMAS M. BAILEY.

Thomas M. Bailey, the postmaster of Rockport, Missouri, and a member of the law firm of Hunt & Bailey, settled within the limits of Atchison county after the expiration of what may be called pioneer days. When he located in the county the lawlessness and disorder resulting from the Civil war had ceased, and peace and quiet had been re-established. He united with a community of intelligent and prosperous citizens, being from the first not only with them but also of them. While he was well qualified upon

locating in Atchison county to be a teacher in the public schools, which profession he had followed in his native state, yet he sought employment upon the farm and spent two years near Phelps City as a farm hand. While engaged in teaching he had made some little preparation for the practice of law, reading with Ingersoll & Shoun at Greenville, Tennessee, and in 1887 he located in Rockport to complete his law studies and to enter upon the practice of the law. Arriving in Rockport on March 20 of the year last named he at once became a student in the law office of John D. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar at the January term, 1888, immediately afterward forming a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Campbell, under the firm name of Campbell & Bailey, a firm which was dissolved only by the death of the senior in 1895. Soon afterward the firm of Hunt & Bailey was formed, and this firm continues to the present time. During the same year, 1888, Mr. Bailey became a candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of the county, being nominated by the Republican party, and was elected. He was again elected in 1890 and was elected for the third time in 1892, thus serving successfully for six consecutive years. His is one of the strong legal firms of the county, and its connection with much of the important litigation of the county is a matter of public note and comment.

Mr. Bailey is a son of Marion L. Bailey, a farmer, who spent his life in Greene county, east Tennessee, dying there in 1896, at the age of sixty-eight. He was descended from the Baileys of Pennsylvania, who were themselves descendants of one of three brothers who came from England to America prior to the Revolutionary war, separating and drifting into different parts of the

country. In his later business years Marion L. Bailey followed the occupations of tanner, saddler and shoemaker. He married Sarah H. Williams, by whom he had the following children: Alexander H., of Holt county, Missouri; Mrs. E. A. Reed, of east Tennessee; Nannie P., the wife of John R. Weems, of east Tennessee; Thomas M.; John M., of Langdon, Missouri; Mrs. H. M. Hunt, of Lockwood, Missouri; Mrs. C. M. Hunt, of the same place; Joseph B. Bailey, of Fullerton, Nebraska; and Lydia A., the wife of J. M. Williams, of Greene county, east Tennessee.

Thomas M. Bailey was reared in his native county and received his education in the high schools of Greenville, Tusculum College and the Tennessee Wesleyan University located at Athens. When he completed his education at this university he had passed his majority. He at once adopted the profession of teaching, which he followed only a short time, and then began reading law, carrying on stock trading as a business in the meantime as a means of livelihood. As previously stated his law preceptors were Ingersoll & Shoun, whom he left before his final examination and removed to Atchison county in 1885, since which time he has been continuously a resident of this county.

Mr. Bailey's heroism is a matter of peculiar interest for the reason that he was one of those "east Tennessee Republicans" when it required more than ordinary courage to belong to that particular brand of political faith. During the war of the Rebellion east Tennessee remained loyal to the Union, but it was overrun by rebel hordes and many of the patriots of that part of the state suffered severely because of their fealty to their country. Hence if any man has a strong claim to be considered a Republican it is the

man who thus remained true during "the time that tried men's souls."

Besides his services to the county in an official capacity, Mr. Bailey has rendered conspicuous service to his own immediate school district as the president of the board of education; to his town as alderman, and to his party as chairman of the county central committee. In 1896 he was a presidential elector and has represented his party at many of its important district and state conventions. In November, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of Rockport, a position which he has filled with conspicuous ability and with general satisfaction to the patrons of the office.

Mr. Bailey was married, in 1888, to Miss Minnie, a daughter of Jesse Sliger, of Atchison county, and to this marriage there have been born Jessie S. and Thomas M., Jr., both bright and intelligent children. Mr. Bailey is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and a most useful and honorable member of society generally.

ROBERT B. A. MCBRIDE.

Robert B. A. McBride, the pastor of the United Presbyterian church in Tarkio, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1867, on a farm which is a part of the original tract that was claimed by the founder of the family in America. He is a son of Davidson C. and Mary (Lowry) McBride. His father was born in Lowellville, Ohio, near the Pennsylvania line and not far from the old McBride homestead, July 30, 1840. When about five years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to the homestead farm, which bordered the state line, but is on the Pennsylvania side. He was for some time a student

in Westminster College, but his text-books were put aside at the time of the great Civil war, and with patriotic spirit he responded to his country's call for aid, enlisting as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. After his return from the war he married and located upon a portion of the old homestead farm.

The paternal grandparents of our subject were Joshua Anderson and Martha (Dickson) McBride. The former was born on the old homestead farm, where he spent most of his life, his death occurring there. He was a son of John and Mary (Anderson) McBride, and the parents of John McBride were Samuel and Lydia (Reed) McBride. Samuel McBride was the progenitor of the family in America. He was born in 1749, near Belfast, in county Antrim, Ireland, and came to the new world in 1772, landing on the 20th of August. Samuel, Joshua Anderson and Davidson C. McBride were all elders in the United Presbyterian church or Associate Presbyterian church, one of the parent bodies of the United Presbyterian church, all serving in what is practically the same congregation. They spent most of their lives on the same farm, in what is now Lawrence county, Pennsylvania.

On the maternal side the Rev. Mr. McBride is also of Irish lineage. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Lowry, was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, February 8, 1844, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Stewart) Lowry. Her father was a son of William and Mary (Houston) Lowry, and was born near Lowellville, Ohio, August 12, 1818. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian church, of Poland Center, Ohio, and later in the church at Deer Creek, Pennsylvania. His father, William

Lowry, was born October 11, 1784, in county Down, Ireland.

Robert Burton Anderson McBride, now the honored pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Tarkio, supplemented his preliminary educational privileges by study in the Grove City College, at Grove City, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, on the 25th of June, 1891. In the following September he matriculated in the theological seminary of the United Presbyterian church at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, as a student from Beaver Valley presbytery. On the 11th of April, 1893, in the First United Presbyterian church of New Castle, Pennsylvania, he was licensed to preach. On the 25th of April, 1894, he was graduated by the theological seminary, and on the 1st of May was ordained by the Beaver Valley presbytery pastor of the congregations of Oak Grove and Neshannock, in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. He spent almost three years there and then resigned that charge in order that he might accept a call from the United Presbyterian church in Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was installed as pastor on the 23d of February, 1897. There he labored successfully for a little more than three years, when he resigned in order to become the pastor of the United Presbyterian church at Tarkio, where he was installed April 24, 1900.

On the 6th of June, 1894, Rev. Mr. McBride was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Jennie Catherine Rankin, who was born September 16, 1873, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, near Boston. She was a daughter of David and Frances (Douglass) Rankin. Her father was born September 29, 1837, in Londonderry, county Donegal, Ireland, and was brought by his parents to this country when less than two years of

age. His wife, a daughter of Colonel William Douglass, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1839. The home of Rev. and Mrs. McBride is blessed with the presence of two little children: Davidson Rankin, who was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1896, and Mary Frances, born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, February 20, 1900.

Mr. McBride has attained considerable prominence as a representative of the ministry of his denomination. He is a thoughtful, earnest and logical speaker, and his manner and delivery are often very impressive, bringing home to the minds of his auditors a recognition of the soul's needs and of the true purpose of life. He is tolerant and broadly sympathetic, and wherever he has labored he has won the respect of people of all denominations.

DANIEL R. EVERSOLE.

If there is a self-made man in northwestern Missouri who more richly deserves his success than Daniel R. Eversole, the popular merchant and worthy citizen of Maryville, Nodaway county, his name has not been suggested to the editors of this work. Mr. Eversole as truly represents the spirit of progressive Americanism as any man can, and the story of his rise from obscurity by honest, hard work to a leading position in the community will be read with interest by all and should be read, for the lesson it contains, by struggling and ambitious young men who feel the need of an encouraging example.

Daniel R. Eversole was born May 17, 1854, in a log cabin with clapboard roof and a primitive short door, which stood on a farm near Bolivar, in Tuscarawas county,

Ohio, a son of Jacob A. Eversole, now of Maryville, Missouri, where the son has won success as a merchant and high standing as a citizen. What little school education the boy ever enjoyed he obtained before his sixteenth year, for at that early age he took up the battle for bread.

Mr. Eversole's first work was as a helper in a bridge-construction gang on the line of the Lake Shore Railroad, in the fall of 1870. He came to Missouri in 1870 and found employment on the line of the Kansas City Railroad, then being built. He stopped in Andrew county until the road had passed Maryville and was on the pay-rolls as a track man for a year and a half. July 2, 1872, he first entered Maryville. He went to school the following winter and in the summer of 1873 worked in a store in Craig, Missouri. Toward fall he returned to Nodaway county and aided his brother in erecting the Hopkins public-school building. He also worked in an elevator a short time and succeeding it all he secured employment with G. Kuenster, one of the prominent grocers of Maryville, which employment and the experience it afforded him laid the foundation for his entry into the dry-goods business.

Mr. Eversole has been identified with the dry-goods trade of Maryville for twenty-six years, having begun in the business as a clerk with Lieber & Michau, one of the most prominent of the old-time firms of the city. After faithful service for six or seven years, he was given a one-fourth interest in the business upon the retirement of Mr. Michau from the firm and the announcement of the change of its name to John Lieber & Company. This latter firm continued business for three and a half years and was succeeded by F. M. Petty, Mr. Eversole retaining an interest in the new firm for a year and a

half longer. Soon after his withdrawal he formed a partnership with Gus Romasser and they embarked in the business under the name of Eversole & Romasser. January 1, 1886, nine years later, Mr. Eversole purchased the interest of his partner and became the sole owner and promoter of the business. The firm of Eversole & Romasser opened their store, eighty feet deep at 103 on the square, and it was predicted by competitors that within six months their enterprise would fail for lack of patronage. But when that time had passed the firm was stronger instead of weaker, and it has grown stronger year by year ever since. Their stock was enlarged by the addition of new departments and in order to meet the demands upon them their store room was lengthened to one hundred and sixteen feet and the whole filled from bottom to top with a stock seven times as large as the original one. This success has come to Mr. Eversole without any show or bluster, purely as a result of his peculiar and popular methods of doing business.

Mr. Eversole has not been interested in many enterprises, preferring rather to confine his attention to one thing and be content with its success. Since the organization of the Maryville Seminary he has been one of its directors, and he is the secretary of the board. He was married, in Galesburg, Illinois, May 18, 1880, to Miss Dessie A. Shaw, a sister of Mrs. C. A. Anthony, of Maryville. Their two children are Ralph W. and Miss Maud Eversole.

EPHRAIM H. RALSTON.

Many leading interests of northwest Missouri are in the hands of a comparatively young generation of business men, and



W. B. Benson

the consensus of opinion is to the effect that such interests are being managed with exceptional ability. One of the leading prominent young men of affairs of this rich and rapidly developing part of the state is Ephraim H. Ralston, of Quitman, Nodaway county, the proprietor of the Ralston Bank and one of the foremost in all progressive movements of the town and county.

Mr. Ralston organized a bank at Elmo, Nodaway county, in 1889, and was proprietor of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of that place until 1898, when he founded the Ralston Bank, of Quitman. This institution, under his able management, has become known as one of the solid and substantial banks of northwest Missouri. It occupies a commodious two-story building, up to date in all its appointments, and its office is fitted up in attractive, modern style. Mr. Ralston's strong personality and good personal appearance, affability and courtesy, render him a model banker, approachable to all, and his excellent judgment in financial affairs and his disposition to aid all worthy and promising local enterprises make him a most desirable capitalist for a progressive country like that surrounding Quitman. Having lived in this vicinity from boyhood, he has a very extensive acquaintance and is well informed as to all conditions governing business and as to property values over a territory comparatively large.

Mr. Ralston was born near Centerville, Iowa, June 26, 1866, a son of Ephraim P. Ralston, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio. The family of Ralston is of Scotch origin and the name has long been well known in connection with financial interests in the United States. The celebrated banker and

capitalist, Ralston, of California, was a distant relative of our subject. Men of the name have always been known for those prominent Scotch characteristics, honesty, perseverance and frugality, and they have been enterprising to a noteworthy degree. It may be added that they have proven themselves true friends and formidable foemen. Ephraim Ralston married Emily Daugherty, reared near Centerville, Iowa, who aided him in all ways possible in the struggle of life and contributed not a little to his success. He died at Independence, Kansas. The children of Ephraim and Emily (Daugherty) Ralston now living were named as follows: Dora, who married William Ritchie and lives at Elmo, Missouri; Ephraim H., the subject of this sketch, and H. E. Ralston, of Maryville, Missouri.

Mr. Ralston came to Hughes township, Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1872, and has lived in the county continuously since that time. He was only about six years old then, and his education was obtained in the public schools of the county. Even in his youth he had a decided liking for business and his small deals were usually successful. One way and another he gained an informing business training, which has been valuable to him in all his later life. One of the studies most interesting to him, and not the least valuable, was the study of human nature, which has made him a good judge of men.

In 1896 Mr. Ralston married Miss Kate Orr, of Kansas City, Missouri, a daughter of M. M. Orr, who was for many years a prominent citizen of Valley Falls, Kansas. Mrs. Ralston's mother died in 1890, deeply regretted by all who knew her. Mrs. Ralston has two sisters, named Ida and Ellen.

Mr. Ralston is a public-spirited man, and every movement tending to enhance the public weal has his earnest support. Politically he is a Republican, active and influential in party work, and has often been a delegate to important conventions of his party. He is an enthusiastic Odd Fellow and has an extensive acquaintance among members of that order. He possesses the public confidence in a high degree, and, yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood, eventually has before him many more years of usefulness. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have two children, named Charles and Nellie.

SAMUEL C. TAYLOR.

This well-known farmer and honored citizen of Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, February 20, 1838, and is a son of John and Jane (Duke) Taylor, natives of the same state. His paternal grandparents, Samuel Taylor and wife, were both born in Ireland, while his maternal grandparents, Major James Duke and wife, were natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. All were early settlers of Ohio and occupants of farms. Major Duke, who also followed the carpenter's trade, served with distinction as an officer in the war of 1812. The parents of our subject both died in Guernsey county, Ohio, the father at the age of fifty-five years, the mother at the age of eighty. In their family were eight children, four of whom are still living, and all are agriculturists.

Upon the home farm Samuel C. Taylor grew to manhood. He attended school to a limited extent, but is almost wholly a self-educated as well as a self-made man. At the age of twenty-three years he married Miss

Nancy E. Gunning, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of seven children, namely: Maggie M., who married F. G. Sallee and has one son; U. Grant, who married Clara A. Grey and has one son and five daughters; Sherman, a resident of Hamilton county, Iowa; Walter, at home; Etta, who married Frank Anderson and has one son and one daughter; Clara, the wife of Charles Anderson; and Samuel E., at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor began their domestic life on a farm in Guernsey county, Ohio, where he worked for twelve dollars and a half per month for one year, and then moved to Jasper county, Iowa, where he purchased eighty acres of land, making it his home for eleven years. In the fall of 1875 he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and bought eighty acres of wild prairie land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he at once turned his attention. Prospering in his new home, he purchased another eighty-acre tract in 1880, and now has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings. At one time he owned forty acres of land, one-half mile from where he now lives, but he sold that. He has given his children good school privileges, and the family is one of prominence in the community where they reside. Both Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are active and prominent members of the United Presbyterian church, and he has ever taken an active part in its work and has assisted in building four churches. Since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, he has affiliated with the Republican party, and for several years efficiently served as school director in his district, which office his sons have also

filled. He is widely and favorably known and justly deserves the high regard in which he is held.

E. E. PECK.

A prominent and representative farmer and one of the early settlers of Atchison county, Missouri, is E. E. Peck, the subject of this sketch. He has witnessed and taken an important part in the growth and development of this section. His birthplace was near Toronto, Canada, born September 3, 1831, a son of Washington and Mary (Wilcox) Peck, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. The grandfather of our subject was Jacob Peck, of English descent, who took with him to Canada his two sons Anson and Washington, the latter of whom engaged in the coopering business with his father until 1840; then began a life of travel which he continued more or less through his whole existence.

With family and household goods he first moved to Kendall county, Illinois, where he bought a farm of six hundred and forty acres, remained a short time, then went north, locating near Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin, where he purchased another farm and conducted it until 1846, when he sold out and removed to Sheboygan, where he remained one year. Disposing of this property, Mr. Peck returned to Canada and bought a farm upon which he remained one year, selling it then to move into Killworth, where he started a cooper shop and worked at his trade until 1850. At this time the whole land was attracted to the western slope, and with a part of his family Mr. Peck went overland to California and opened a dairy at Nevada City, milk selling at that time for two dollars per gallon. A period

of four busy years passed, as Mr. Peck also engaged in mining, at the end of which time he returned to western Canada and bought a farm upon which he remained until 1857, when he again came west, locating in Atchison county, Missouri. The winter was spent in this new home, but the following season the family removed into New Mexico and two years were passed there.

At this time came the first mutterings of the Civil war, and, the government having provided an escort for all Americans, Mr. Peck took advantage of this offer and removed his family to Pasadena, California, where they remained for two years. From this location Mr. Peck next moved to Oregon, where he spent one winter and then emigrated to Arizona, where he held a water privilege, finally settling down in Washington, where he bought the Round Mound farm and became at once prominent in public affairs. He was the choice of the people for the position of state senator and well represented his constituents. Later in life he made one more change, selling his farm and moving to Centralia, where his life ended in 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-six. His life had been full of change, but his was a nature to enjoy it. Never rich, he had a competency and was able to care for a large family.

The first wife of Mr. Peck, who was the mother of our subject, died in 1831. She came of an old family well known in the early days of Methodism, of which her father was an expounder. The children of this marriage were: Mrs. Elizabeth Whiffen; and David A., our subject; the second family of children being Mrs. Mary Banghart, Edmond S., Mrs. Jane Keys and Mrs. Emma E. Colvin. The mother died in Washington.

Our subject accompanied his father in

many of the family removals, and when in Canada, in 1855, he married, and all removed to Missouri, where he has remained. This land at that time was almost universally owned by southern capitalists who would not sell it, but after the settlement of the slave question willingly disposed of it. During the war our subject saw twenty-seven days of militia service, and in 1863 he enlisted in the Second Nebraska Regiment and was sent northward against the Indians. The members of this regiment furnished their own horses and saw much hard fighting at Whitestone Hill in Dakota, where thirty-eight Americans were killed and many of the Indians. Mr. Peck was out nine months, but was placed in the commissary department and was fortunate enough to return home without a wound.

Before his war service Mr. Peck had made his first purchase of land self-supporting. At that time he had thirteen acres broken and had built a shanty, and now he entered into the serious business of improving the rest of his land, and, as able, to add to it. That he has been successful is proven by his magnificent farm of four hundred and twenty-five acres, located three miles from Westboro, all under cultivation, improved with fences, orchards, ornamental shrubbery and a beautiful residence. He has carried on general farming and also has fed and raised a great many cattle.

In many ways Mr. Peck has been public-spirited and of assistance to the commercial interests of his section. He was one of the principal organizers of the Farmers' Bank at Westboro, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, which has been increased, and is considered one of the substantial institutions of this county. He holds a controlling interest and is the vice president. He also assisted

in the organization of a bank at Shenandoah, Iowa, and still owns much of the stock. He is a good judge of men and has shown ability in whatever direction he has turned his attention.

The marriage of Mr. Peck took place in Canada, to Miss Hannah M. Woodhull, a daughter of Josiah and Eliza (Kiser) Woodhull, natives of Canada. They moved to Missouri in 1860, settled upon some of the rich land in this county, became successful and died in this place. They reared the following children: Catherine, Mrs. T. Harrington; Anna E., Mrs. E. W. Comfort; the wife of our subject; Clementine, Mrs. G. Schram; Margaret, Mrs. F. Lee; Electa, Mrs. N. S. Davis; Lucinda, Mrs. A. Simpkins; Charles and John W. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have been blessed with intelligent and interesting children, namely: Josiah W., a banker in Westboro; Anna, Mrs. John Ware; Emma, Mrs. Uttvits; Frank, a farmer; Ross, a member of the faculty of the Normal school in Fremont, Nebraska; Carrie L., Mrs. W. Gordon; and George, who married Miss Irma Hurst and lives on the homestead. The mother passed away September 25, 1885, beloved and lamented by all with whom she had been associated. Like her husband and family, she had long been a consistent member of the Methodist church, a good wife, a loving mother and a firm friend.

GILBERT M. CAMPBELL.

Gilbert M. Campbell is a highly respected citizen of Atchison township, Nodaway county, where he owns and conducts a farm of eighty acres. He was born in Ohio county, Indiana, October 30, 1838, and is a son of Alexander Campbell.

Alexander Campbell was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, June 18, 1798, and was a son of Gilbert and Mary Campbell, his father being a native of old Virginia. Alexander Campbell was united in the bonds matrimony, in Switzerland county, Indiana, with Sophia Cunningham, who was born in Vermont in 1811 and was a daughter of William and Caroline (Bacon) Cunningham, she dying in Switzerland county, Indiana. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: Caroline Spencer; Mary Buttery; Gilbert M.; William, who served in Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil war, and now lives in Kansas; Sarah E.; Lewis, who served in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, now lives in Illinois; Edward A., who served in the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; George R. and James Edward. Mr. Campbell was a carpenter by trade and followed it until his death, November 18, 1865. He was a Republican in politics. His wife died September 21, 1896, aged eighty-four years.

Gilbert M. Campbell was reared on the farm and received his education in the public schools. He was living in Indiana when the Civil war was in progress and on February 26, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain William Strickland and Colonel Reynolds. He fought at Shiloh, Corinth, Nashville, and was in the Third Brigade, Second Division, at Fort Pillow; was in the service from the time of enlistment until May 26, 1865, and was with General Sherman at Vicksburg, and under General A. J. Smith for a time; and was in Price's Raid, and at Blakely, Alabama, in Arkansas and Missouri. He enlisted for a

second term of service and was honorably discharged May 26, 1865.

After the close of the war he continued to reside in Indiana until 1866, and lived in Illinois from 1866 to 1872, when he came to Nodaway county, Missouri. He purchased wild and undeveloped land in Atchison township, which he has worked into excellent farming land, having a tract of eighty acres. He is a man of high character, honest and upright in all his dealings, and enjoys the respect of all with whom he is acquainted.

Gilbert M. Campbell was united in marriage, in Iroquois county, Illinois, December 25, 1867, with Mrs. Amy Campbell, the relict of David O. Campbell, a soldier of the Civil war who died six weeks after his marriage. He was a member of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died of fever at Peoria, Illinois. Mrs. Campbell is a daughter of Abraham and Eliza (Girard) Ditmars. Her father died in Ohio in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and his wife died March 14, 1891. They had three children: Amy, the wife of our subject; Elihu; and Mary Symes, deceased. Three children were born to Gilbert M. Campbell and his wife, who grew to maturity and are now living: Maud, the wife of Elmer Derrickson, of Taylor county, Iowa; Mary B., who lives at home; and Ina E., who also lives at home. Two children are deceased: Frank and Lily B. Politically the subject of this sketch is a Republican. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HENRY TOEL.

The best stepping-stone to public favor is duty well done. This fact has been exemplified in the successful career of the man

whose name is the title of this notice. Devotion to duty, however hard and exacting, has been Mr. Toel's most distinguishing characteristic, and his fellow citizens have come to regard him with the highest approbation, and, as one of the most prominent of these has asserted, "there is no man in Nodaway county more deserving than Mr. Toel of a record in any work devoted to local biography."

Henry Toel, ex-sheriff and ex-recorder of Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in the Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany, February 19, 1828. His father, Rev. Henry Toel, was a Lutheran minister of whose five children Henry was the eldest. The men of the family depended on farm work for a livelihood, and when Henry Toel started life it was as a farmer. He married, in his native land, in 1852, and with his family and a few hundred dollars left Europe, in 1861, and came to the United States.

Mr. Toel stopped first in Whiteside county, Illinois, and there remained until 1867, when he removed to Marshall county, Iowa. The following year he went into Missouri and settled in Nodaway county. He farmed with varying success until 1875, when he removed to Maryville, and soon thereafter he was appointed deputy sheriff. He was nominated and elected sheriff by the Republicans in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880, and, the party still desiring to honor him, he was elected county recorder in November, 1882, and completed six years of continuous service as a public official in 1884.

In his official capacity Mr. Toel proved himself well adapted to all requirements and demands and did his duty promptly and fearlessly, fulfilling the edicts of the law, whether it was in the execution of con-

demned criminals, as in the case of the Talbott brothers, or in the performance of the more agreeable administration of the ordinary affairs of the office. He has not been permitted to pass entirely out of the domain of politics. For three years after the expiration of his term of service as county recorder he was engaged in the grocery trade in Maryville, and for the past ten years he has been doing a gradually increasing insurance business and, as opportunity offered, dealing in real estate.

Henry Toel married Margaret E. Egts, and their children are: Sophie, the wife of Lewis Jones, of Oklahoma; Mary, the wife of Rev. J. L. Jones, of Maryville, Missouri; Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver; Mrs. John W. Heren; Henry Toel, a farmer; J. W. Toel, a traveling salesman; George C. Toel, of the firm of Toel & Son, of Maryville; Minnie, the wife of George Lorange, of Maryville, Missouri.

DAVID WOODARD.

The versatility of Americans is proverbial, and their adaptability to the changing conditions of peace and war is one of their most remarkable characteristics. In all parts of our country are men who, upon the call to arms, dropped the hoe or left their places at the desk or bench to take up the rifle, and who, when peace came again, at once put themselves in accord with the even tenor of civil life. Many such citizens live within the borders of Nodaway county, Missouri, and it is our purpose now to give some account of the life of one of these, David Woodard, of Lincoln township, whose postoffice address is Elmo.

David Woodard was born in North Carolina November 26, 1832, a son of Braxton

and Hannah (Drullinger) Woodard. The Woodards are of English ancestry, the Drullingers of German extraction. Besides the subject of this notice, Mr. and Mrs. Braxton Woodard had six children: Mary Ann, Delphie, Angeline and another daughter, who are dead, Lavina and Rebecca. The father died in Fountain county, Indiana, at the age of sixty years, the mother in Coffey county, Kansas, at the same age, both honored and respected by all who knew them. David was reared on a pioneer farm in Fountain county, Indiana, and attended school as opportunity offered, in a log school house near his father's home.

At nineteen he went to Coles county, Illinois, and soon afterward married Ellen Clark, a daughter of Solomon and Mary Clark. During the succeeding ten or eleven years he lived the quiet but industrious life of a prairie citizen of that time, devoting himself assiduously to an attempt to "get on in the world." In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Captain James B. Hill. After some preliminary fighting in Kentucky, he was in the engagements at Chickamauga, Murfreesboro and Ringgold, on the march to Atlanta, and was in the movement against Hood. At all times he proved himself a brave and devoted soldier, equally to be depended upon in the field, on the march or in the camp. On receiving his discharge he returned to Illinois and took up the less exciting routine of civil life.

In 1867 he emigrated to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he secured land and began the work of developing a good farm. So well did he succeed in that undertaking that he now has a valuable homestead property, including good plow and pasture lands,

with adequate buildings of all kinds and all necessary to successful farming.

Mr. Woodard is a Populist and is not without a recognized local political influence of his fellow townsmen, among whom he has lived on terms of neighborly friendship for a third of a century. Mr. and Mrs. Woodard have seven children, who will be mentioned in the order of their nativity: Miranda, who married J. H. Liven-good, an ex-soldier and well known citizen of Lincoln township; Allison, of Elmo, Nodaway county; Arison, of Clark county, Iowa; Ira, a prominent citizen of Lincoln township, now holding the office of justice of the peace; Angeline, who married Aaron Faulknor and lives at Valley, Nebraska; Rozella, who is the wife of William Rosebrough, of Loveland, Colorado; and James, of Coles county, Illinois.

EDWARD E. JOHNSTON.

Edward E. Johnston, a general merchant of Quitman, Missouri, and one of best known and most popular citizens of the place, came to the city in 1890, to go into business with his brother, Augustus Johnston. This arrangement lasted until 1897, when he established himself in business under his own name, Ed. E. Johnston. He is well located in the center of the business portion of the town, in a large, two-story brick building, 24x70 feet, with an addition in the rear extending back thirty-four feet, making the total length and breadth of the building 104x24 feet, extending from the main street back to an alley. He has succeeded in building up an extensive business for the time he has been engaged, and carries a large stock of general merchandise, such as dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, staple and

fancy groceries, and in fact everything generally found in a first-class general store. He has had ten years' experience in business, during which time he has succeeded in making himself esteemed by all classes of the people, honesty and careful attention being the foundation of his success. "Uncle Ed," as he is generally called, from the youngster five years of age to the gray-haired grandfather, has always been well known all over the county as an upright, honorable citizen.

Mr. Johnston was born in Green township, this county, April 21, 1865, and comes of a most excellent family, one well known throughout this country. He is a son of Ephraim Johnston, whose biographical sketch appears on another page in this volume. The subject of this sketch was the youngest son, and was reared on the old homestead in Green township. His youth was passed at hard farm work, which was especially valuable to him in developing those qualities for which he has always and everywhere been distinguished—honesty and integrity in all his transactions and relations. His primary education was obtained in the public schools and afterward he attended the college at College Springs, Iowa. Having finished his education he was engaged in teaching for two years, with unusual success, and in 1890, as previously stated, he removed to Quitman, where he engaged as a clerk in the store of his brother, Augustus Johnston, still later purchasing the business and conducting it in his own interest, with most gratifying success.

Mr. Johnston was married February 19, 1896, at Maitland, Missouri, to Miss Myrtie Boring, a lady of excellent family, highly educated, cultured and refined. She is a daughter of Cyrus Boring, of Maitland. Mrs. Johnston received her education in the

public schools and at Stanberry in this state, and by her marriage to Mr. Johnston is the mother of one son, Cyrus. Mr. Johnston is in politics a Republican and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has always done his share toward the support of religious and educational institutions, as well as every other institution calculated to develop and improve the material and moral condition of society. He is yet in the prime of life, is of an excellent reputation, and is generally looked upon as a man of good repute, to be trusted and relied on in every way, and is one of the genuine representative men of Quitman.

He is a close student and has devoted much time to the study of literature and the acquirement of general information, and is one of the best informed men in this part of Nodaway county. Thus far, "Uncle Ed" has made a success of life.

CHAS. HYSLOP.

A man who has lived among any people for more than a quarter of a century, whose life during that long period has been as an open book, and who is not only an honored citizen but a trusted adviser, possesses not alone the elements of good fellowship but also the greater element of benevolence and something of leadership. Such a man is Chas. Hyslop, of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, a pioneer in business enterprise which benefits the public, a veteran of the war for the Union and an ex-official with a record for efficiency and integrity of which any man might well be proud.

Chas. Hyslop was born at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, July 21, 1843, the only child of William and Mary (McAdam) Hyslop, who had then but recently



CHAS. HYSLOP

come over from Dumfriesshire, Scotland, where they were both born, the latter at Castle Douglass. William Hyslop died some time in the early '40s, and his widow married James Baird, another Scotchman. Chas. Hyslop was reared and educated at Carthage, Illinois, and there, in 1861, when scarcely eighteen, enlisted in Company G, of the Blackhawk Cavalry, which was consolidated with the Seventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and brigaded under General Curtis for frontier service. He was in the fights at Peach Tree creek, Lone Jack and Prairie Grove, and his last active service was under General Banks in the Red River campaign. He was discharged from the service before the term of his enlistment had expired, on account of disability, and went back to the farm which he had left in response to the president's call for troops. He continued his farming operations with varying success until 1874, when, being urged by a brother-in-law to do so, he removed to Nodaway county, Missouri. He had a little capital, and this he invested in a stock of boots and shoes in Maryville, Missouri. He later turned his attention to an exclusive real-estate and loan business. This he has continued and for a period of twenty years has enjoyed prosperity. For some years he was associated with the late Henry Graves in the abstract business, but this feature was lately disposed of, and real estate, together with affairs of public concern to Maryville and Nodaway county are the larger matters claiming his time and attention.

Mr. Hyslop has been for many years identified prominently with the political history of Nodaway county. His Republican proclivities are well known and he has

often been honored by his party associates with election to public office. His first election was to the office of justice of the peace, and his second to that of public administrator of the county, in which capacity he served a term of four years, and in 1888 was elected for a second term of four years, being the only candidate elected on the Republican ticket that year. He has attended Missouri state conventions on two different occasions and was commissioned by Governor Crittenden a captain in the Missouri National Guards.

Mr. Hyslop owns a general store at Elmo, Nodaway county, and is one of the largest stockholders of the Hanamo Telephone Company and is its president. This company was organized in 1897 and took its name from the initials of the counties of Holt, Andrew, Nodaway and Atchison, concluding with the abbreviation "mo," for Missouri, making the word "H-a-n-a-mo." This is an ingenious invention in the way of a name, and will always enable any one knowing its import to locate the territory in which the line is operated.

Mr. Hyslop is a Mason, a member of lodge, chapter and commandery, a Knight of Pythias and a comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, while a resident of Hancock county, Illinois, Delia M. Mann, a daughter of Miles B. Mann, who was a second cousin to Horace Mann, the great educator. Mr. and Mrs. Hyslop are Baptists.

WALTER S. WOOD, M. D.

The family physician occupies a position of peculiar confidence in every community. He comes closely into touch with the family

histories, having a more intimate knowledge of the private life of the individual than any other one person. If he be a man of fine honor—as he usually is—he occupies a high place in the esteem of a large class of his fellow citizens. If, like Dr. Wood, he has indescribable personal force which attracts friendship, combined with a love of scientific research and broad humanitarian principles, his career is certain to be a successful one, profitable not only to himself but also to the people among whom he lives and practices his profession as a means of prolonging life and restoring health.

The Doctor was born in Maryville, Nodaway county, April 7, 1871, a son of John S. Wood and a grandson of Rev. Joel M. Wood. He is descended from a family long prominent in Kentucky and Virginia. The original American ancestor came from England and located in Virginia before the Revolution. He served the cause of freedom by fighting in the colonial army for American independence. Every generation of the family since that time has been represented in the learned professions, among its members being numbered several eminent physicians, lawyers and clergymen. They have been men of strong mentality, of well developed intellectual forces and of sterling worth, and they manifested their patriotism as conspicuously as any of the old families of Virginia and Kentucky. Rev. Joel M. Wood, the Doctor's grandfather, was a noted minister of the pioneer days, a devout and earnest man who strove against the obstacles of the time for the salvation of his fellow men; and, as the establishment and growth of the churches prove, he was successful in his labors.

His son, John S. Wood, the father of the Doctor, is a prominent resident of Elmo,

well known throughout Nodaway county in connection with journalistic interests. He was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, June 8, 1845, and in 1850 accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri, the family locating on the part of the Platte purchase in what is now Andrew county. He was reared and educated in different parts of northwestern Missouri, and in 1864 came to Nodaway county, taking up his abode in Maryville in 1865. Here he followed various pursuits, including clerking and book-keeping, and in the fall of 1869 was made deputy assessor. The following year he was appointed county assessor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Spencer Stark, and in that position he served until the office was abolished in 1871. In 1872 he was elected the administrator of the county and served in that capacity in the most satisfactory manner for nearly four years. In 1880 he went to Dawson and began buying grain with William B. Dougherty. He was married November 8, 1868, to Miss Cassie Clelland, who was born in Nodaway county, in 1848, and died July 16, 1875, at the early age of twenty-seven years. They had two children,—Albert M. and Walter S.

Dr. Wood was educated in the public schools of Nodaway county, and in the Maryville high school, and entered upon the study of medicine in 1892, under the preceptorship of Dr. S. W. Aiken, of Oregon, Missouri, and was graduated at Marion Sims Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, standing third in line of honors in a class of seventy-six. He at once entered upon what soon developed into a large and successful practice, including a fine patronage at Elmo and the surrounding country. He is

a diligent student and an enthusiastic medical scholar, and by constant study and reading keeps abreast of the continuous advance in professional knowledge. He is a Mason, being a member of Kennedy Lodge, No. 329, A. F. & A. M.; a member of Elmo Lodge, No. 6, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past grand of his lodge of the order last mentioned. He is a man of fine personal appearance, six feet and four inches in height, well proportioned, of dignified bearing, and yet genial and friendly. He is widely recognized as a leading citizen whose public spirit has prompted him to co-operate in many movements for the good of the community.

HENRY BULLERDIEK.

A prominent German-American citizen and public official of Westboro, Atchison county, Missouri, is Henry Bullerdiek, the subject of this sketch, who has been the popular and efficient postmaster of the town since 1897. He was born in Hanover, Germany, February 27, 1861, a son of Fredrick and Anna (Weinbroer) Bullerdiek, both natives of Hanover, where the latter died and the former still lives engaged in farming. The parents of our subject reared these children: Henry, who is our subject; Gerry, who lives at Rockport, this county, and Engel Elisa and Adam, who remain in Germany.

Our subject was reared on the farm where he was taught that honest work brings its own reward. He received a very good education in the German language, remaining in school until he was fourteen, following this by four years of work as a shoemaker. In 1883 Mr. Bullerdiek came to America, landing at New York, later going to Wash-

ington county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming at Kewaskum, and spent six months in Milwaukee working at his trade, then coming to Atchison county, in 1885.

Since coming to this county he has been engaged in the farm implement business, and by honest dealing has built up a fine trade, and is well worthy of it. For many years he has been active in the ranks of the Republican party and his appointment was but a just reward for his untiring services.

Our subject has filled many of the local offices very efficiently and for some time was a justice of the peace. Socially he is connected with the I. O. O. F., No. 262, and Woodmen of the World, and his religious connection is with the Lutheran church, in which he was reared. Mr. Bullerdiek is one of the most popular citizens of that township where he is well-known and highly esteemed not only in his business but as a public official.

Mr. Bullerdiek was married at Rockport, Missouri, to Miss Louisa Vohl, who was the daughter of Godfrey Vohl, a farmer of Clay township. Three children have been born of this union: Lulu T., who was born March 7, 1889; Harry W. F., who was born May 17, 1891; and Eda M., who was born July 18, 1893. One daughter, Myrtle, was born January 4, 1895, but died March 31, of the same year.

WILLIAM H. HUDSON.

Some day one of the pioneers at Maryville may take it upon himself to write a more complete history of the public "square" of that enterprising city than is likely ever to be written by any one who was not there at the beginning and has not been in a position to chronicle changes and events since.

If such a history is ever written it will in a measure be a history of the town and of the county, reaching out and embracing many events far beyond the "square," either in inception or climax, but with which the "square" has been in some way identified. It has been suggested that the subject of this notice could write such a history, but possibly he would consider such work out of his line.

William Henry Hudson, of the firm of J. E. and W. H. Hudson, leading hardware merchants of Maryville, was a pioneer, whose business career in that city has extended over a period of more than thirty years, and he is one of the trio of men well known to the citizenship of Nodaway county and prominent each in his line: Hudson, the hardware man; Sisson, the abstractor; and Jackson, the banker.

Mr. Hudson was born in Cleveland, Ohio, January 17, 1842. His father, the late George Hudson, of that city, was one of its pioneer business men, having settled there about 1837, and became well known in the bakery, grocery and provision trade. He was born in England, and there married Lydia Ellaway. He was a son of George Hudson, who came with his family to the United States and passed his life near Elyria, Ohio, where he lived to an advanced age, and whose posterity have been chiefly farmers.

George Hudson died in Cleveland in 1868, at the age of fifty-seven, but his widow, who was born in 1810, still survives. Their family consisted of the following: John E. Hudson; Mrs. H. A. Turriff, of Cleveland; William Henry Hudson; and Edward Hudson, the master mechanic for the "Big Four" railway line at Cleveland. Henry Hudson left Cleveland, Ohio, at the youthful age of fifteen and located in Macomb, Illinois, where he learned the tinner's trade and was

working at it when the Civil war began. He enlisted in 1861, in Company H. Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and his regiment was assigned to Grant's army and remained a part of it until after the surrender of Vicksburg.

Mr. Hudson experienced all the service incident to the campaign which had for its object the reduction of Vicksburg. The Second Illinois Cavalry was transferred to General Banks' army for the Red River expedition and participated in the battles of Alexandria, Sabine Cross Roads, Yellow Bayou and the other fighting that occurred along the Atchafalaya and Red rivers. Mr. Hudson had been for some time bugler and clerk of his company when it was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1864.

Upon his return home, Mr. Hudson took up his old work; but the next year decided to go west and accordingly emigrated to Missouri and located in Savannah. At that point he worked at his trade for three years and in 1868 he first settled in Maryville. He decided to embark in business here with others, purchased a small stock and opened a store at 115 the square. That was the second store of that character established in the town, the first one having been owned by Garrett & Robinson. Mr. Hudson's firm was known under the name of Beard, Hudson & Company, and its original investment was about one-third of what the present firm carries in stock. Hudson Brothers, as the firm is now known, succeeded the old firm and the Messrs. Hudson have done business under that name for fifteen years.

The development of a large business in the hardware line has claimed Mr. Hudson's constant and undivided attention. The growth of his enterprise has been steady and constant and the reputation of his house ex-

tends beyond the limits of the county. He has permitted politics to absorb but little of his attention, but has filled the offices of city councilman and member of the board of education. In the latter capacity he is now serving in his seventh year. He is a Republican, a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Union Veteran Legion. In 1870 he married Miss Lizzie E. Wood. Their children are Charles E., Harry and Nellie. The sons are prominent young business men.

W. H. LARUE.

A prominent citizen and veteran of the Civil war, who makes his home in Dotham, Atchison county, Missouri, is W. H. La Rue, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Morrow county, Ohio, December 27, 1837, and was a son of Aaron and Asenath (Harris) La Rue, the former of whom was a son of Isaac La Rue, who came of Revolutionary ancestors residing in Virginia, one of whom, John La Rue, had the honor of having La Rue county, Kentucky, named for him. Aaron La Rue grew up in Virginia on a farm and there married the daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Davis) Harris, and there became the father of ten children, the survivors being Mrs. Sarag Beatty, of Blairstown, Iowa; Mrs. Harriet McCluer, of Morrison, Illinois; Rev. C. C., of the Christian church, of Benton county, Iowa; William H., our subject; Isaac, a well-known blind teacher, of Blairstown, Iowa; Thomas P., the president of the Cherokee County Bank, at Columbus, Kansas; Dr. L. B., of Arkansas; Lewis, an extensive stock owner of Iowa, and mayor of his town; and Edward, who lives in Benton county, Iowa.

Mr. La Rue located in Morrow county, Ohio, and later went to Benton, Iowa, being one of the first settlers in Vinton. This was before any railroads were built in this locality, where he improved land, and died at the age of eighty-six. He had been a staunch Republican and both he and wife had been members of the Presbyterian church, this belief being inherited from the old church in Scotland. The mother died at the age of eighty-four and she was honored and respected by all who knew her.

Our subject was reared on a farm in Ohio, where he lived until he was sixteen, when he accompanied the family to Iowa. He received his education in the common schools and for several succeeding years was engaged in driving stock, going from Benton, Iowa, to Bureau county, Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, for three months, later re-enlisting in Company G, in the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and other engagements, being discharged at Chattanooga, Tennessee, when he returned home to Iowa and for three succeeding years was employed in the railroad shops.

Our subject was married to Miss Lovenia Hollander, a native of Lynn county, Iowa, and a daughter of John and Priscilla (Cox) Hollander, formerly of Tennessee. Of the children of this union, Willie J. Sunnery, born in Gentry county, married Jessie Friend, and they live in Perry, Oklahoma; C. C. lives in Stuart, California; Bert lives in British Columbia, where he is employed on a large ranch; and several children have died, two boys in childhood, Gertrude at the age of seven years, and an infant who was a twin sister of Bert. The devoted mother of these children died in 1887, hav-

ing been a good and worthy woman. Our subject was again married, his present wife having been Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, the widow of Andrew Davis, a daughter of John and Melissa (Overton) Myers. By her first husband Mrs. LaRue was the mother of several children. By his second marriage our subject has two children,—William H. and Paul Aaron,— both bright, intelligent children.

In politics Mr. La Rue is a Populist and one of the best informed men of his party in the county, and has been called upon to do much political work, his judgment being highly esteemed. He has long been connected with the Masonic order and is a firm believer in religious teaching. He is also a geologist, owning one of the finest private collections in the state. He understands the subject and is an interesting entertainer upon scientific subjects. For many years he has been an advocate of everything looking to the development of his section, and is considered a representative citizen of Dale township.

REV. FATHER HENRY F. NIEMANN.

If unselfish devotion to a single object will bring success, that is the secret of the success that has been won at Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, by Rev. Father Henry E. Niemann, who brought to the task accepted by him ample scholastic preparation and a capacity for affairs that would have made him a leader in any large enterprise with which, under different conditions, he might have been identified.

Rev. Father Henry F. Niemann, the rector of St. Patrick's Catholic church, Maryville, was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, June 11, 1867. He is a son of Clement Niemann,

who located in St. Joseph in 1866 and was for years superintendent of the Hax Furniture Manufacturing Company of that city. Formerly he was the proprietor of a furniture factory at Quincy, Illinois. He was born at Oldenburg, Germany, in 1827, and came to the United States in 1847. He first lived in Ohio and then removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he married Bernadina Ordling. Mrs. Niemann died at St. Joseph, Missouri, July 16, 1880. Rev. Henry F. Niemann is their sole surviving child and heir.

Father Niemann received his early training in the Christian Brothers' College, St. Joseph, and in 1880 entered St. Benedict's College, Atchison, Kansas, and remained four years. He completed the classical course in St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, in 1885, and in the fall of the same year entered the Royal Imperial University at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, Austria. He studied there four years and then went to Rome, where he studied ecclesiastical law in the Apolinaire one year. He met many of the high functionaries of the church while there, and had a private audience with his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII. Aside from the years of assiduous study of the languages, the sciences and biblical history, Father Niemann spent his vacations in travel, visiting all the cities of chief interest in Europe, including the birthplace of his ancestors and making himself as familiar with the civilization of the old world as he is with that of the new. He returned to the United States in 1890 and was ordained to the priesthood March 16, that year, by Bishop Hogan, of Kansas City. He was assigned first as assistant at Sts. Peter's and Paul's church in that city. At the expiration of a year he went, as chaplain, to St. Mary's orphanage, near St. Joseph. Two years later he was

transferred to Stanbury, Missouri, having charge of church work at Evona, Albany, Bethany, St. Mary's and Darlington. From that charge he was assigned to the American speaking charge at Maryville and came here in 1896. He found his congregation without a suitable place of worship and he set about a movement that resulted in the erection of St. Patrick's church, which cost about seventeen thousand dollars. It was begun in October, 1898, and was dedicated November 30, 1899, and is one of the finest structures in the city.

T. T. WILSON.

A prominent and influential citizen of Tarkio, Atchison county, Missouri, who is the postmaster of the place and is also the editor and proprietor of the leading Republican paper of the county, is T. T. Wilson, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Washington county, Iowa, January 26, 1861, a son of Alexander and Margaret (Auld) Wilson, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in Belmont county, Ohio, and one of the pioneers of 1857 in Washington county, Iowa. The mother of our subject also came from Scotch-Irish ancestors and was born in Ohio. His death occurred in Washington county, in his sixty-second year. The brothers and sisters of our subject are S. W. Wilson, who is the manager of a printing and book-binding company at Oskaloosa, Iowa; Jennie, who is the wife of Dr. W. F. Graham, a prominent physician of Atlantic, Iowa; Mrs. W. G. Nicholson, who lives in Denver, Colorado; and Mrs. J. L. Wilkin, who lives in Washington county, Iowa.

Our subject was reared in that county, where he received a good education, and

engaged in teaching very successfully for some time. Leaving this profession he entered newspaper work in 1883, at Lincoln, Kansas, some time later removing to Greeley, Colorado, where for four years he published the Greeley Sun. In 1889 Mr. Wilson sold his newspaper and located in Omaha, where he acceptably filled the position of secretary and treasurer of the Omaha Art Stained Glass Company, remaining with this organization until 1893, when he came to Tarkio, Missouri. Assuming control of the Avalanche, Mr. Wilson has made it the leading Republican paper of the county, comparing favorably with the best in the state. It has been the ambition of Mr. Wilson to make his newspaper a clean, newsy sheet, that always advocates morality, temperance, religion and education, thus causing it to be regarded an ideal family visitor.

Mr. Wilson was married at Morning Sun, Iowa, to Miss Ella Graham, a daughter of J. H. Graham, a prominent physician of southeast Iowa. Mrs. Wilson was educated at Monmouth College in Illinois and is a cultured and refined woman. Two children have been born of this union,—Mabel Elizabeth and Harvey Alexander. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are prominent members of the United Presbyterian church, where they are highly esteemed. Mr. Wilson has been the postmaster of Tarkio since March, 1898, this being but a just reward for his zealous and active interest in everything pertaining to the Republican party.

H. H. TANSING.

A fact of which due recognition is not usually accorded in connection with the development of the west is that to no foreign element in so large a measure is due the pro-

gress of this portion of the country as to those who have had their nativity or trace their lineage to the great empire of Germany. Among those who left the fatherland to identify themselves with American life and institutions, who have pushed their way to the front and are a credit alike to the land of their birth and that of their adoption, is H. H. Tansing, one of the young and enterprising business men of Westboro, Missouri, where he is engaged in dealing in general merchandise.

Mr. Tansing was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, November 13, 1871, and comes of a family noted for industry and integrity. His father was the superintendent of a large manufacturing establishment in that country and was a man honored and respected by all who knew him. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Dorothea Maschmann and was born, reared and educated in the province of Hanover. At the father's death he left three children: Herman, of this review; E. E., who is now engaged in the meat market business in Westboro; and Clara, at home.

Mr. Tansing of this review spent the first thirteen years of his life in the land of his birth and acquired a fair education in German. In 1884 the family came to the United States and became residents of Atchison county, Missouri, where our subject continued his education, and thus became familiar with the language of his adopted country. In early life he learned the printer's trade at Rockport, Missouri, and followed that pursuit for a number of years. He also was engaged in the printer's trade in Helena, Montana, and in the spring of 1900 he came to Westboro, where he embarked in the mercantile business. Although his residence here covers but a brief period

he is regarded as one of the popular business men of the town, for he carries a well selected stock, is honorable in all his dealings and obliging to his patrons.

Mr. Tansing was married in Atchison county, on the 5th of June, 1900, to Mrs. Lulu Thompson. Mrs. Tansing is a daughter of M. L. Lee, a prominent and well known business man of Rockport, Missouri. Mrs. Tansing is a lady of intelligence and culture. Mr. Tansing is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity at Rockport. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, his parents having been members of that church, and in his political affiliations he is a Democrat. He is public-spirited in an eminent degree. National progress and local advancement are causes both dear to the heart of this adopted and thoroughly loyal son of the Republic. His devotion to the country is above question, and no native son of America is more true to her institutions or more faithful to his duties of citizenship.

WILLIAM F. SMITH.

The varied business training a young man receives in a country store and in general business in a country town is usually thorough and comprehensive enough to be of more real value to him than would be the special training, all along one line, that he would receive in a business house in a large city. He is brought in contact with all kinds of customers and is familiarized with the details of all kinds of deals and learns values and human nature, and gets always interesting, sometimes expensive, experimental instruction in the ancient, honorable and essential art of driving a bargain; and the country store has been a good point of vantage from which bright



WILLIAM F. SMITH

men like the one named above have made successful starts in life.

William F. Smith, ex-circuit clerk of Nodaway county, Missouri, and a prominent real-estate and insurance agent of Maryville, was born in Nodaway county, May 22, 1858, a son of that worthy and venerable frontiersman, Jeremiah C. Smith, who settled in Boone county, Missouri, in 1839, and in 1856 located near Clearmont, in Atchison township, Nodaway county. This pioneer was born in Richmond, Kentucky, March 25, 1814. His father, who was the grandfather of William F. Smith, was a Virginian and a farmer, and went into Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone. His son, Jeremiah C., passed through many and diversified experiences before he reached Nodaway county. He was steamboating for a time on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers between St. Joseph and New Orleans; was an early merchant at Nashville, Missouri, where he lost his stock by a flood in 1844, and later he had a store at Claysville, Boone county. He married Nancy S. Jones, in January, 1850, and moved to Nodaway county, where his wife died, March 23, 1880. Their children are: Jeremiah M., William F. and Jerome T. Smith, all of whom are citizens of their native county.

Jeremiah C. Smith is one of the prominent and well-known characters of Nodaway county. He has taken an active interest in local politics as a staunch Democrat and has served as collector for Atchison township. He has made a success of life, and owns farm land to the amount of eleven hundred acres, as a result of his career as a Clearmont merchant and as a farmer and stock dealer and trader, and though past eighty-six years old he is yet ready for a trade on the spur of the moment.

He has moved but once since his advent in the county and then only to an adjoining farm. He has been a Mason for thirty-five years and has been prominent in his lodge.

William F. Smith, the immediate subject of this sketch, spent his youth in his father's store and on the home farm. He acquired a fair knowledge of English, and at fourteen began life as a full-fledged clerk at Clearmont. He was in mercantile trade, as clerk and proprietor, for fourteen years, and at times during that period combined lumber and hardware trade with general merchandising. He was inclined toward politics from early manhood and attended conventions and electioneered for his favorite candidates, thus gaining an influence which was valuable to him when personal favors were desirable. He was elected circuit clerk of the county in 1886, having secured the nomination over the then incumbent of the office, and was re-elected in 1890. After eight years' efficient and honorable service, he retired from the office and engaged in his present business; but he has kept active his interest in politics and has twice been the chairman of the Nodaway county Democratic central committee. In 1896 he was a delegate to the national convention at Indianapolis of the "gold" Democratic party and that year took an active part in politics.

March 14, 1882, Mr. Smith married Mary E. Lewis, a daughter of Martin Lewis, of Clay City, Illinois. Their children are Fred L., William W. and Nannie E. Many of the fraternal orders of Maryville claim Mr. Smith as a member, among them the Masonic order, with the "blue" lodge, chapter, commandery and shrine of which he is identified, the Knights of

Pythias, subordinate and uniformed ranks, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Fraternal Aid Association and Odd Fellows, subordinate and encampment.

THOMAS WARD.

Thomas Ward, whose identification with the farming interests of Lincoln township covers a period of twenty-four years, and who is well known among the enterprising farmers of Atchison county, was born in Lincolnshire, England, January 6, 1847, and was a member of a good family of that county. His father, Charles Ward, was a farmer by occupation, and was also a native of Lincolnshire. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Thomas and Caroline Ward, both of whom died in England. Charles Ward was reared to manhood in the county of his nativity and was there united in marriage to Catherine Bainbridge, who was born and reared in Lincolnshire. In 1856 they sailed with their family for the United States, taking passage at Liverpool on a westward bound vessel, which after six weeks spent upon the ocean dropped anchor in the harbor of New York. Continuing on their westward way the family became residents of Peoria, Illinois, and there the father carried on farming until 1886, when he removed to Saline county, Nebraska, where he died, December 8, 1900, seventy-eight years of age, and is buried at Western, that county. Mrs. Ward is in her seventy-fourth year. They were the parents of the following named children: George, Susan, Charles, Caroline, William, Frank, John, Joseph, Judson and David, besides a daughter, Eliza, who died at the age of eight years. Throughout his active business career the father followed farming. He and his wife

are people of the highest respectability and enjoy the regard of all who know them.

Thomas Ward, whose name introduces this review, was reared upon a farm in Illinois, and early became familiar with the work of the fields. His education was acquired in the common schools. At the age of twenty years he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Hamble, who was born in Pennsylvania and spent her girlhood days in that state and in Illinois. Her parents were Joseph and Martha Hamble. Mr. Ward continued his residence in Illinois until 1876, when he came to Atchison county and began the development of a farm of one hundred and sixty acres which he had purchased. Until 1898 he continued the cultivation and improvement of that land, but in that year sold out and bought the farm which he now owns, also comprising a quarter-section of land. This place is well improved with a good residence, a large barn and feed lots, an orchard and ample pasturage, and the fields bring to him a good return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. He is successfully engaged in feeding and shipping stock, and through his well-directed efforts is meeting with creditable success in his business.

By his first marriage Mr. Ward became the father of five children, one of whom, Frank, is now deceased. The others are Leonard, a resident of Nodaway county, Missouri; Oscar C., of Lincoln township, Atchison county; Lulu, the wife of S. Lane, of Westboro; and Minnie, the wife of W. Cozod, of Lincoln township. The mother died January 27, 1880. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was respected and loved by all who knew her. In 1881 Mr. Ward was again married, his second union being with

Mrs. Mary E. Dack, a daughter of John Macrander, of Lincoln township, and widow of Black Dack, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1844. They were married February 28, 1877, and Mr. Dack died October 11, 1878, leaving a daughter, Frances, who is now the wife of Frank Wood, of Nodaway county, Missouri. By the second marriage of Mr. Ward there are six children: Arthur, Walter, Everett, Harry, Elbert and Claude McKinley.

In politics Mr. Ward is a stalwart Republican. He has served with credit as a member of the school board and he takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, doing all in his power to advance those movements calculated for the substantial improvement of the county. His social qualities render him popular and he has many warm friends.

HARVEY E. MOSS, M. D.

The profession of medicine has a fascination for a certain class of young men of an investigating, scientific turn of mind and has drawn to its ranks men of ability, who are not only living by it but are honoring it and elevating it—men who as family physicians are held high in the esteem of their fellow townsmen and are doing a good work for their profession and for humanity. Such a well equipped, enthusiastic and successful physician is Harvey E. Moss, M. D., of Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri.

Dr. Moss was born in Maryville, Missouri, May 30, 1872, a son of the late Ed M. Moss, a pioneer in Maryville and one of the successful business men of the town. Ed M. Moss was born at Moore's Hill, Indiana, in 1843, a son of Harvey E. Moss, a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Indiana

early in life and later went to Muscatine, Iowa, where he died, in 1872. In 1862, at Muscatine, Iowa, at the age of nineteen, Ed M. Moss enlisted in the Thirty-fifth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the end of the war.

In 1869, with a team and only a few dollars, he made his appearance at Maryville, where he opened a restaurant in a small rented building on South Main street and entered upon a career of business success. He bought and improved Maryville business property and when he retired from his restaurant enterprise he was regarded as one of the wealthy men of the city. His last business venture was in Tecumseh, Nebraska, where he established the Farmers' Bank (now the First National Bank of Tecumseh), but died a few months later, in 1881, leaving a valuable estate. He married Martha M. Robinson, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1842, who died in Maryville, Missouri, November 29, 1897. She was prominently identified with the spiritual and material welfare of the First Methodist Episcopal church in Maryville, and was one of the chief donors to the fund for the erection of its new house of worship.

The children of Ed M. and Martha M. (Robinson) Moss are: Miss Kate E. and Dr. Harvey E. Miss Kate E. Moss is a graduate of the Illinois Female College with the degree of M. E. L., and of the Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1892, with the B. A. degree, and is now the secretary of supplies for Missouri, Arkansas and Iowa, the Des Moines branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Her residence is in Maryville.

Dr. Moss was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, where he spent three years, and while there read medicine with Dr. J.

W. N. Vogt, of Delaware, Ohio, as his preceptor. He attended lectures at Louisville Medical College and was graduated at that institution in 1893. In 1897 he took a course at the Chicago Polyclinic, there doing special work in surgery, gynecology and dermatology. In 1900 he took a special course at the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, and is now giving his attention to these branches of the practice. He located at Wilcox, Missouri, for practice, and later located temporarily at Springfield, Missouri. In 1894 he returned to Maryville and was the county physician from 1895 to 1897, and in 1895 he engaged in the drug business, in which he continued until January, 1900.

Dr. Moss is a Republican, and takes an active part in politics. He has represented the local Pythian lodge in the grand lodge at its sessions during the past four years. He is an Odd Fellow, M. W. A., W. O. W. and K. of P., and is medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America, and also for the Kansas Mutual Life Insurance Company and of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Maine.

May 25, 1897, Dr. Moss married, in St. Joseph, Missouri, Emma J. McMurry, a daughter of Peter McMurry, of Andrew county, Missouri, and a teacher in the Maryville public schools. Their child, Edward McMurry Moss, was born April 6, 1899.

WILLIAM N. HEDRICK.

William N. Hedrick, one of the old settlers of Atchison county and one of the most prosperous farmers in that section of the state, was born in West Virginia, May 30,

1835, a son of Abraham and Sarah (Newton) Hedrick, both natives of Virginia.

Frederick Hedrick, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany and came to America, settling in West Virginia, where he was one of the representative farmers of Greenbrier county. He was a member of the Methodist church, being one of the best workers of that church. His children were Moses, Abraham, David, John, Joseph, Esther, Rebecca, Catherine and Elizabeth. Abraham Hedrick, the father of our subject, was reared and educated in his native state, and became a plain, honest farmer. He married Sarah Newton, also of West Virginia, and they both lived to a ripe old age. Mr. Hedrick died March 2, 1884, and Mrs. Hedrick died in April, 1896. Their children were: Louisa; Frederick, a farmer living in Iowa; W. N., the subject of this sketch; Mary, the wife of J. Fry; Isabelle, who married a Mr. Lewis; Daniel, a Methodist minister; Ruth, the wife of R. E. Irwin; and David, who, on entering a steamboat at Gallipolis, Ohio, lost his footing and was drowned.

William N. Hedrick, whose name heads this personal biography, remained on the old homestead in Greenbrier county, West Virginia, until 1856, when he went to Iowa, where he engaged as a farm hand. In 1859, his health being impaired, he returned to his home in West Virginia, where he remained until January, 1862. He then went to Iowa, where he remained until the following year, after which he settled in Missouri. The first year spent in this state he rented a farm, and the next year he was employed as a hand to drive stock to the market at Omaha. In this way he learned much about cattle, which was of great help to him in

after years. He sold some stock which he owned, and bought one hundred acres of land, which he began to cultivate. He then built a frame house and began to raise stock. Gradually he added to his possessions until he was the owner of nine hundred and sixty acres of valuable land and a great many head of cattle. He gave several acres of land to his children, but is yet in possession of eight hundred and sixty acres, besides a section of land which he owns in Oklahoma. He began life in Missouri with but little money, but by hard work and careful management the soil of this state proved an Eldorado for him, and he is one of the most well-to-do farmers in the county. He has had a good many set-backs, such as lending money which was unreturned, and going as security for friends who were unreliable. He has always been a very charitable man, and has never refused assistance to any one. Mr. Hedrick is a stockholder of the Exchange Bank of Fairfax, and was one of the directors for many years. In later years he has been diminishing his business, so that his time can be given to other pleasures and duties.

In 1860 Mr. Hedrick married Elizabeth Curry, a daughter of George W. Curry, a prominent farmer of Virginia. Mrs. Hedrick died in 1861, leaving no children. She was a member of the Presbyterian church. In December, 1863, our subject was again married, this time to Jane Curry, a daughter of Robert Curry and a cousin of Elizabeth Curry, our subject's first wife. Robert Curry was a farmer, and in 1859 moved to Missouri, where he bought some unimproved land and began farming. He returned to West Virginia in 1868, but came again to Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his days. His children were: Robert C.,

a farmer of Atchison county; G. W., of West Virginia; Mrs. A. Price; Amanda, the wife of C. Price; Elizabeth R. Burdett; Alexander; James A.; Margaret; Frances; and Jane, the wife of our subject. By his second marriage Mr. Hedrick was the parent of three children, whose names are: Luther C., of Oklahoma; Damaris L., the wife of W. T. J. Youell, a farmer; and Beatrice C., at home. Mrs. Hedrick died in 1890. In October, 1891, Mr. Hedrick married Rosa B. Howell, who was born in Kentucky, February 6, 1861, a daughter of Andrew and Lucinda (Killern) Howell, both natives of Virginia but residents of Kentucky. Andrew Howell died in that state, and his wife came to Missouri in 1888 and lived with her daughter up to the time of her death, which occurred September 3, 1897. Their children were: Sarah J. Simpson; May; Daniel C.; Louisa, of Danfield, Missouri; Margaret A.; Martha W. Noble; Rosa B., the wife of our subject; and Nana C.

Mr. and Mrs. Hedrick lost three children, all of them dying in infancy. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

REV. FATHER ANSELM INEICHEN.

There are men who have powers for organization and for executive work, innate, perhaps, but carefully weighed and cultivated, that enable them to wring triumph out of threatened defeat and turn apparent failure into brilliant success. The achievements, moral and material, of Rev. Father Anselm, the rector of St. Mary's church, at Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, have been so marked as to suggest that he is such a man.

Rev. Father Anselm, whose civil name is

Anselm Ineichen, was born in the canton of Luzerne, Switzerland, May 25, 1853, one of the six children of John G. Ineichen. He helped his father work his Swiss farm until he was sixteen years old, then began his preparation for the priesthood, at the Benedictine Monastery at Engleberg, Switzerland, where he remained until the course was completed. Upon concluding the work there, in 1873, he came to the United States and entered upon a five-year period of preparation in the Catholic institution at Conception, Missouri, and upon its completion he was ordained a priest. From that time until the latter part of 1879 he remained in Conception as an assistant, taking up his work in Maryville, regularly, in 1880.

Father Anselm's church is the oldest body of the Catholic faith in Maryville, and when he took charge of the parish it was at once apparent that there was much to be done to put it into a desirable condition. There was a foundation for a house of worship, upon which he erected a brick church building, devising the ways and raising the means with which to do it. This became a serious problem to him, for soon after he was assigned there the membership of the church was divided, the American speaking people separating and forming a church by themselves. This division took out many of the more substantial members and the burden of the new building had to be borne chiefly by those who remained; but Father Anselm and his zealous supporters succeeded, and not only the church was built, but also the large parsonage, and later, under Father Anselm's vigorous but conservative management, St. Joseph's hospital took form and came into existence. The latter institution is one of the best of which Maryville boasts. Its capacity to accommodate and care for

thirty-five patients has already been found to be inadequate, a fact which speaks well for the appreciation of the citizens of Maryville.

It may be added that Father Anselm's successful work in the unbuilding of the local interests entrusted to him by his bishop is duly appreciated and commended by the people of Maryville, irrespective of religious affiliation, and his influence toward the advancement of many important public interests is recognized by all.

MILTON H. GLADMAN.

Milton H. Gladman is now serving as the county judge of Nodaway county. To him has come the attainment of a distinguished position in connection with the leading material industries of his portion of the state, and his efforts have been so discerningly directed along well defined lines of labor that he seems to have realized at no one point of progress the full measure of his possibilities for accomplishment at that point. A man of distinguished and forceful personality, of broad mentality and mature judgment, he has left and is leaving his impress upon the industrial world, while his study of the economic questions and matters of public polity have been so close and comprehensive that his judgment is relied upon and his utterances have weight in those circles where the material progress of the county is concerned. He has been most active in the improvement and upbuilding of Hopkins, his residence in that place dating from 1872, three years after his arrival in Nodaway county.

The Judge is essentially a western man by birth and training, and now by preference. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, July 30, 1850, and is of Scotch lineage. His

paternal grandfather was a Scotchman who had three sons and a daughter, the former being Jonathan, Daniel and Washington Gladman. The last named became the father of our subject. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1816, and when he had arrived at years of maturity married Catherine Drumm, who emigrated from Virginia to the Buckeye state. Mr. Gladman passed away in 1854, and his wife, surviving him twenty years, was called to the home beyond in 1874. Their children were: Thomas H., of Hopkins, a veteran of the Civil war, who served in the Eighty-third and One Hundred and Third Illinois Regiments, and is a builder of Hopkins, having erected the first house—a hotel—in the city; Lydia, the wife of Samuel Edwards, of Ellisville, Illinois; John W., who makes his home in Topeka, Kansas; Amos, who died from disease contracted while in the Union army; William H., of New Windsor, Illinois; Mary, the widow of Philip Smith and a resident of Illinois; Milton H., of this review; and Mahlon B., who makes his home in Sheridan, Missouri.

The Judge acquired his educational advantages in the common schools of Canton, Illinois, and at the age of eighteen began learning the carpenter's trade. When his term of apprenticeship was completed he came at once to Missouri, and, after spending some time in Graham, established his home in Hopkins, where he immediately became identified with its building interests. In 1873 he began business on his own account as a general contractor, and it is in this capacity that he is most widely known. In 1882 he began the manufacture of brick and continued his dual enterprise until 1887, when he abandoned contracting in order to give his entire attention to his now extensive

brick-making industry, which he continued with success until 1898, when he retired from that line. Hardly a brick building in Hopkins has been constructed from material that did not come from Judge Gladman's kilns, and thus many of the buildings of the city stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise, including the school building, for which he furnished the brick and also executed the work of construction. He also took contracts for the building of Wolfers & Son, Wooldridge & Son, the bank building, the Large building, the Pistole and White Brothers buildings, the Allen building and both the old and the new school buildings. He has also taken contracts for work at Grant City and Bedford, Iowa, and in the neighborhood of Stanbury, Missouri. The Judge is a man of broad business capacity whose efforts have not been confined to one line. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, which began business in 1891, and is now its treasurer and member of its board of directors.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Judge Gladman and Isabel Whipple, the wedding ceremony being performed in Harrison county, Iowa. The lady was born in Columbus, Ohio, and has become the mother of eight children: Edward, a farmer residing near Hopkins, who married Mary B. Quigley; Charles B.; Nora; Jay D., an attorney at law at Maryville; Frank, who, like his brother Jay, is a graduate of the Hopkins high school; and Bessie, Grace and James, who are still with their parents.

At an early age the Gladmans were advocates of Whig principles, but on attaining his majority the Judge espoused the cause of Democracy. Later he joined the Greenback party, was afterward a Union Labor advo-

cate and finally became identified with the Populist party, with strong Democratic preferences. For ten years he served on the school board of Hopkins, and the cause of education found in him a warm friend whose labors resulted greatly to their benefit. In 1898 he was made a nominee on the Fusion ticket for the office of county judge and was elected by a majority of two hundred and ninety-one, carrying every precinct in the Ninth district except the one in which his opponent lived and won all but the township of Monroe in the entire district. The Judge is a man of fine personal appearance, possessing a strong and deep voice, having many pleasant qualities and is an intelligent and entertaining converser, while on current questions there is no lack of his ability to make himself understood. He possesses the confidence of his fellow townsmen in an unqualified degree and is looked upon to assume the leadership in every movement intended for public progress.

WASHINGTON DOWNING.

Washington Downing, deceased, formerly one of the prominent citizens of Nodaway county, was born in Washington county, Indiana, February 18, 1825. He was a son of William and Mary Downing, who were the parents of three other sons besides himself, viz., Abram, Philander and John, of Canton, Illinois. William Downing was a native of New York state, and his wife was a native of Pennsylvania. The latter died when Washington, the subject of this sketch, was about three years of age.

At the age of nine years young Washington accompanied his father to Fulton county, Illinois, where he remained until he was about eighteen years of age, having

spent his boyhood days on a farm, and having by his own individual efforts obtained a fair common school education. In 1843, in company with a brother, he moved to the west, settling in Andrew county, Missouri, and being among the pioneer settlers of that portion of the state. He soon began working on a farm, at which he continued some time, and then removed to Nodaway county, about 1850, which county he thereafter made his permanent home. In this county he began to improve a farm, and made agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock his principal business. At that time the country was very thinly settled and the nearest postoffice was eighteen miles away.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Downing served about three months in the enrolled Missouri militia, and endured many hardships. Previous to coming to Hopkins he was engaged one year in mercantile business at Xenia, and upon removing to Hopkins, Missouri, which place was then in its infancy, he began dealing in grain and stock, continuing in these lines until he became interested in the banking business, in July, 1877. In 1878 he was made the president of the Bank of Hopkins, which position he held for several years. In the later '80s, he purchased a one-half interest in the Hopkins roller mill, his partner in this business being the late Prof. D. L. Chaney, and the firm name being Downing & Chaney. This firm was dissolved in the spring of 1892, Prof. Chaney retiring, and later in the same year Mr. Downing sold the mill property, retiring from active business himself at that time on account of ill health. He was always numbered among the most successful and enterprising citizens of Nodaway county, and was always held in high esteem by his neighbors and



WASHINGTON DOWNING.



MARTHA ANN DOWNING

friends; but he never enjoyed good health, as he suffered from a serious illness when eighteen years of age, the effects of which were ever present with him until the day of his death.

Mr. Downing was married in June, 1849, to Miss Martha A. Broyles, a native of middle Tennessee, who still survives. They reared two of Mrs. Downing's nieces, Mrs. Samuel Chaney and Mrs. Abram Mc-Masters. Mr. Downing was always a faithful and consistent member of the Missionary Baptist church and gave much of his means to the support of the gospel and for the relief of the sick and suffering of his community. He was a member of Xenia Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., and died at his home in Hopkins, Missouri, February 9, 1897, after an illness of nine days, being at the time nearly seventy-two years of age.

Mr. Downing was a Republican in politics and worked hard for the benefit of the public schools of Hopkins, serving many years as a member of the board of education of that place. He is well remembered as an excellent and useful citizen in all respects.

FLETCHER JONES.

Fletcher Jones has passed the seventieth milestone of life's journey and receives the veneration and respect that should ever be accorded to one of his years whose career has been upright. In this country ambition and determination are not hampered by class or caste, and each man is surrounded by opportunities which encompass the whole human race and may work his way steadily upward and attain success if he but possesses energy and sound business judgment. In this manner Mr. Jones has attained an enviable position among the representatives

of the farming interests of Nodaway county.

A native of Ohio, he was born in Ross county, on the 16th of May, 1827, and is a son of William Jones, a native of New Jersey. The great-grandfather, Henry Jones, was born in New England, which shows that the family for many generations has resided in America. The grandfather, Thomas Jones, was also a native of New Jersey, and there married Miss Cox, who likewise belonged to one of the old families of that state. At an early day they arrived in Ohio and located in Ross county, where the grandfather died at the advanced age of eighty years or more. William Jones was only fourteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to the Buckeye state. He was reared amid the wild scenes of the frontier life and when he had attained man's estate he married Miss Jane Corken, who was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Robert and Grace (Mason) Corken, natives of Maryland. They resided in Baltimore, but during the pioneer development of Ohio removed to that state and died in Ross county, when well advanced in years. One of the members of the Corken family served in the Colonial army in the war of the Revolution. William and Jane (Corken) Jones began their domestic life in Ohio, and there nine children were born to them, but only two are now living, Fletcher and his brother, D. W. Jones, the latter a resident of Oklahoma. The mother passed away in Ohio, at the age of fifty-five years, and in 1871 the father came to Nodaway county, Missouri, his death occurring on the farm where our subject now resides, when he had attained the age of eighty-four.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm work for

Fletcher Jones during the period of his boyhood and youth. He was reared in his parents' home, through the summer months he assisted in the work of the fields and meadows and in the winter season pursued his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. In Ohio, in October, 1852, he married Miss Mary A. Ring, who was born in Ross county in 1830. They began their domestic life in the Buckeye state, Mr. Jones there following farming operations until 1871, when, with his wife and eight children, he came to Missouri, locating on the farm which is now his place of abode. The house was in a most dilapidated condition and there were few improvements and those of a very poor character. Of a very energetic nature, Mr. Jones at once began the work of developing the farm in accordance with the progressive ideas of the times, erected substantial and commodious buildings, secured improved machinery, and by well kept fences divided his land into fields of convenient size and placed them under a high state of cultivation. He also secured good stock and so had his farm in excellent condition.

In all his work Mr. Jones was ably assisted by his wife, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey. In 1900, however, they were separated by death, the wife and mother being called to the home beyond on the 10th of March. For about forty-eight years they had traveled life's journey together, sharing each other's joys and sorrows, and the adversity and prosperity which came to them. Mrs. Jones was a noble woman who considered no sacrifice too great that would promote the welfare and happiness of her husband and children. She was devoted to her home and did all in her power to make it the dearest

place on earth to her family. Her loss was deeply mourned throughout the entire community. She was a faithful friend and her many excellent qualities had gained her the warm regard of all with whom she came in contact. In the family were nine children, and eight of the number are living. The eldest daughter died and left two children. There are also fourteen grandchildren.

Mr. Jones cast his first presidential vote in 1848. He was an old-line Whig and was identified with that party until 1856, when he supported Bell for the presidency. His first Republican vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and he was identified with that political organization until 1896, when he exercised his right of franchise in support of Bryan. He attends the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife was a devout and worthy member, and has ever given his co-operation and aid to the movements and measures which have contributed to the material, social, intellectual and moral upbuilding of the community. He has a wide acquaintance and through an honorable business career he has gained an enviable position.

JAMES JONES.

A successful farmer and prominent and popular public official of Atchison county, Missouri, is James Jones, the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Missouri, born in Jasper county, November 14, 1863, a son of James G. and Susan (Hammer) Jones, the former of whom was born in Tennessee, January 4, 1823, although he was reared and married in Jasper county, Missouri. His father, John Jones, had come into this state in early days, had become a prominent farmer and miller, and before the war was

a distiller and large slave-owner. He was an upholder of Democratic principles, filled many county offices with efficiency and was a valued member of the Baptist church. His children were: Jackson, Sarah, James G. (father of our subject), Charlotte, Granberry, Joseph, Tennessee, Martha and John, all of the sons becoming soldiers in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

James Jones, the father of our subject, served faithfully as a teamster in the Confederate army, passing through the war without injury. He had previously married and was a farmer in Jasper county, where all of his children were born. In 1865 he left his farm in this state and engaged in the same business in Nebraska, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Atchison county and purchased a fine tract of land in Lincoln township. This farm was one of great value and Mr. Jones took much pleasure in developing and improving it, receiving much in the way of production, as it is one of the most fertile in the county. He died in the fall of 1879, at the age of fifty-six, leaving behind him the record of a well spent life. He was intelligent and a man of sterling integrity, and his memory is respected throughout the county. His political opinions were those of the Democratic party, but he was broad-minded and of a quiet and peaceful disposition, being particularly noted for his neighborliness and social qualities.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Susan Hammer. She was born in Pike county, Missouri, February 19, 1825, a daughter of Jacob and Polly Hammer, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Ohio. From Ohio the Hammer family came as pioneers to Pike county, together with five other families, the little

colony prospering together in the new home; but in 1841 Mr. Hammer decided to again become a pioneer and removed to Jasper county, where he improved a farm that is now very valuable, and there he spent his life. His family of children all became well known in the state and were as follows: Sally, William, Betsey, Mahala, Susan, the mother of our subject, David, George and John. Mrs. Jones is still living, bearing her seventy-three years with ease. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Jones were Mrs. Sally Gentry, John D., Joseph G., George, Mrs. Martha Anderson, Adeline, Bluford, Warren P. and our subject, and all of them are living and well represent the best citizens of Atchison county.

Our subject was reared and educated while making his home under the parental roof, where he remained until he was twenty-three years old. He bought his present farm before marriage, settling upon it in 1889, since which time he has conducted a general farming business and has also raised a great deal of stock and cattle. Like his forefathers, Mr. Jones has been a stanch Democrat and his value to his party was recognized in 1896 by his election to the office of sheriff of Atchison county, his majority being the largest ever given one man, and in 1898 his efficiency was re-affirmed by his re-election. He has filled the difficult office with entire satisfaction to the county at large.

Mr. Jones was married to Miss Carrie Sutton, a native of this county, where she was born in 1875, daughter of John G. Sutton, one of the pioneer settlers of Atchison county. He is a prominent and successful minister of the Christian church and was among the first to commence the moral development of the county. His children

were: Mrs. Mary Cristy; Ervin, a physician living in Nebraska; Carrie, who is Mrs. Jones; Hattie, McGregor, Mrs. Sarah McMahon, Richard, who is a physician of Kansas City, Della, Girta, and Platt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are enjoying a comfortable old age. The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones are as follows: James A., deceased; Hattie, Susan, Flossie, Samuel and Louise. Mrs. Jones is a most estimable lady, a consistent member of the Christian church and is highly respected by all who have her acquaintance.

Mr. Jones is a very popular man both personally and politically. He is socially connected with the I. O. O. F. and the Modern Woodmen, where he has taken active interest in matters pertaining to the orders.

JOSEPH H. SAYLER.

Joseph H. Sayler, lawyer and ex-county officer of Maryville, whose residence in Nodaway county dates from the year 1881, was born at Farmington, Illinois, October 9, 1846. His father, the venerable Jeremiah Sayler, of Hopkins, Missouri, was born on the Western Reserve in Ohio, in 1824, where his father, John Sayler, settled upon his removal from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, early in the history of Ohio. The German ancestors of this numerous family settled in the state, it is believed, during the colonial period and among their descendants are men of prominence in many walks of life, two of them having been members of the national house of representatives.

Jeremiah Sayler married Priscilla Mason, a daughter of Jeremiah Mason, also a pioneer on the Western Reserve. Jeremiah Mason married a woman of the old Pennsyl-

vania family of Kirkendahl. Jeremiah and Priscilla (Mason) Sayler had children as follows: Kate, the wife of Rev. G. E. Drew, of Savannah, Missouri; Joseph H.; William G., of Burlington Junction, Missouri; Angeline, the wife of David H. Michael, of Liberty, Missouri; Ida J., who married W. A. Holton, of Oakland, California; Jeremiah V., of Nodaway county; and Alma, Mrs. E. A. Clark, of Butler, Colorado.

Joseph H. Sayler spent his early life on the farm. In January, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, Eighty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was soon transferred to the Sixty-first Regiment. He served in the department of the Cumberland and his regiment was stationed at times at Fort Donelson, Clarksville, Nashville and Chattanooga and marched through Georgia and Alabama, doing scout and guard duty as circumstances required. The command was rendezvoused at Franklin, Tennessee, when the news of the surrender of Lee electrified the north. Mr. Sayler was mustered out of the army in October, 1865, still a school boy.

During the next two years he was a student at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Illinois, where he prepared himself for teaching. He taught country schools in winter and tilled the soil in the summer for some years, being in the main a farmer. In 1881 he emigrated from Illinois and settled in Hopkins, Nodaway county, Missouri. He was elected to the office of justice of the peace of his township and while serving in that capacity conceived the idea of reading and preparing himself for the law. He was admitted to the bar in Maryville before Judge Kelley, in 1882, and his first case before a jury was one wherein he defended a negro charged with assault.

While a resident of Hopkins, Mr. Saylor was much of the time either mayor or city attorney. He was appointed postmaster of Hopkins in July, 1889, and served in that office more than five years. While postmaster he was nominated by the Republicans of Nodaway county for the office of probate judge of the county and was elected by a majority of two hundred and twenty-five, to succeed Judge J. B. Newman. He filled the office with credit four years and retired January 1, 1899, and resumed the practice of law. Mr. Saylor is a member of the Masonic order and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Saylor married, in Illinois, Ella Pierce, who died October 13, 1883. Their children are Harley L., Ora H. and William A. Mr. Saylor's second wife was Harriet L. Strawn, a daughter of Nelson Strawn. The children of this union are Edna V.; Phyllis E.; Jerre S. and Doris E.

GEORGE F. WOODWORTH.

In a part of the country devoted to stock-raising, as is northwest Missouri, there is a demand for organized effort to improve the grade of stock of different classes and to furnish information about it to persons requiring it. Such an effort has found form in different organizations, one of the most useful of which is that with which the gentleman whose name is above has long been connected.

George F. Woodworth, the secretary of the Standard Poland China Record Association, at Maryville, was born in Licking county, Ohio, January 23, 1851, a son of Almeron Woodworth. The latter was born in Canada, a son of a New York farmer, and married Lavina Ames, and some years before

the outbreak of the Civil war emigrated to Missouri and located in Nodaway county. About the time of the beginning of the war, he returned east to Michigan, settling in Cass county, and lived there many years. His wife died there in 1868 and some years ago he went to De Witt county, Texas, where he died, in 1885, aged seventy-eight years, and is buried. Of his seven children George F. Woodworth was the sixth in order of birth. He grew up chiefly in Cass county, Michigan, and had the usual common-school opportunity to acquire an education. He became a resident of Maryville in 1878. His first effort as a business man was as clerk in Pitman's store in that city.

He next worked for the grain firm of Eddy & Smith, as their bookkeeper, and following this employment he was engaged in the insurance business, at one time as a partner with W. H. Chambers. One year spent in the implement trade brought him to the date of his connection with the Standard Poland China Record Association, of which he was elected the secretary in 1894, to succeed Ira K. Alderman.

The Standard Poland China Record Association was established in 1887 and opened its offices at Maryville. The purpose of the association is the maintenance of an improved system of recording and tracing pure-blooded China swine, and the publication of a record to be known as the Standard Poland China Record, complete within itself and containing histories of swine-herds and such other matter as may be deemed necessary to protect the interests of Poland China breeders. The popularity of the association is indicated by the fact that it was chartered with five hundred shares of stock and has four hundred and eighty-five stockholders. There are five similar organizations in the

United States, but the records of the association are more complete than any other, every entry of registered stock being referred to and numbered to show its origin. The directors of the association are W. T. Garrett (president), D. F. Risk (vice-president), George F. Woodworth, (secretary), P. C. Miller, H. Woodford, S. McKelvie, John Bollin, C. E. Tennant and O. S. Hotchkiss, treasurer of the association.

Mr. Woodworth married Miss Mary Swearingen, in 1879, and she died without issue, November 4, 1896.

JACOB FALKNER.

The quiet, unassuming, progressive citizens of our agricultural districts, men always ready to do their duty, but seldom prominent personality in public notice, are the backbone of the nation. They are not only workers but producers, and when occasion demands they are soldiers, firm of nerve and sure of aim. Such a steady-going and reliable citizen is Jacob Falkner, of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, whose postoffice address is Elmo, and a brief account of whose life it will be attempted to give fairly and impartially in the following paragraphs.

Jacob Falkner was born in Darke county, Ohio, June 6, 1843, a son of Christian and Elizabeth (Teaford) Falkner. His father and mother were both born in Ohio, and it is a coincidence that Jacob Falkner and William McKinley were born in the same state and in the same year. Christian and Elizabeth Falkner had eight children, as follows, named in the order of birth: David A., a member of the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was killed in action at Liberty, Virginia; Jacob, the imme-

diate subject of this sketch; William, who is dead; Anna; Aaron; George, a resident of Nodaway county; Rebecca, Joseph, and Christian, Jr., now deceased. Christian Falkner, a life-long Democrat, died at the age of seventy years, on his farm in Andrew county, Missouri, his widow, aged eighty-one, is a member of the household of her son Jacob.

The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm in Darke county, Ohio, and educated in the public schools. The fact that opportunities in his childhood and boyhood were greater for the development of muscle than of brains has not prevented him from becoming a well read man, conversant with all questions of public interest. He chopped and cleared land and attended log-rollings and participated in pioneer life in all its phases. In 1862, when he was nineteen years old, he enlisted in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in that organization and in the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Veteran Reserves, he saw three years' arduous service and made an enviable record as a brave and trustworthy soldier. His first experience under fire was at Dutton Hill, Kentucky. Then he fought at Hazel Green, Kentucky, and at Knoxville, Tennessee. After this he was taken ill and was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, on the hospital boat Joe Holt. He was for a time in a hospital camp, then was sent to Detroit, Michigan, where soldiers were needed for relief service. Thence he was sent to Grand Rapids and to Grand Haven, Michigan, and later he was sent to Milwaukee and afterward to Madison, Wisconsin.

After his discharge from the service, Mr. Falkner was married, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 16, 1865, to Miss Juliette Cline, who was born, reared and educated in

that city. Miss Cline was the daughter of Michael Cline, a soldier in the Seventeenth Wisconsin Regiment, who died at Milwaukee about twelve years ago. Mr. Falkner and his wife took up their residence at Bloomington, Illinois, and remained there about a year. Later they lived for about five years in Davis county, Iowa, and then removed to Andrew county, Missouri. There they lived until 1890, when they came to Nodaway county and located on their present farm of eighty acres in Lincoln township, where they have developed a good home, with a comfortable dwelling and ample barns and outbuildings, Mr. Falkner's land embracing an orchard and fields devoted to crop raising and to pasturage, with plenty of good standing timber.

Mr. and Mrs. Falkner have two daughters: Mary E., the wife of Parker Dewey, of Andrew county, Missouri, who has a daughter named Ruby Dewey; and Cora, the wife of D. M. Tudler, of Andrew county, Missouri. Mrs. Falkner is a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Falkner is a Republican and a strong McKinley man, fully in accord with the president's policy on all important questions. He is a member of Marshall Post, No. 162, Grand Army of the Republic, of the department of Missouri, and as a citizen is public-spirited and popular.

JOHN A. LOGAN.

There are many quiet, persevering, courteous citizens of every community who are never very conspicuous, but who are always doing such good work as their hands and brains find to do, and who, as a class, do more for the advancement of the public interest than many who figure as leaders. Such an

unassuming, eminently useful, always reliable citizen is the gentleman whose career it is now in order to consider.

John A. Logan, Green township, Nodaway county, is one of the prominent and enterprising citizens of this county, where he located in 1860. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, September 1, 1844, a son of John B. Logan. His father was born in Henry county, Kentucky and was a son of John Logan. The Logans are of the Scotch-Irish ancestry, who, since the earliest history of the United States, have been noted for their industry and intelligence, making useful citizens in time of peace and true patriots in time of war.

John B. Logan was reared in Henry county, Kentucky, and lived there until his removal to Missouri. Arriving at the age of manhood, he was married to Miss Anna Hulen, a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Taylor Hulen, who also was of a Kentucky family. John B. and Anna Logan were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom, six sons and five daughters, grew to manhood and womanhood. The first born, Mary, died in infancy. The names of the others are: William B.; Larinda; Elizabeth, deceased, who was the wife of B. L. Holt and came to this county with her husband forty years ago and resided here and was well and favorably known until her death; James R.; Millie; John A., subject of this sketch; Hiram, Margaret, Martha, Richard and Joe. The father died at the age of fifty-four years, while on a business trip in Kentucky, of cholera, which was then an epidemic in that state. The mother is living in Green township, now at the age of eighty-four years. The father was politically a Whig, during the palmy days of that party, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. In

religion he was attached to the Christian church.

John A. Logan came to Nodaway county when a boy, with his brother-in-law, B. L. Holt, and grew to manhood among the primitive surroundings of early days here, working on the farm and receiving such education as the schools of the day afforded. During the war he served for a time in the militia. In 1871 he bought a tract of land and the following year he broke a portion of it, thus beginning the improvement of his present home farm. Mr. Logan now has a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of rich land, well improved, a good house, well, shade trees and pasture, and is engaged successfully in general farming and stock-raising.

In 1879 Mr. Logan married Miss Cora Huff, a daughter of Allan B. Huff, deceased, and Isabella Huff, of Quitman. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are the parents of three children: Helen, Blaine and James A. Politically, Mr. Logan is a Republican, as were all of the six sons of the family, but he never has tried to gain political distinction. He is a man of sixty years, but time has so kindly touched him that he appears much younger. As a citizen he is much honored and esteemed; as a gentleman he is courteous and friendly, drawing toward him magnetically all who meet him.

ABRAHAM MERRILL.

This honored veteran of the Civil war and representative farmer of Nodaway county, was born in Wayne county, New York, April 3, 1843, a son of Ripley and Maria (Vanalstine) Merrill, also natives of New York and of Scotch descent. His maternal grandfather, Abraham Vanalstine, belonged to a German family of the

Mohawk valley. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and a farmer by occupation. In his family were four children: Jacob, Peter, Evaline and Maria. About 1849 the father of our subject moved with his family to the territory of Wisconsin and took up a tract of government land, which he transformed into a good farm, making his home thereon until called from this life in 1894, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He was a plain, honest farmer, highly respected by all who knew him, and was a consistent member of the Methodist church, to which his wife also belonged. She died in 1895, at the age of eighty-one years. They reared a family of eleven children, namely: George H., now a retired business man of Beloit, Wisconsin; William, a farmer; Abraham, our subject; Harvey, Albert and John, all farmers; Mrs. Nancy Hilton; Mrs. Lucy Blackmore, deceased; Mrs. Lucinda Howe; Mrs. Susan Moffitt; and Mrs. Alice Brooks. With the exception of one all are still living, but our subject is the only one residing in Missouri. John, Harvey and Nancy make their home in Kansas.

On the home farm Abraham Merrill grew to manhood and acquired his education in the common schools. In 1862 he joined the "boys in blue" of Company E, Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, which was first assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, but was later transferred to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He was in active service three years and was in many hotly contested engagements. His first battle was at Thompson Station, and his second at Brentwood, Tennessee, where with three hundred of his regiment he was taken prisoner by rebel cavalry. They were marched forty-eight



ABRAHAM MERRILL

hours without rest or a mouthful to eat, and were then given only two hours' rest and about three bites of corn bread. During the next twenty-four hours they were again upon the march without food, and then went into camp, where they received some corn meal, ground cob and all. Later they were put on a train and sent to Libby prison, Richmond, Virginia, where, on account of illness and bad treatment, Mr. Merrill's hearing became impaired, and so remains. Subsequently the privates were paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, but the officers were still retained. At the end of about a month spent in St. Louis, Mr. Merrill went with his command to Murfreesboro, where he did guard duty nine months, and was then legally exchanged. His command joined Sherman's army at Chattanooga and participated in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. After the surrender of Lee and Johnston, they proceeded to Washington and took part in the grand review in that city. Mr. Merrill was then mustered out and discharged at Milwaukee, June 12, 1865.

Returning to his Wisconsin home, he worked in the woods by the month one winter, and in 1867 came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of unimproved prairie land. Two years later he married Miss Sarah Seamans, who was born in Kane county, Illinois, March 1, 1851, a daughter of Clovis and Mary (Walters) Seamans, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. Her paternal grandfather, Clayton Seamans, was a merchant and farmer of New York. Her parents were married in Illinois, and in 1867 came to Missouri, locating upon land which the father pur-

chased in Nodaway county, where he died in 1875. In early life he followed school-teaching, but during the greater part of his career engaged in farming. His wife still survives him and makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Merrill. She is a member of the Methodist church, to which her husband also belonged. Their children were Sarah, the wife of our subject; Roxana, the wife of L. C. Powell, a Methodist minister, who was located at Colorado City, Colorado, four years; and William C., a farmer of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have six children: Alice, the wife of J. R. Carmichael; Carrie, the wife of H. S. Cochrane; Cora, the wife of D. Hubbard; Charles N., a farmer of this county; and Mabel and George, both at home.

For three years after his marriage Mr. Merrill continued to work for others and then located upon his farm, where he erected a small house, which has since been replaced by a good two-story frame residence. A barn and other outbuildings have also been erected, an orchard set out, and the land placed under excellent cultivation. Mr. Merrill raises some stock. By his ballot and influence he supports the Republican party, but has never cared for official honors. He receives a small pension in compensation for his arduous service in the Civil war, and is to-day an honored member of the Grand Army post at Maryville.

LANVILLE A. BROWN.

Through many centuries the history of countries were largely records of wars waged for preservation or for conquests, but with advancing civilization change has come in the public records and now history is formed by the account of business activity

and by the prowess of men in commercial, agricultural and professional life. Those who are most prominent in a community are they who contribute to the general upbuilding by promoting business affairs and thus making possible a higher civilization. Classified with the leading merchants and reliable residents of Maryville is Lanville A. Brown, a member of the firm of Brown Brothers, dealers in furniture. He has resided in this city only three years, but is already well known, having the public confidence, through his correct business methods and his fidelity to upright principles in trade.

Mr. Brown was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, November 18, 1867. His father, Archie Brown, is now a retired resident of Maryville. The Brown family was founded in America by ancestry who left the north of Ireland and settled in South Carolina, in 1797. Archie Brown is a grandson of a Mr. Huddleson, one of the heroes of the Revolution. The grandfather of our subject, Lanville A. Brown, Sr., was born in Edgefield district of South Carolina, in 1801, and at an early period in the development of Kentucky removed to that state, where occurred the birth of his son Archie, who is a native of Nicholas county, born in 1839. The latter resided for a time in Bath county, Kentucky, and was identified with agricultural pursuits in that community. In the uprising of the citizens that took place at the time of the Civil war he enlisted with the federal forces and served under General Nelson. He married Martha Hall, a daughter of J. W. Hall, a farmer of Shelby county, and they became the parents of the following children: Lanville A.; Charles A.; Minnie, the wife of W. S. Baskett, of Daviess county, Missouri; Alice; Anna, the wife of G. W. Gromer, of Daviess county; Joseph F., who

is a member of the firm of Brown Brothers; W. E., a resident of Gentry county, this state; and Lela.

Lanville A. Brown, whose name introduces this record, spent his boyhood upon his father's farm and worked in the fields through the sunny days of summer, following the plow as it turned the furrows preparatory to the spring planting. However, he preferred commercial life and began business on his own account at McFall, Missouri, in 1888, as a dealer in furniture. He left Kentucky with a small capital and invested it in a stock of furniture and undertaking goods. For nine years he carried on operations there, but saw a broader field of labor in 1897, choosing Maryville as the scene of his efforts. Coming to this city, he entered into partnership with his brother, they becoming successors of the well-known firm of Brink & Frank, furniture dealers. They now control a large and well selected stock which enables them to command an excellent trade, and their faithful adherence to correct business principles has insured them the confidence of the public and won for them an enviable reputation.

In February, 1894, in Edwardsville, Illinois, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Eva M. Rockwell, a daughter of G. W. Rockwell, a farmer of St. Clair county, that state. They have one child, Lanville Rockwell. In Maryville they have already gained a wide circle of friends and the hospitality of many of the best homes is extended to them.

Mr. Brown is identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is past chancellor of his lodge. He holds membership in the Presbyterian church, and in political circles his Republicanism is well known. He supported Harrison and McKinley and has taken

an active interest in the work of his party since eighteen years of age. In the spring of 1900 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for alderman of the second ward of Maryville, and, although the Democrats carried the election generally, he received majority of the votes, being the only Republican alderman elected. This fact is certainly an indication of his popularity as a citizen and of the trust reposed in him by his fellow townsmen. His public spirit is widely recognized and his devotion to the public good is above question. He does all in his power to promote the welfare of the community along social, material, intellectual and moral lines. He is loyal and patriotic, and while he is in thorough sympathy with Republican principles he places country before party and public good before self-aggrandizement. As his circle of acquaintances has extended his circle of friends has correspondingly increased.

JOHN GRAVES.

It is always both pleasing and edifying to read the record of the life of a successful self-made man, and such a record cannot but be a source of encouragement to young men just entering upon the real battle of life. There is much in the career of Mr. Graves to give hope to such,—very much in the substantial reward of his industry, integrity and perseverance,—to prove the wisdom of the principles by which he has been governed in the struggle for success which he has made so manfully and so victoriously.

John Graves was born in Vinton county, Ohio, March 4, 1841, a son of Edmund and Amy (Clark) Graves. Edmund Graves was a son of James and Sarah Graves. James

Graves was descended from English ancestors and was a native of Virginia. His wife also was born in the Old Dominion. They located early in that part of Jackson county, Ohio, now included in Vinton county, and there lived their allotted days and passed away, and there also Edmund Graves grew up and married a daughter of James Clark, one of the earlier settlers in what is now Vinton county. Edmund and Amy (Clark) Graves had four children: Sarah, the wife of William Dickson, of Davis county, Iowa; Jane, who married Warren Chaffee, and lives in Pottawatomie county, Kansas; John, and Albert, who is deceased. The mother, who was a model woman of goodness and a devout Methodist, died in Vinton county, Ohio, when scarcely past middle age. The father married again and by his second marriage had three children: Eunice, who lives in Fort Worth, Texas; Belle, who married J. W. Hall and also lives in the Lone Star State; and Charles, a well-known resident of Nodaway county, Missouri. Edmund, Graves died in Missouri, at the age of sixty-nine years. Politically he was a Democrat. He was a devout and consistent member of the Methodist church, a good neighbor and a useful citizen.

Edmund Graves was a pioneer in Stark county, Illinois, where he located with his family, in 1854. John passed his childhood in Vinton county, Ohio, and was thirteen years old when he was taken to Illinois, where he finished his education in the public schools and learned to do all kinds of farm work. He has vivid recollections of trips to Peoria, thirty miles away, where the grain raised on the Stark county farm was taken to market, and he also sold dressed pork there at two dollars a hundred weight. He was married July 4, 1864, to Rebecca Hum, a

young woman of intelligence and companionable qualities, who made him a worthy helpmeet. Mrs. Graves was born at Martinsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1845. She was three years old when her mother, *nee* Mary Rhodes, died, in Knox county, Illinois, where the family had removed in 1847 from Pennsylvania, and she was taken to Stark county, Illinois, and adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Trickle, then a young couple, who treated her in all things as their own child and gave her a good home until her marriage.

Henry Hum, her father, in 1854, went overland to California and there engaged in mining. He made the journey across the plains, then infested by Indians and wild beasts, with an ox team and was more than six months en route. He and his party were obliged to ford streams and make their way through tortuous mountain passes, and killed buffalo and other game by the way, for subsistence. Not meeting with success as a miner, he eventually turned soldier and fought Indians in the far west until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted in a California regiment and served three years on the frontier. After the war (in 1865) Mr. Hum went to Illinois to see his children, but soon emigrated to Kansas and settled in Doniphan county, where he took up the career of a farmer. He died there, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. Hum was of German ancestry and was born in Pennsylvania. His father, John Hum, spelled the family name Hamm. Mrs. Graves' brother, John Hum, served his country in the Civil war as a soldier, and he is now a resident of Burlington Junction, Nodaway county, where he has a good home. (See sketch elsewhere.) Her brother, Michael Hum, lives at Tonhawa, Oklahoma territory. Her sister Mary, is

the wife of Robert Finley, of Hiawatha, Kansas. Five children have been born to John and Rebecca (Hum) Graves. Their oldest son, Jefferson T., married Margaret Ferguson and they live on a farm adjoining the home farm of Mr. Graves; Edith married W. P. Neft, of Nodaway township; Mary married Samuel Jones, of Green township, and Emma B. and Hattie are successful teachers in the public schools of Nodaway county, and before her marriage Mrs. Neft made an enviable record as an educator in the county schools.

Mr. Graves farmed in Stark county, Illinois, until 1885, when he sold his farm there and came to Nodaway township, Nodaway county, where he bought the farm of F. Bainum, one of the most valuable thereabout. He now owns three hundred and forty-four acres, including plow land, meadow and pasture land, with fine buildings for all purposes, well fenced and hedged and productive of the usual farm crops as well as small fruits. He gives much attention to stock. A Democrat in political faith, he is one of the solid men of his part of the county and one of the most public spirited and influential. Mr. and Mrs. Graves are members of the Christian church, always helpful to all its interests and zealous for its growth and prosperity.

THOMAS W. GAUNT.

Thomas W. Gaunt, the pioneer nurseryman of northwestern Missouri, has established a business that has proved of great benefit to the community, at the same time advancing his individual prosperity until he is known as one of the affluent men of his portion of the state. He was born in Staffordshire, England, April 4, 1830. His father, Thomas Gaunt, was a gardener and

also carried on farming on a limited scale. He worked at the tailor's trade, and later, through his son's connection with the same business, became connected with a small fruit and nursery business. He married Catherine Woolly and had five children, the eldest being Thomas W. Gaunt.

The subject of this review pursued his education in the Episcopal day schools of his native county. Manifesting a special fondness for music, he studied its principles and when a boy possessed superior vocal powers. He was also especially fond of books and read eagerly everything bearing upon the United States, and this inspired in him a love of the Republic, and long before he found it possible of accomplishment he had determined to become one day a resident of the United States. As he grew older he formed his plans for severing his connection with England, and in 1853 took passage on a sailing vessel bound for New York, anchor being dropped after five weeks and three days in the harbor of the metropolis.

In the spring of 1854 he joined some friends in Macomb, Illinois. He associated himself with Mr. Franklin in the nursery business and removed to Andrew county, Missouri, where he planted his first seeds as soon as the ground could be prepared for their reception. He soon discovered, however, that the soil in that locality was too wet for the business and he begun to search for a more favorable location. This he found in Nodaway county, for the land at Maryville and vicinity was high and rich, and in 1856 he came hither, planting a small tract where the Lieber greenhouse now stands. The following year he located on his present farm, to which he soon transferred all of his business interests. His initiatory preparation, consisted in ditching,

tiling, plowing and building, and when the tract was considered properly drained it was found that he had six car loads of tile in the ground. His first actual work upon the farm was the hauling of rock with an ox team, the stone being used to wall a well and to furnish a base for his bachelor shanty. In the spring of 1859 his first trees were placed upon the market and since that time his nursery has been a leading enterprise in the business affairs of Maryville.

The principles which he has followed have been such as commend him to the confidence and support of all. Early in his career he recognized honesty as the best policy and has made that adage one of the rules of his life. He has never allowed damaged or imperfect stock to leave his premises, and the quality of the trees that he has sent out has secured a liberal and continued patronage. His business has steadily increased and in all sections of the United States are seen orchards which have grown fruit trees furnished from his nursery. For forty-two years he gave to the business his personal supervision, and then, on account of ill health, he placed his enterprise in the hands of a foreman, in 1898. He is still, however, deeply interested in the subject of the best methods of growing trees and fruit, and discusses theories and problems for progress in tree culture with the intelligence and confidence of his younger days. His opinions are widely recognized as authority on questions connected with the nursery business and he has furnished many contributions to nursery publications.

In 1861 Mr. Gaunt was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Costello. They had four children, namely: Josephine, the wife of J. W. Powers, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Jennie, the wife of Dr. Fred C. Miller, of

Puget sound, Washington; and Carrie and Ruby, who are with their father, Mrs. Gaunt, their mother, having died November 12, 1900. For many years the family has occupied a leading position in social circles in this locality, their friends being almost equal in number with their acquaintances.

At the time of the Civil war Mr. Gaunt was a strong advocate of the Union cause and manifested his loyalty by entering the country's service as captain of Company G, of the Thirty-sixth Missouri Regiment. His command was mostly engaged in scouting and in keeping in subjection the small bands of Confederates traversing the state. He has always affiliated with the Republican party and feels that he has just reason to be proud of the administration, which is responsible for the industrial and commercial change that has occurred in the country between the years 1896 and 1900. It is the practical business men of the day who are most competent to judge of the nation's condition and welfare. Mr. Gaunt recognizes that this is an era of prosperity, such as was not enjoyed under the Democratic regime. Socially Mr. Gaunt is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is one of the oldest Masons in Maryville. He also belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. If one should wish to seek in his career the causes that have led to his success, they will be found along the lines of well tried and old-time maxims. Honesty and fair dealing, promptness, usefulness, fidelity,—all these are strictly enforced and adhered to.

C. P. HARRIS.

Few men in this section of the county have a wider acquaintance than C. P. Harris, a grain buyer, who is acting as the gen-

eral manager for the firm of Grigg Brothers, proprietors of the elevators and grain business at Westboro. He has excellent business qualifications and this enables him to fill an important position and promote the prosperity of his employers. A native of Marshall county, Illinois, he was born forty-one years ago. His father, William Harris, is a well-known business man of Creston, Union county, Iowa, having been connected with mercantile pursuits there for many years as a general merchant. He became an early settler of Marshall county, Illinois, removing thither from Ohio. His father, the grandfather of our subject, was an honored pioneer of the Prairie state and served in the Black Hawk war. William Harris was married in Marshall county, Illinois, to Catherine Christian, a representative of a well known and highly respected family of Indiana, where she was born and spent a portion of her girlhood. William Harris is now sixty-five years of age, and as the result of his well directed efforts in business affairs he is the possessor of a handsome competence. He has five children, two sons and three daughters, namely: C. P.; William, who is employed in the store of D. Dunlap; Anna Nichols, of Glenwood, Nebraska; Mrs. Lillie Ford, of Geneva, Nebraska; and Mrs. Clara Bird, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

C. P. Harris, whose name introduces this review, spent the days of his childhood and youth in Illinois and Iowa, and the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. His business training was received under the direction of his father, whom he assisted in the store. He afterward worked for an uncle, John Christian, of Hamburg, Iowa, who was engaged in the grain business. Subsequently, how-

ever, he returned to his father's store and was there employed until 1882, when he came to Westboro and began dealing in grain at this point. For the past two years he has been a manager for the well known firm of Grigg Brothers, who own the elevators at this place. These have a capacity of five thousand bushels. The firm is well known for honorable and fair dealing, a reputation which is fully sustained by their manager at this point. Mr. Harris is an affable and genial gentleman and has the confidence of all who know him. He has had many years of experience in the grain trade and is now thoroughly conversant with the business, and is an excellent judge of the cereals which are brought him. For two years he has represented the firm with which he is now connected and has built up a splendid trade in this part of Atchison county.

Mr. Harris was married, in Westboro, in 1883, to Miss Mary McGee, who has been to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey since that time. She was born in New Jersey and was educated in the east. Her father is John McGee, and her mother died during her early girlhood. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Harris have been born five interesting children, namely: Millie, William J., Allen, T. P. and Mary. In his political affiliations our subject is a Democrat and is now serving on the school board. Fraternally he is a representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN BARRETT.

Nodaway county has a no more enterprising farmer than the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He was born in

Warren county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1846, and was there reared upon a farm and educated in the common schools. His parents, Edmond and Matilda (Taylor) Barrett, were both natives of England, where his paternal grandfather, John Barrett, spent his entire life as a gardener, farmer and small-fruit grower. His children were John, Robert, William, Eli, Michael, James, Edmond, and Ann E., the wife of T. Watts. Of this family Eli, Michael, Edmond and Ann came to America. In 1832, at the age of twenty years, Edmond Barrett crossed the Atlantic and for a year was employed in a hotel in Utica, New York. A few years later he married the widow of his brother, Mrs. Matilda (Taylor) Barrett, and located on a farm in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared and improved a heavily timbered tract. After the death of his wife in 1889, he came to Missouri to visit his children, and on his return to Pennsylvania sold his farm and made his home with his children in this county until his death, which occurred February 26, 1896. The mother was first married in England, her husband being Barrett, who died a few years after their emigration to the United States. By that union she had five children: Reuben, who was killed at the age of nine years; Mary, the wife of H. Marsh; William, a resident of Pennsylvania; Rhoda, the wife of John Howells; and Simeon. The children of the second marriage were Ellen, the widow of A. D. Russell, Sarah, the widow of R. Russell, and both residents of this county; Reuben, John, James E., Henry T. and Robert, all farmers of this county; Rose, the wife of E. Abbott, of Pennsylvania; and Charles W., a resident of this county.

John Barrett grew to manhood on the home farm and during the Civil war re-

mained to care for his parents while his brothers entered the army. In 1875 he joined three brothers in Missouri, where they had lived for some time, and in partnership with James E. Barrett bought a farm. Subsequently he purchased his brother's interest in the place, has added to it, and now has a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, on which he is successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising, feeding the products of the place to his cattle and hogs. He has steadily prospered in his new home and is to-day one of the substantial men of his community. Politically he was for many years identified with the Republican party, but is now a Democrat and an advocate of free silver. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity and his wife holds membership in the Methodist church.

On the 26th of February, 1884, Mr. Barrett was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Roberts, a lady of intelligence and culture, who was born in Highland county, Ohio, August 7, 1850, a daughter of Ephraim and Alvina (Davis) Roberts, also natives of Ohio. Her paternal grandfather, Thomas Roberts, was born in Pennsylvania, of English ancestry, and with his family moved to Ohio, spending his last days in Highland county. He was a cabinet-maker by trade and he and his wife were members of the Society of Friends. Their children were John; Judah; Abel; Lewis; Margaret, who died unmarried; Joseph; Mrs. Ann Van Pelt; and Ephraim. Mrs. Barrett's maternal grandfather was William Davis, a farmer of Ohio and also a member of the Society of Friends. He had eleven children, namely: Elliott, a resident of Missouri; Alvina, the mother of Mrs. Barrett; Sarah, the wife of T. Hinton; Alonzo, who

died in Kentucky; Allen, now deceased; Warren, a resident of Kansas; Elizabeth, the wife of William Mooney; Ellen, the wife of Hugh Turner; John, who died in Libby prison during the Civil war; Dawson, a resident of Ohio; and Melissa, who died unmarried. After his marriage Ephraim Roberts settled on a farm in Highland county, Ohio, where he made his home until 1866, when he sold his place and moved to Holt county, Missouri. There he purchased a poorly improved farm, which he soon converted into a good homestead, continuing his residence there until called from this life February 20, 1899. His wife had died September 10, 1896. Their children were Thomas, who died young; Lucinda, the wife of Robert Metzger; Jane, the wife of S. Bender; Margaret, the wife of our subject; Hannah, the wife of Edgar Bennett, of Bates county, Missouri; Anna, the deceased wife of Pleasant McQuary; Newton, a farmer of Holt county; William, now in Alaska; Candace, the wife of Peter Samuelson; Elsworth, a resident of Oregon; Ella; Frances, who died February 16, 1899; and Ellis, who lives on the old homestead. The parents of these children were members of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have three children, namely: John R., born October 26, 1888; Robert W. born March 14, 1890; and Lucy M., born July 4, 1892. Since 1896 Mrs. Barrett has been afflicted by rheumatism and is consequently an invalid.

ARTHUR S. ROBEY.

Americans, especially Missourians, like a story of pluck and success, and the brief narrative which follows will meet all requirements in this respect. It is the plain,



ARTHUR S. ROBEY

straightforward story of a brave and determined man, who, beginning with nothing but determination and a limited education, resolved to achieve success and would not accept defeat when it literally fell upon him.

Arthur S. Robey, one of Maryville's most enterprising citizens and her leading liveryman, has passed his business life thus far among the residents of Maryville. He is referred to as the "school-teacher liveryman" by those whose memories extend farthest back into his career, for the reason that his earliest efforts in Nodaway county, were put forth as a teacher in the district schools. He came to Maryville in 1879, knowing no one and so utterly without means that he had to borrow the little change required to transfer his trunk from the depot up town. His only capital was grit and a good common-school education obtained from the public schools in Shelby county, Illinois.

Mr. Robey was born at South Plymouth, Fayette county, Ohio, August 13, 1860, a son of Dr. D. L. Robey, who was born in West Virginia and who in 1865, when he was yet a young man, settled in Shelby county, Illinois, having previously taught school in his native state, where he married Mary C. Smith, who died in 1875. Their surviving children are: William L., of Maryville, Missouri; Martha, the wife of John E. Baker, of Shelby county, Illinois; Arthur S.; Minnie, the wife of P. E. Bales, of Shelby county, Illinois; Warner E., an employe of the Illinois Central Railway Company, living at Neoga, Illinois; Mollie, the wife of John Warner, of Shelby county, Illinois; Ann, who is Mrs. John Daniels, of Maryville; Lucy, the wife of Henry Trul-

linger, of Maryville; and May, who is Mrs. William McCarty, of Swygart, Illinois.

Arthur S. Roby was a school-boy practically when he departed for the west, and was twenty years old when he took up his residence in Nodaway county. He soon secured a school near Quitman and taught there a year, then came nearer Maryville to the John Heren school and accomplished his remaining years of school work in that vicinity. Meantime he was a student at Cherry's Commercial College (now the Maryville Seminary), at which institution he was graduated in 1880. He gave up the birch and book for reins and whip, and became one of the proprietors of the livery stables of Robey & Walts, at Maryville. They began business in an old wooden barn on the site of Mr. Robey's present establishment and were partners until 1894, when by purchase Mr. Robey became the sole proprietor. A brick barn, which occupied a ground space of sixty-six by one hundred and thirty-two feet, was erected in 1891 on block 8, and the concern was enjoying prosperity when, in 1896, fire destroyed both barn and stock. A man of common energy and determination would perhaps have been discouraged by this heavy loss, but he set to work arranging for a new building and got together some stock and gradually re-established himself as fully as before.

Mr. Robey is one of the leading Democrats of Nodaway county. He has served as a trustee and the treasurer of Polk township, and in 1896 he attended all the conventions of his party in his county and was a delegate to the Democratic state convention at Springfield.

He married, March 21, 1886, Miss Cora Culverson, a daughter of the late J. M. Cul-

version, once a well known liveryman of Maryville. Mrs. Robey was born at Farra-gut, Iowa, from which state her father came with his family to Maryville. Mr. and Mrs. Robey's children are Otho L., Donald L. and Cleo. Mr. Robey is a Knight of Pythias, a Woodman and a Maccabee.

THOMAS C. ELLIS, M. D.

Prominent among the energetic, progressive and successful men of Nodaway county is the subject of this sketch. His life history most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries have been of decided advantage to this section of the state, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

The Doctor was born in Rockcastle county, Kentucky, December 19, 1821, and is a son of Leander T. Ellis, who was born in North Carolina, and when two years old moved to Kentucky with his parents, Thomas and Hannah (Evans) Ellis, also natives of North Carolina and farming people, who died in Maryville, Missouri. Their other children were Clarissa, the wife of Joel Watson, and Nancy, the wife of L. Thompson. Leander T. Ellis grew to manhood in Kentucky, where he married Harriet Humber, a native of Richmond, Virginia, and a daughter of Charles Humber. One of her brothers, Thomas Cowle Humber, was the mayor of Richmond for many years. The father and mother Ellis lived on a farm in Kentucky for many years, and there were born to them eleven children,

namely: Thomas C., our subject; Mary A., who first married Harvey Bell, and secondly, James Key, of White Cloud township, this county; Amanda, the widow of W. Dittamore, and a resident of the state of Washington; Elizabeth, the wife of M. Henderson, of Oregon; Hannah, who married John Grant, and died in Lexington, Missouri; Leander, a resident of California; Newmeris, of Bates county, Missouri; Justine, who first married I. N. Prather and, secondly, George Vaughn, of Colorado; William, of California; Albert, who died in Maryville, Missouri, in 1892; and Sarah J., who first married a Mr. Bassford and afterward J. Ferguson, of California. The father was one of the most prominent and influential men of his community, and served the public in different capacities, such as justice of the peace and a member of the county court in Kentucky. In 1843 he moved to Buchanan county, Missouri, where he carried on farming, and also served as county assessor and sheriff, filling some public position during his entire residence there. In 1855 he came to Nodaway county and bought a farm in Polk township, where he spent many years. He became prominently identified with public affairs in this county, and filled many offices of honor and trust, being county judge most of the time. He was highly educated and in early life followed school teaching. Politically he was a strong Democrat. His public and private life were alike above reproach. He was broad-minded and charitable, upright and honorable in all things, and was a consistent member of the Christian church, to which the mother of our subject also belonged. She died in this county in the '50s, and he passed away at seventy-one years of age. For his second wife he married Mrs.

Elizabeth (Carr) Cross, who belongs to an honored New York family, and who is now living with her son Charles A., a physician of Maryville. He is the second in order of birth of her three children by the last marriage, the others being Alexander C., who died at the age of sixteen years; and Alva C., a telegraph operator in the west.

Dr. Ellis was reared on a farm in Kentucky and educated in common and select schools. In 1843 he came to Missouri and first stopped in Buchanan county. He engaged in teaching school in Platte county for four years, and while there was married, in April, 1847, to Miss Louisa Pigg, a daughter of Reuben Pigg, who was born in Kentucky and at an early day came to this state, where he engaged in farming and school teaching, being a highly intellectual man. From Missouri he moved to Oregon. He and his family all died of consumption, except his wife and one son, Mrs. Ellis departing this life in the fall of 1850. She was a consistent member of the Christian church.

The Doctor was again married in Platt county, December 19, 1855, his second union being with Mrs. Jane H. Forbes, who had one son by her first marriage. He was reared by our subject and is still cared for by him as he has lost his mind. Mrs. Ellis was a daughter of Overton and Lucinda (Reed) Gentry, representatives of two of the largest and most prominent families of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. Her father, who was a prominent farmer and slave-owner, died in Kentucky. After residing on the old homestead for a number of years the mother sold the place and divided the property among the heirs, retaining her portion. She then came to live with the Doctor and his wife in Missouri,

remaining with them a number of years, but her last days were spent with a daughter in Dade county, where she died in 1886. Both she and her husband were members of the Christian church. Of their children, Frank was a captain in the Confederate army and is now a resident of Mississippi; Eskridge is deceased; Ann is the wife of John McRoberts; Jane H. was the wife of our subject; Overton died young; Thomas served under General Forrest in the Confederate army and is a resident of Mississippi; Joseph lives in St. Joseph, Missouri; and Bell is the wife of R. Raney, of Dade county. By his second marriage Dr. Ellis had two sons: Leander E., who married Lucy Montgomery and followed farming until accidentally killed, leaving a son, Thomas M., now a school-boy; and Overton C., a prominent attorney of Tacoma, Washington. The wife and mother died May 4, 1885.

In 1886 Dr. Ellis was united in marriage with Mrs. Patience J. Impey, the widow of Dr. Impey and the daughter of William L. and Permelia (Evans) Dysart, of Kentucky. On coming to this state her father brought a number of slaves and entered a large tract of land in Andrew county, which, with their assistance, he transformed into a fine farm. He was also extensively engaged in the cattle business. Politically he was first a Whig and later a Democrat, and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen he took a deep interest in public affairs, though he never cared for official honors. He died on his homestead in 1885, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife was a member of the Christian church. Their children were Patience J., the wife of our subject; Samuel, who was a soldier of the Confederate army and is now

deceased; John, also deceased; William, a resident of this county; Harrison, who died in Andrew county, Missouri; Andrew, a resident of Kansas City, Kansas; Ellen, the deceased wife of W. Wood; and James L., who lives on the old homestead in Andrew county. By his last marriage the Doctor has no children, but is raising William Knollt Ellis, who was born in Germany, July 13, 1885, and was brought to America by his parents. The family located in New York, where the father died when William was only a year old, and the mother four years later. He was then taken in charge by the Children's Aid Society of New York, and with others was brought to Missouri. He is a bright boy who is now being reared and educated by the Doctor, and will undoubtedly become a useful man.

After his first marriage Dr. Ellis engaged in school teaching for some years, and in the meantime bought and borrowed medical books, which he perused. He commenced the practice of medicine in St. Joseph, where he located after his marriage, but eight months later moved to Amazonia, where he engaged in practice four years. In 1854 and 1855 he attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and after his graduation returned to Amazonia for one year. The following year was spent in Savannah, Andrew county, and while there he was married a second time. He bought a farm near the city, on which he lived until coming to Nodaway county in the spring of 1855, at which time the county had only seven hundred and fifty voters. He located on his wife's farm three miles from Barnard, and in connection with its operation he engaged in practice until his wife's health failed and he took her to

Eureka Springs, Arkansas, where she died May 4, 1885.

Dr. Ellis early became identified with public affairs, and in 1878 was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, at which time he retired from the practice of medicine. He continued to engage in farming until 1893, when he moved to Barnard, where he has a commodious and pleasant residence and is now living retired. As a physician he met with success and still receives calls from some of his old patrons. In his farming operations he was likewise successful, and is to-day the owner of seven hundred and forty acres of valuable land under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He owns other property which he rents, and at one time was a stockholder and president of the bank at Barnard.

Although reared a Democrat Dr. Ellis first affiliated with the Whig party, but since its dissolution has voted the Democratic ticket. He was a strong Union man during the Civil war, and served as a sergeant in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, state militia, which did duty in different parts of the state but was in no engagement. He was untiring in his efforts to preserve the Union and as a patriotic and loyal citizen has ever given his support to those enterprises calculated to prove of public benefit. Religiously he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian church, and he is a Mason.

JOHN M. DAWSON.

The son of a prominent lawyer and jurist, if he be observing and have a liking for the law, may in a way acquire a knowledge of the law comprehensive if not profound, before entering earnestly and meth-

odically upon the course of study prescribed for those who would enter the legal profession. It is often said of lawyers, who, like the gentleman named above, associated in boyhood and youth with distinguished fathers who were always busy at the bar or on the bench and sometimes assisted them in the details of their work, that they were "born lawyers and brought up in the court."

John M. Dawson, ex-prosecuting attorney of Nodaway county, and a son of the late Honorable "Lafe" Dawson, ex-judge and eminent counselor at law, was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, March 13, 1863. His father, LaFayette Dawson, was born in Lexington, Missouri, May 20, 1839, and died January 28, 1897. He was a son of James R. Dawson, a farmer and an early county judge of McLean county, Illinois. The latter was born in Virginia and was of Welsh descent.

Judge Dawson passed his youth on the farm and obtained little more than a common school education. He left his father's home at about the outbreak of the Civil war, "went west" and located on a farm in Bourbon county, Kansas. He remained there until 1862, when he came to Maryville, Missouri, where he read law and in 1866 was admitted to the bar by Judge Pike. He at once engaged in active practice and early took a front rank as an expounder of criminal law. He was connected with practically all the prominent criminal cases tried before the Nodaway circuit court for thirty years and was equally efficient as a prosecutor or defender. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1885 judge of the circuit court of Alaska, and during his incumbency of the office was called on to try the case involving the confiscation of British sealing vessels and rendered a decision

adverse to the interests of the vessel owners. The latter, through their counsel, Joseph H. Choate, the present ambassador to England, appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States, where the opinion of the trial court was sustained. Judge Dawson resigned his position in the fall of 1888 and returned home to resume his law practice and fill the vacancy in his profession that had been occasioned by his official absence.

From an early day he was most actively and conspicuously identified with the politics of Nodaway county. He was a strong campaigner and took a prominent part in local and state campaigns. He was a presidential elector on the Tilden ticket and at one time lacked only half a vote of receiving the congressional nomination, being defeated by General Craig, of St. Joseph. The widow of Judge Dawson, born Clarissa Thornhill, is a resident of Maryville. Their children are: John M.; Cora E., the wife of Judge C. R. Fowler, of Knox county, Missouri; and Eva M. Dawson.

John M. Dawson was reared and educated at Maryville. He chose law for his profession and read under the preceptorial guidance of his father, and was first admitted in Alaska, by his father whom he accompanied there to take the office of deputy clerk of the circuit court. He returned home after an absence of a few months, and was admitted by Judge Anthony to practice in the state of Missouri. He had done some justice work as counsel before his admission to the bar but was not connected with any specially important case until he became prosecuting attorney. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1896, by a majority of nine hundred and seventeen, and succeeded J. S. Shinabarger. His first noteworthy case was that of the state of Missouri vs.

Rascoe for the murder of Kate Buan, resulting in conviction, as charged. He prosecuted John Joyce for the murder of Montgomery and aided in the prosecution of Mrs. Ewing, charged with murder. In November, 1900, Mr. Dawson was again elected prosecuting attorney, this time by a majority of two hundred and sixty-five.

July 26, 1897, Mr. Dawson married Viola, a daughter of John Green, of Maryville. He is regarded as one of the rising young lawyers of northwest Missouri, and those who have watched his course and are acquainted with his qualities, accomplishments and achievements predict for him a brilliant future.

P. J. HAINEY.

The subject of this sketch, one of the leading and influential citizens of Barnard, Missouri, was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, June 29, 1838, and is a son of James F. and Rachel (Spears) Hainey, also natives of Kentucky. His paternal grandparents were James and Nancy (Crittenden) Hainey, the latter a cousin of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of national fame, and also a relative of Thomas Crittenden, ex-governor of Missouri. In early life the grandfather, James Hainey, was a farmer and blacksmith of North Carolina, but spent his last days in Kentucky as a minister of the Baptist church. He was never a slave-owner, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His old flint-lock gun, which he carried at the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812, is now in possession of our subject and will be handed down to future generations as a relic. It was also used by the great-grandfather in

the Revolutionary war, and in killing Indians as well as wild game. In the family of James Hainey, Sr., were nine children, namely: William, Thomas C., John, James, Jr., Polly, Nancy, Sally, Anna and Abby. Our subject's maternal grandfather, William Spears, was a prominent farmer and slave-owner of Kentucky and an influential Democrat. His children were William, Hezekiah, John, Mrs. Fanny Dick, Mrs. Nancy Allen, Mrs. Sarah Dye, Mrs. Patsy Roy, Mrs. Betsy Davenport and Mrs. Rachel Hainey.

James Hainey, Jr., the father of our subject, followed farming in Kentucky until April, 1851, when he removed with his family to Missouri and entered land and improved a farm, making it his home until his death in 1862. He was a Douglas Democrat and a supporter of the Union during the Civil war. He was a true southern gentleman and a consistent member of the Baptist church. After his death his wife lived with our subject, where he died in 1894. Their children were P. J., of this review; Abigail, the wife of L. Adams; Harriette, the wife of F. M. Wall; Louisa, the wife of John Pulley; Nancy, the wife of W. H. Shepard; Milford, who died in Kentucky; Dicy, the wife of J. E. Lamaster; Jane, the wife of W. T. McMakin; and Samuel A., a resident of this county. Two of the sons were soldiers of the Union army during the Civil war.

P. J. Hainey accompanied his parents on their removal to this state, in 1851, and remained at home until reaching manhood. For a time he pursued his studies in a log school house, and through his own exertions has obtained a good practical education. In 1861 he enlisted in a volunteer militia organization to resist Caleb Jackson's attempts at

secession. When that gentleman was removed from office and Governor Gamble put in his place permission was granted to raise state militia, which our subject joined. His command was stationed in this congressional district, and, though subject to calls from any quarter of the state, remained most of the time in the vicinity of St. Joseph. In 1864 Mr. Hainey enlisted in the Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea. When Lee surrendered he was ill in the hospital at Willett's Point, Long Island, and from there was sent home. While en route he heard of President Lincoln's assassination. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, and honorably discharged June 5, 1865, after four years of faithful service as a member of the local and the United States troops.

In 1859 Mr. Hainey had married Miss Jane Marlow, who was born in Virginia, in October, 1840, and from that state moved to Ohio, and later to Missouri. Her parents, James and Anna (Parrott) Marlow, also natives of Virginia, improved the farm in this county, but later moved to Harrison county, this state, where the father died in 1885. In politics he was a Democrat. The mother is still living, at the age of eighty-one years, and finds a pleasant home with our subject. Her children were Jane, now Mrs. Hainey; Electa, the wife of P. B. Pulley; Margaret, the wife of J. Silvers; Emma, the deceased wife of C. M. Carter; Mary, the wife of Newton Bowen; and John, a resident of Harrison county. Mr. and Mrs. Hainey have four children: William T., a miller of Rosendale; James F., a resident of Barnard; Thomas C., a drug clerk of Barnard; and Nettie, the wife of George C. Thompson, notary public and in-

surance agent at Barnard. They also have eight grandsons and two granddaughters.

When Mr. Hainey was discharged from the service he joined his wife and child in Iowa, and soon after came to Nodaway county. Being physically disqualified for farm labor, he located in Barnard, where he served as constable and justice of the peace for some time. He also read law, was admitted to the bar, and has since engaged in practice. He has also served as notary public, abstract and insurance agent and having prospered in his undertakings is now the owner of three or four pieces of good property in Barnard. He is one of the Democratic leaders in his township, and as a delegate has attended both national and state conventions of his party as well as all local conventions. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army Post of Maryville, and is a man of prominence in his community.

JAMES H. FILSON.

One of the early settlers and a prominent and representative farmer of Atchison county, Missouri, is James H. Filson, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Carroll county, Illinois, April 13, 1849, a son of John and Jemima (Hopkins) Filson, natives of Virginia and of Ohio, respectively. John Filson located in Indiana when a young man, married there and engaged in farming. Early in life he had been a river trader, had built flat-boats, loaded them with produce and floated them south on the river, trading along the coast. About 1840 he moved into Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1854, when he went to Iowa, where he improved still another farm, and

in 1880 came to Missouri and settled in Atchison county. Here he continued to be actively engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, in December, 1890, his wife surviving him for five years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Filson were: Robert L., who died in the Civil war; Emmeline, deceased; James H., our subject; Reuben; Wilbur, deceased; and Emma, now Mrs. E. B. Henderson, of Nebraska.

James H. Filson, our subject, was reared on his father's land and went with the family in its removals, marrying in Iowa in 1872, and coming to Atchison county, Missouri, in 1878. The land was then but wild prairie, for which he paid nine dollars per acre; now he would not part with it for fifty dollars per acre, so much has it been improved. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres well under cultivation, stocked with the best breeds of cattle, and ornamented with beautiful and commodious buildings, which are surrounded by orchards and ornamental trees. These wonderful changes have been effected in a comparatively short time by the excellent management and industry of Mr. Filson.

During 1880 to 1886 Mr. Filson was engaged in the hardware business in Westboro, also dealing in grain at the same time. In 1886 he was elected to the office of county clerk and moved to Rockport, but returned to his farm at the expiration of his two terms of service and has since then given his attention to his farming interests. He also raises some good stock, being very successful in all he undertakes.

The marriage of Mr. Filson took place to Miss Mary L. Johnson, who was born in Indiana, March 25, 1850, at Hopkinton, Iowa, the educated and intelligent daughter

of Insley and Eliza J. (Douglass) Johnston, both of whom were born in Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Filson are: Emma M., now a student at Tarkio College; Russell E., at Tarkio College; and James L., residing at home. Wilbur, the first child, died in November, 1880. The religious connection of the family is with the Presbyterian church, where they are highly esteemed. Mr. Filson has long been a member of both I. O. O. F. and the United Workmen, in both of which organizations he has acceptably filled official positions.

Throughout the county Mr. Filson is regarded as a progressive and influential factor. He has filled the township offices in the gift of the Republican party, and has done much to further the principles which he takes pleasure in upholding. He may truly be said to be a representative citizen of Atchison county.

PETER McKENZIE.

The successful farmer who has carved out his own way in the world and has arrived at a position of eminence among his fellows is as truly a self-made man as the banker, merchant, statesman or professional man who rises in life through his own ability. Among the many prominent farmers of Atchison county, Missouri, none more truly deserves a place in a work like this than Peter McKenzie, the proprietor of the Highland stock farm near Tarkio.

Mr. McKenzie traces his lineage to the old Scottish chiefs of the Highlanders, men noted for bravery, honesty and love of country. His father, Peter McKenzie, who was a farmer, married Margaret Davidson and they had four sons who grew to manhood: Donald, who is a farmer near Quebec, Can-

ada; Robert, who is a successful merchant at Quebec; John who also is a merchant; and Peter, concerning whose career more is to follow. In 1843 Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie came with their family to America and located near Quebec, Canada, where Mr. McKenzie won success as a farmer and died at the age of seventy-eight years, and where his wife died at the age of eighty-two years. They were highly respected by all who knew them for their honest, upright lives and their kindness of heart, which prompted them to be to many a man and woman in trouble the "friend in need" who is the "friend indeed."

Peter McKenzie was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 15, 1838, and was about five years old when his parents brought him to Canada. He was reared on his father's farm near Quebec, and taught to be honest and industrious. He attended public schools near his home as opportunity offered, but gained his education principally by contact with men. In due time he began farming and stock-raising for himself in Canada, where he remained until 1879, when he married and settled in Missouri. His home farm consists of four hundred and eighty acres of well improved and well cultivated land, on which there are good buildings and which is provided with all the machinery and other appliances necessary to good farming. The place, located two and a half miles from Tarkio, is divided into pasture and meadow lands and fields devoted to the cultivation of corn and other grain, and includes a fine orchard and a beautiful grove. Mr. McKenzie also owns a good farm of eight hundred acres known as Red Stone ranch, near Artesian, Sanborn county, South Dakota. He is an extensive breeder of Polled Angus cattle and owns as good

specimens of that breed as are to be found anywhere in the west. He raises annually about one hundred head of cattle and usually owns from eight to ten hundred head, and as a general farmer he has been uncommonly successful.

Politically Mr. McKenzie is a Republican, but he is not a practical politician, nor does he seek office for himself, though he is influential in his party and has been able more than once to assist the political aspirations of deserving friends. In religious affiliation he is a Presbyterian and he has held the office of elder in his church for twenty years. He was a leader in a movement which resulted in the erection of the present house of worship of his church and was a liberal contributor for that purpose. He was received as an Entered Apprentice, passed the Fellow Craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Tarkio Lodge, No. 358, F. & A. M., of Tarkio, in 1889, and took the Mark Master's degree, the Past Master's degree, and the Most Excellent Master's degree of capitular Masonry and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Rockport Chapter, R. A. M., of Rockport, in 1892. His geniality and his friendly disposition have led him into many paths of usefulness and his capacity to win and retain friends and his high reputation as a business man combine to render him exceedingly popular. Still in the prime of life, strong and robust, he bids fair to be spared for many years, and those who have watched his honest advancement thus far in life predict for him still better things in the years to come.

In 1879 Mr. McKenzie married Miss Mary McKillop, a daughter of Daniel and Ann (McMillan) McKillop, who was born

and reared in Canada and who is, like himself, of Highland Scotch ancestry. Mrs. McKenzie, who is a woman of much intelligence and sound common sense, as well as of many accomplishments, has during her twenty-one years of their married life been a worthy helpmeet to him, and he gives her credit for having aided him materially to the attainment of his substantial success. Mrs. McKenzie's parents died in South Dakota.

J. WOODSON SMITH.

In studying the lives and characters of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is oftener a matter of experience and sound judgment and thorough preparation for a life work than it is of genius, however bright. When we trace the career of those whom the world acknowledges as successful and of those who stand highest in public esteem, we find that in almost every case they are those who have risen gradually by their own efforts, their diligence and perseverance. These qualities are undoubtedly possessed in a large measure by the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, and added to these is a conformity to the ethical principles of business life that may well be termed the keynote of his character. It is this which commands the respect and confidence so universally given him, and which has won for him a liberal patronage along the various lines of industrial and commercial activity with which he has been connected.

Mr. Smith is a native of Missouri, his birth having occurred in Cooper county, in December, 1844. His father, S. D. Smith,

was a farmer near Syracuse, that county. He was born, however, in Louisa county, Virginia, in 1807, and died in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1882. The Smiths were of English lineage and the family was founded in Virginia at a very early period in its colonization. Also a lineal descendant of the Dandridges of Virginia, S. D. Smith was a third cousin of Martha Washington, whose maiden name was Dandridge. He wedded Mary Thomson, who died in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1897, at the age of eighty-seven years. Their children are: Mrs. Thomas V. Ellis, of Clinton, Missouri; Alfred T., who was connected with the wholesale shoe house of Kimball & Company, of Kansas City, Missouri; Charles Q., of Maryville; J. Woodson; George C., of the Smith-McCord Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City; and Mrs. N. R. Pittman, of Clinton, Missouri.

Mr. Smith, who is the subject proper of this review, was educated in private schools and entered upon his business career as a salesman for H. S. Mills, a prominent dry-goods merchant at Arrow Rock, Saline county, Missouri. His close application to business, his fidelity and sound judgment won him the confidence of his employer and he was made head clerk, remaining with Mr. Mills for five years. A decision to engage in business for himself led to the organization of the firm of Smith Brothers, which carried on business at Arrow Rock for three years. Maryville was then selected as a more promising point for this energetic firm, its members being men of laudable ambition and determined purpose, who could not content themselves with mediocrity, desiring broader fields for their labors. For a quarter of a century Mr. Smith has been regarded as one of the most enterprising

business men of Maryville. In March, 1875, in connection with his brother, he opened a dry-goods store at the southwest corner of the square under the firm name of Smith Brothers. Their capital at that time was a modest one of ten thousand dollars, but they had a large reserve fund of experience, adaptability and resolute purpose, which opened the way for their immediate success. Their business constantly grew in volume and importance, until, at the expiration of twenty years, they sold a stock three and a half times as great as the original, to the firm of Donnell, Frazer & Company.

Mr. Smith is a most progressive and public-spirited citizen, believing most firmly in the present and the future of Maryville. He has therefore not hesitated in making investments here, and time has shown the wisdom of his decision. The growth of his mercantile interests made necessary and justified the erection of the Smith Block, a three-story brick structure, the front part of which was built in 1880, while in 1895 it was extended to the alley. This is one of the leading stores and office buildings in Maryville, and is an indication of the substantial growth of the city. The efforts of Mr. Smith, however, have by no means been confined to his mercantile and building interests. He is a man of resourceful ability, whose energies have extended to other fields of labor that have not only advanced his individual prosperity, but have also contributed to the general welfare.

As the city approached metropolitan requirements in the line of public utilities, Mr. Smith became interested in their establishment and is to-day a stockholder, director and the ex-president of the Hanamo Telephone Company. Since 1894 he has also been the president of the Maryville Electric Light

& Power Company, his capable administration of its efforts leading to its splendid success. The company was organized in 1890 and a plant constructed at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. The first power house was erected by the side of the Wabash Railroad tracks, but the capacity of the plant was found to be insufficient to insure the best service, and in 1896 its reconstruction was accomplished, at an additional cost of twenty thousand dollars. The original plant was constructed by its president, William A. Ross, and the work of remodeling and enlarging was accomplished under the supervision of his successor, Mr. Smith.

Our subject has also been the administrator of the Ellis and Prather and the A. T. Ellis estates, two very large and important estates, whose affairs he capably controlled discharging his duties in a manner most acceptable to all concerned. He is a man of the utmost reliability in business affairs, and among those who know him his word is as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal.

In Saline county, Missouri, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Mary Huston, who died in 1879, leaving two children, namely: Charles Leon, who is connected with the firm of Smith & McCord, of Kansas City; and Mary, the wife of George M. Spurlock, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska. In 1866 Mr. Smith married Miss Mamie Ellis, of Maryville, a daughter of the late A. T. Ellis, a leading druggist of the city and a representative of one of the pioneer families of Nodaway county.

In the whole sphere of his activity, Mr. Smith has had no desire to enter political life, nor has he contested with his fellow men for political, religious or fraternal pre-

ferment. In manner he is cordial and kindly, and is extremely just in all life's relations. For twenty-five years he has participated in the business life of Maryville, and during that time he has so conducted all his affairs as to merit the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and no word of censure has ever been uttered against his actions.

WILLIAM M. BLACKFORD.

Among the prominent and influential citizens of Atchison township, Nodaway county, Missouri, none stand higher in public esteem than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Green county, Wisconsin, May 28, 1854, and is the only child of Thomas and Rachel (Lewis) Blackford, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. The father was twice married and by the first wife had one son, who is still living. In the fall of 1860, with his wife and two sons, Thomas Blackford moved to Page county, Iowa, where the mother of our subject died at the age of twenty-nine years. For twenty years he engaged in business as a merchant in Braddyville, that county, and then came to Missouri and located near our subject, where he died at the age of sixty-nine. His father was William Blackford, of Pennsylvania, while the maternal grandfather of our subject was Martin Lewis, of Kentucky.

The early life of our subject was mostly passed upon a farm, where he early obtained an excellent knowledge of agriculture, while his literary training was obtained in the district schools of the neighborhood. He remained at home until he was married, at the age of twenty-one years, to Miss Alice Nicholas, also a native of Green county, Wisconsin,

and to them have been born five children: Maud, John T., Grace E., James A. and Lloyd.

After his marriage Mr. Blackford engaged in farming upon rented land in Page county, Iowa, for two years, and then bought eighty acres of wild prairie land, to which he moved a small house, making it his home for seven years, while devoting his energies to the cultivation of his land. He then left the farm and moved to Braddyville, where he engaged in the livery business for six years. He bought his present place of one hundred and sixty acres in Atchison township, Nodaway county, Missouri, twelve years ago, which he has since converted into one of the best farms of that locality and which he now successfully manages.

Since casting his first presidential vote, for S. J. Tilden in 1876, he has always supported the Democratic party, with one exception. He has always taken an active and prominent part in public affairs; has been an efficient member of the school board for some time; and was one of the organizers of the Harvest Home Association, of which he has been a director ever since; and a director of the Nodaway County Mutual Fire & Life Insurance Company seven years, of which he was also one of the organizers. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he has subscribed liberally toward the building of his own and several other churches. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Brotherhood, and at one time was also connected with the Grange, of which his father was one of the first members. Mr. Blackford is one of the most intelligent and influential men of this community and his advice is often sought on ques-

tions of public interest as well as private concern. In business affairs he is upright and honorable, and is highly respected and esteemed for his sterling worth and strict integrity. His family is one of considerable prominence in their community.

BENJAMIN F. GOODSON, M. D.

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of the honored subject of this sketch—a man remarkable in the breadth of his wisdom, in his indomitable perseverance, his strong individuality; and yet one whose entire life has not one esoteric phase, being as an open scroll, inviting the closest scrutiny. True, his were “massive deeds and great” in one sense, and yet his entire accomplishment but represented the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which was his, and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way. There was in Dr. Goodson a weight of character, a native sagacity, a far-seeing judgment and a fidelity of purpose that commanded the respect of all. A man of indefatigable enterprise and fertility of resource, he carved his name deeply on the records of Nodaway county.

In preparing the life history of a man one must always take cognizance of his ancestry, for his inherited tendencies have much to do with shaping his career. His father, Ozias Goodson, was an agriculturist and followed farming in Ohio until 1877, when he emigrated to Missouri, locating in Lewis county. He was one of nine children that attained their majority, namely: Madison and Elwood, who reside in Raven-

wood, Missouri; J. N., a practicing physician of Maryville; B. F., whose name introduces this record; Addison; Abner, who resides in Lewis county, Missouri; James, who maintains his residence in Knox county, Missouri; Mrs. Mary Newlon, of Lewis county, this state; and Lily, who is living in California.

Dr. Goodson, whose name introduces this record, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, September 27, 1851. He pursued his education in the country schools, in the seminary at Monticello, Missouri, and in the Missouri State Normal School. His childhood and youth were passed upon a farm and he followed the plow as it turned the furrow for the spring planting for many a season. He did not wish, however, to make farming his life work and determined to enter professional life, to which end he began the study of medicine, at the age of twenty-two. His college work was done in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1877. He opened an office in Pickering, Missouri, and at once began practice, but he remained there only a short period. He was located for a short time at Gaynor City, and from 1880 until his death resided in Hopkins.

The Doctor's ability, natural and acquired, gave him high rank as a representative of the medical fraternity. His thorough understanding of the materia medica and his unfailing accuracy in therapeutics led him to immediate success, and his practice early became extensive and remunerative. To his professional ability was added an attractive personality, and just recognition of his own powers drew people to him, and with this rare combination it is not remarkable that he should become the central

figure in his community. He not only won success along professional lines, but his influence was felt throughout Nodaway county and even beyond its confines in matters of public welfare. His fitness for leadership was soon recognized and he was never seen to better advantage than when he was earnestly upholding some principle or advocating the cause of a friend. He was very popular, and yet he had some enemies, for no man in public life, especially those entering the political field, escape enmity, but those who opposed him did so more from a jealous spirit than because they believed in his inconstancy. Men have possessed greater ability than did he, and there have been men who could count fewer enemies perhaps, but one who knew him well said: "His warm heart, his geniality and unfailing good nature, his gratitude, his love and loyalty to his friends, all combined with acknowledged ability and spotless integrity, rendered him perhaps the most universally popular man in his county."

Extracts from personal tributes from his townsmen whose confidence he possessed without reserve tend better to measure the character of Dr. Goodson than tributes from any other source. The Hon. Calvin Pierce, presidential elector for Missouri in 1900, and one of his most intimate friends, said: "He was a man of strong convictions, a lover of truth, of right, of justice and a hater of hypocrisy and sham; a helper of the weak and unfortunate, and his manly heart responded to every appeal for charity." B. Raleigh Martin remarked: "The venomous chalice of deceit never touched his lips. He wore before his face no mask of hypocrisy or cant. His firm and self-reliant character was his anchor in life and he scorned the leering blandishments of the parasite."

Baxter Woldridge, in speaking of the Doctor, gave utterance to the following: "He was always ready and willing to identify himself with every movement to advance the interests of Hopkins and her people. As a citizen he was industrious and energetic, and, when elected a member of the board of education, became one of the most active members in bringing our schools up to their present high standard, and for which he was richly rewarded by the graduation of his oldest son and daughter from the high school." M. H. Gladman said: "He had a good heart filled with sunshine. His daily greeting had a gleam of warmth that dispelled gloomy thoughts and lifted burdens from a saddened heart. He was frank, sincere, outspoken and sensitive. His conscience was his continual guide and its decree the rule and tribunal from which there was no appeal."

The Doctor was the first president of the Nodaway County Medical Society and was a member of the Hopkins board of education. To his efforts more than to any other person was due the development of public opinion which finally demanded and secured the new school building on the hill, of which the town of Hopkins has every reason to be proud. As the president of the board he labored untiringly to raise the standard of the schools that they might rank with the best in the state. He was an outspoken Republican, and by his party was nominated in 1894 to the position of county coroner, to which he was elected, serving for two years. He was then renominated, but the entire Republican ticket was defeated in 1896.

On the 14th of July, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Goodson and Miss Alvina Vernon, of Morgan county, Ohio.

Their marriage was blessed with the following children: Ethelbert N., who was born January 4, 1877, and was graduated in the high school at Hopkins when seventeen years of age, afterward engaged in teaching school, then read medicine with his father for two years, and in 1896 entered the Barnes Medical College in St. Louis, where he graduated on the 12th of April, 1899. He is a worthy successor of his father both in the professional and social life, and in his political attitude. Lulu, the second child, is also a graduate of the Hopkins high school and is now serving as assistant postmaster. Clifford, Benjamin F. and Galen are all with their mother. On the 28th of January, 1899, Dr. Goodson departed this life. In his last moments he realized the inevitable trend of his disease and expressed an abiding faith in the existence of a creator, an omnipresent spiritual guide and a belief in his ability to purify the sons of men. Throughout his long and active career he ever commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he was associated by his trustworthiness in business and his fidelity in all the relations of life. He left to his family an untarnished name, and while life remains to those who knew him he will be held in loving remembrance by all with whom he was associated.

WILLIAM SAWYER.

A prominent and well-known citizen of Lincoln township, Atchison county, Missouri, is William Sawyer, the subject of this sketch, who has lived in this county for forty years. He was born in Morgan county, Indiana, June 15, 1843, having the same birthday as President McKinley. The father of William Sawyer was descended from an old

New England family, grew up on the farm in Indiana, and there married Miss Elizabeth Roberts, a most estimable young lady. She was the daughter of William Roberts, of Indiana.

Nathan and Elizabeth (Roberts) Sawyer, the parents of our subject, had the following children: William, who is our subject; Eli, who resides in St. Joseph, Missouri; Jemima, who resides in Indiana; and Wesley, who resides in Page county, Iowa. The father died in Indiana in 1855, the mother dying in 1853, both of whom were members of the Christian church, prominent in religious work, and beloved and honored by all who knew them.

Our subject was reared on the farm and received his education in the schools of the township and learned lessons of industry and honesty in the home circle. He came to the county in 1859. In 1863 he was married to Hannah Jane Daniels, a daughter of William Daniels, who was a native of Alabama, where he died, in December, 1899, at the age of eighty-five, the mother of Mrs. Sawyer dying in 1896, in her seventieth year.

After marriage our subject engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted successfully for sixteen years, associating with it a lumber and drug business. He has proven to be a fine business man, possessing an accommodating spirit and endeavoring to please all customers by treating every one with due consideration, his business being conducted under the firm name of McColl & Sawyer.

The family born to Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer were: William, who conducts a hardware business in this town; Annie, who married J. M. Arnold, who is ex-county treasurer of Ness county, Kansas; Charley, who is con-

nected with his father in the lumber business here. He married Lucy Teaman, and has three children,—Donald, Arnold, and Eva; and Arnold, who died November 11, 1900.

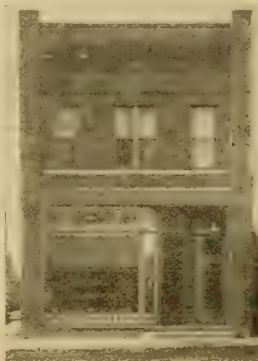
Socially Mr. Sawyer is connected with the I. O. O. F., Loge 262, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Sawyer is a member of the Methodist church, where she is sincerely admired and beloved. Mr. Sawyer is popular throughout the township, with which he has so long been identified in a business way and in which he has promoted so many interests looking to its benefit. His genial, pleasant countenance is welcomed in every circle and he possesses the esteem and good will of the whole community.

GEORGE A. NASH, M. D.

George Allen Nash, M. D., of Maryville, is one of the leading surgeons in Missouri; one of the founders and the surgeon of St. Joseph's hospital, of the same city, is a member of the Missouri State Medical Society, the Missouri Valley Medical Society of Northwest Missouri and the International Railway Surgeons' Association.

Dr. Nash was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, February 1, 1850, a son of George Brown and Elizabeth (Daniel) Nash. George Brown Nash was born in Kentucky, in 1809, a son of Thomas and Hannah (Brown) Nash. His mother was a daughter of George and Mary (Ball) Brown. Mary Ball was a daughter of William Ball, who left an estate in Philadelphia, a legal contest for the possession of which has been in progress for years. George Brown Nash took part in the Blackhawk war, in 1832, and was married March 3, the following year. In 1858 he emigrat-

ed from Indiana to Missouri with his family, and settled on a farm in De Kalb county. The pending outbreak of the Civil war and the secession sentiment which dominated De Kalb county influenced him, in 1860, to abandon his farm and move back east as far as Prairie City, Illinois, where the future physician spent the remaining years of his boyhood, and where George Brown Nash died in 1864. Elizabeth (Daniel) Nash survived until November 1, 1897. Their children were: Alfred T., born in 1833, who lives in Fountain county, Indiana; Sarah



L., the wife of Benjamin H. Cord, who was born August 25, 1835, and died July 16, 1894, leaving children (Mrs. James Pendleton, Willis Cord, Minnie M., L. H., and Oma S. Cord); Elizabeth E. Nash, born in 1837, who married Alexander H. Betts, and lives at Maryville, Missouri; Asa M. Nash, born in 1839, who lives at Watonga, Indian Territory; Andrew W. Nash, born in 1842, who lives in St. Joseph, Missouri; Lydia Nash, born in 1846, who is Mrs. Jacks, of St. Joseph, Missouri; and Simeon E. Nash, who lives at St. Joseph.



GEORGE A. NASH

In 1867 the family home was re-established on the farm in De Kalb county, Missouri. Dr. Nash gained his literary education in the common schools. He began his preparation for the medical profession in 1876 by systematic reading without a preceptor. He did his first regular school work in the Hospital Medical College at St. Joseph, and was graduated there in 1879; and in 1884 he took a post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania Medical College. He was for a time attached to the Railway hospital at St. Joseph, as a house surgeon and physician. April 1, 1879, he located in Maryville, where he quickly became popular and has enjoyed a large, desirable and profitable patronage. He was one of the prime movers in establishing the St. Joseph hospital in Maryville, built under the auspices of the Sisters of St. Francis, and lent to the enterprise his moral and financial aid in no unstinted measure. The fact that he is the surgeon for the hospital, no doubt, adds much to the patronage and popularity of the institution. For twenty-one years he has been the local surgeon for the Burlington Railway Company and holds a similar position for the Wabash road. In 1900, he erected one of the finest offices in the west, the dimensions of which are 25x66 feet, two stories, and of brick construction, with pressed brick front and of entirely modern design and equipment, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. The same is supplied with one of the most complete libraries in the state. He has also Morton's large static machine, with the X-ray attachment.

In politics Dr. Nash is a Republican, active and influential in party work. He was married in Gentry county, Missouri, March 13, 1870, and has a daughter named Alma.

Mrs. Nash was Mary C. Houston, a daughter of Silas E. Houston, whose wife was Sinderilla Simmons. The Houstons are residents of Douglas county, Oregon. Dr. Nash is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

ROBERT STEVENS.

One of the busiest, most energetic and reliable agriculturists of Atchison county was Robert Stevens, who resided on section 2, Colfax township. He owned and worked six hundred acres of land, a valuable property which has come to him as a reward for honorable effort and unflagging industry.

Mr. Stevens was a native of Belmont county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in Barnsville, on the 17th of July, 1827. His father, William Stevens, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and was a son of Aaron Stevens, who came to the United States from England at the time of the Revolutionary war. He spent his remaining days in the new world and departed this life in Maryland. William Stevens was reared upon a farm in that state and served his country in the war of 1812. Removing westward in early manhood, he was married in Belmont county, Ohio, to Elizabeth Camp, a native of Maryland and a daughter of Robert Camp, who was reared near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is of German lineage. He, too, served his country in the war of 1812. Ten children were born unto William and Elizabeth Stevens, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Sadly, of Ohio; Aaron, who is now living in Ohio, at the age of eighty-one years; Mrs. Susan Smith, who died in Illinois; Mrs. Alzira Dominy, who died in Ohio; Robert; Mrs. Jane Stone, who also departed this life in Ohio; Mrs. Margaret Dix-

on, who died in Nebraska; Mrs. Mary Philips, of Ohio; Charles, who died at the age of nineteen years; and Mrs. Ruth Stevens, who is living in the Buckeye state. The parents removed from Belmont county to Guernsey county, Ohio, and later took up their abode in Vinton county, that state. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed that pursuit throughout his active business career. In politics he was first a Whig, was a supporter of Abraham Lincoln and continued to affiliate with the Republican party throughout his life. Both he and his wife were consistent Christian people, holding a membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. His death occurred when he was about ninety years of age and his wife passed away when she had completed the Psalmist's span of three-score years and ten.

In Belmont and Guernsey counties, Ohio, Robert Stevens was reared, and no event of special importance occurred to vary for him the routine of farm life and work. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and his parents impressed upon his mind lessons of industry, economy and honesty that have had marked effect in molding his entire career. He was married at the age of twenty-five years, to Miss Elizabeth Barnett, who was born in Pennsylvania and there remained until about ten years of age, when she became a resident of Muskingum county, Ohio. Her parents were George and Mary (Boyer) Barnett, both of whom were natives of the Keystone state, while the latter was of German lineage. They spent their last days in Vinton county, Iowa, and the father followed farming as a means of livelihood. In religious faith both he and his wife were Lutherans.

In the year 1865 Robert Stevens left the Buckeye state for Illinois, taking up his

abode in Stark county, where he engaged in farming for three years, and on the expiration of that period he came by team and wagon to Atchison county, Missouri, bringing with him five horses. Here he secured one hundred and ninety acres of wild prairie land, on which not a furrow had been turned or an improvement made. His first home was a small frame structure, 16x16 feet, but it has since been replaced by a commodious residence, which stands as a monument to the enterprise of the owner. His labors were diligently prosecuted, for indolence and idleness were utterly foreign to his nature and he worked untiringly in the endeavor to procure a comfortable competence for himself and family. He finally owned six hundred acres of valuable land, and all the modern accessories and improvements are found upon his farm. He had at one time five orchards, but hail destroyed the greater part of three young orchards, containing five hundred trees. There is a fine grove of maple trees on the place, all the necessary barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock and the latest improved machinery for facilitating the farm work. The fields yield a rich return and Mr. Stevens was also successfully engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs, which found a ready sale upon the market, and these greatly added to his income.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stevens was blessed with six children, who are living, namely: Mary, the wife of David Fauntz, of Lincoln township, Atchison county; Susie, the wife of Samuel Farris; William A., a resident of Lincoln township; R. B., who assists in running the home farm; Utilla, the wife of Joseph Noble, of Lincoln township; and E. S., who resides on a farm adjoining his father's home on the south.

No one need be in doubt as to Mr. Stevens' political preferences, for during many years he was a stalwart advocate of Republican principles, and, while not an aspirant for office, he did all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church, and his life was conformed to its teachings. He died, January 25, 1901, when seventy-two and a half years of age. When a young man he could walk fifty or sixty miles without feeling fatigued. He was six feet in height, weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds, was wiry and strong, and bore his years lightly. He made for himself an honorable business record and reared a number of children of whom he had every reason to be proud. Honesty characterized all his business dealings and fidelity to duty was always one of the salient features throughout the entire period of his manhood. The possessions he left were sufficient to enable him to put aside business cares.

From a local paper we take the following account:

A PIONEER SETTLER GONE.

Death has again entered our midst and claimed for its own one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Atchison county.

Robert Stevens was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on July 17, 1828. When he was but five years old he removed with his parents to Guernsey county, living at this place until 185—. He then removed to Vinton county, where, January 6, 1852, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Barnett. Ten years later he with his wife came to Stark county, Illinois, where another four years were spent. In 1869 several families came west to make a home for themselves in the

wilderness. He and his family were among this number. They settled on the farm where he lived at the time of his death, which occurred on Friday, January 25, 1901, after a short illness, caused by a giving away of the nervous system.

Eleven children were born to this union, five sons and six daughters. Five of this number died in infancy. The remaining six—W. A. Stevens, R. B. Stevens, E. S. Stevens, Mrs. David Fauntz, Mrs. J. H. Noble and Mrs. S. A. Paris—all live near the old home. These with their helpmates and children were all present when the messenger angel came and took from them a kind and loving father.

When Mr. Stevens came to Missouri he found nothing but a wide expanse of fertile prairie land, with only an occasional settler, his nearest trading point being a distance of twenty miles from his home. He lived to see his county grow both in population and wealth until it is now one of the first in the state.

"Uncle Robert Stevens," as he was familiarly called, was looked upon by every one that knew him as an example of honesty and uprightness. He was never known to turn a deaf ear to any worthy cause, and many are they who have been relieved by his generosity. The stranger was never turned away from his door. It was these traits of character, together with his kind and cheerful disposition, that won for him the love and honor of all that came in contact with him, whether socially or in a business way. The high esteem in which he was held by the community was testified to by the unusually large number that gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to all that was mortal of him whom they had known so long and well.

The funeral services were held at the family residence on Sunday, January 27, at 11 o'clock, conducted by Rev. Mr. Jeffers, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church, of which church the deceased had been a member for twenty-four years. His remains were interred in the London cemetery.

May the sorrowing family, and especially his faithful companion, in this their hour of sad bereavement look to Him who is able to bind up the broken heart, and receive comfort, knowing that "Earth hath no sorrow that heaven cannot heal."

"Why should we weep when the weary ones rest

In the bosom of Jesus supreme,
In the mansions of glory prepared for the
blest?

For death is no more than a dream."

JAMES L. HEPBURN.

For many years Mr. Hepburn has been connected with the industrial and agricultural interests of Nodaway county. He now makes his home near Gaynor, where his worth as a business man and citizen is widely recognized. The Scotch blood flows in his veins, and the sterling characteristics of that race have been manifest in his thrifty and progressive career. He was born on the Island of Shapinsay, in September, 1842, and the ancestry of the family can be traced back to the time of Bothwell and Mary, Queen of Scots. The Hepburns opposed the political conditions of the times and thus incurred the displeasure of the ruling house, so that their flight to the Orkneys became a necessity. Many years afterward the family was founded in America. Thomas Hepburn will be remembered by many of the early settlers of Nodaway county. He was

born in 1802, and at his death was buried in Long Branch cemetery. He married Miss Jenette Lawton, who died in this county and was buried by the side of her husband. They left the Orkney islands in 1850, sailing from Kirkwell and landing at Quebec. They spent some time in Montreal, Canada, and afterward located in Belleville, Ontario, whence in 1868 they removed to Nodaway county, locating upon the farm which is now owned and conducted by the Hepburn Brothers, and is regarded as one of the leading farming properties in this portion of the state. In the Canadian provinces the members of the family chiefly followed agricultural pursuits, although John and James learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, while David, the fourth son, served the queen of Great Britain for three years in the standing army, part of his services being at the time of the Fenian war. The children were educated almost entirely in Canada, acquiring a mental discipline that well equipped them for the duties of life. The surviving children in order of birth are: John; Thomas, who resides in Assiniboia, in the Northwest Territory, Canada; James L.; David; Richard; and Margaret, the wife of James Burgher, of Nodaway county. The last four are residents of this county, and all of the sons, with the exception of Thomas, are members of the firm of Hepburn Brothers. They are numbered among the thrifty, substantial and trustworthy men of their community.

James L. Hepburn attended the La Chute Academy at Quebec, and pursued a course in the grammar school at Van Cleek's Hill, Ontario. He was also an assistant teacher in one of those institutions, but abandoned educational work in order to learn the trade of carpenter. For ten years after his arrival in Nodaway county he and his brother

John, constituting the firm of Hepburn Brothers, engaged in contracting and building, and many of the large barns, residences, bridges and public buildings stand as monuments of their skill as mechanics. These include the Dinsmore, McFarland, Shroyer, McGlothlan and many other residences situated for miles up and down Honey creek. In connection with their early efforts in farming in Nodaway county the Hepburn Brothers handled cattle and in this regard have kept pace with the development of the cattle-raising industry and the improvement of the stock. They now raise full-blooded Hereford cattle and feed their crops. Their business methods commend them to public confidence and they are men of well known reliability who carry on their work in a practical and progressive manner, doing much to improve the grades of stock raised in Nodaway county.

While in the province of Ontario James Hepburn served with the police and also with the volunteers, but such service was more in the nature of the training of our old militia days than of actual service with modern regulars. He and his brothers are all advocates of the Democratic principles, but have never been office-holders, with the exception of James, who for twenty-five years has assessed Independence township. In the county convention of 1900 he was chosen as a delegate to the state Democratic convention held in Kansas City. He is the only one of the brothers married. In February, 1872, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Maria J. Robinson, who was born in Montreal, Canada, of Scotch-Irish parents. Their children are: Rev. Henry, a graduate of Park College, Missouri, and the McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago; Jessie, a graduate of Park College, now teaching school in

Nodaway county; Esther, also a graduate of the same college; and George and Lottie, attending the Maryville (Missouri) Seminary. They also have two children deceased: Marguerite, who was educated at Park College and died at the age of twenty-two years; and Anna, who died in infancy.

The Hepburns are among the leading Presbyterians of Gaynor, and he whose name introduces this record is an elder in the church. The family name is synonymous with integrity in all the walks of life, and the family record is unclouded by a shadow of wrong or a suspicion of evil.

JOHN C. HUNT.

John Corwin Hunt, the senior member of the prominent law firm of Hunt & Bailey, who for twenty years has been identified with the legal profession of Atchison county, became a resident of this county in August, 1879. Mr. Hunt is a gentleman highly connected, and is justly proud of the history of honorable ancestry and of the record of family patriotism as manifested during the trying years of the war of the Rebellion.

He was born in Randolph county, Indiana, October 2, 1855, and is a son of Miles and Mary L. (Botkin) Hunt, the former of whom was a distinguished lawyer and patriot, and a highly honored citizen. Mary L. Botkin was a daughter of Hugh Botkin, of Scotch-Irish extraction, whose ancestors settled in South Carolina. The posterity of the Botkins drifted into east Tennessee in the early days. Miles and Mary L. Hunt were the parents of the following children: Oliver, who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served on the staff of General Jeffer-

son C. Davis, and is now a lawyer of Tuscola, Illinois; William T., deceased; James A., a farmer of Britton, Oklahoma, who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Dr. Basil, deceased, who served four years in the Union army; Henry C., who was a soldier in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and is now a practicing physician in Blackford county, Indiana; John C.; Alonzo L., a farmer of Oklahoma; Mrs. Melinda Keever, of Atchison county, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah K. Dixon, of Edgar county, Illinois; Rachel, the wife of James L. Stephenson, of Atchison county, Missouri; and Caroline, the wife of Alfred T. Oaker, of Atchison county, Missouri.

Hon. Miles Hunt was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1808, and died in 1894. At an early day he settled in Randolph county, Indiana, and there laid out the town of Huntsville, where John Corwin Hunt, the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. He was a man of unusually strong mind, of wonderful mental grasp of affairs, with remarkable strength of purpose and fixity of intention. His superiority was immediately apparent and he was often selected to transact public business in an official capacity. The impress of his mind has been long visible in the legislation of the state of Indiana, in the lawmaking body of which state he served for forty years, during which period he secured the passage of the law which gave to that state her first free public schools. But, strange to relate, for this beneficent legislation he was a few years later burned in effigy by his former friends, so certain did they feel that he had added his endorsement to a useless and extravagant expenditure of the public moneys. But before the next election day came around the wisdom

of his action had become so apparent that he was returned to the legislature and remained in that body until schools for nine months in the year were the rule in Indiana. Mr. Hunt was elected district attorney for the counties of Jay, Randolph and Wayne, on the Democratic ticket, when there was an adverse majority in the district of fifteen thousand votes. He studied law in Randolph county, in which county he was admitted to the bar.

During the trying times of the war of the Rebellion he was one of the staunchest supporters of Governor Morton, and was chosen colonel of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was persuaded by the governor to decline a commission and remain in the state, where loyal men of strength of character were greatly needed and where he could render greater service to his country than he could in the field. He was with the force that went to drive out of Indiana his cousin, the Confederate general, John Morgan, and in all respects in those years of war his example was a potent inspiration to young men of his acquaintance, many of whom through his influence united with the army of the Union, with the determination to aid in the preservation of the integrity of the Republic, he himself having four sons and twenty-seven nephews aiding in the accomplishment of that noble cause.

The Hunt family originally came from England. Hon. Miles Hunt was the son of a farmer and the grandson of a Baptist preacher. His father removed to Kentucky from South Carolina during the very early years of the nineteenth century. Other sons of this Kentucky farmer became useful and prominent men. Rev. William Hunt was a pioneer circuit rider of Indiana and Ohio; Dr. Basil Hunt was a successful medical

practitioner of Randolph county, Indiana; and Lewis Hunt was a prosperous merchant of Jay county of the same state. Judge Hunt, of the supreme court of the United States, was a cousin of Hon. Miles Hunt, as was also the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. The poet, Leigh Hunt, and the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, were brothers and Englishmen.

John Corwin Hunt received an excellent primary education in the public schools, and afterward he spent five years in Lee's Academy at Loxa, Illinois, graduating under Principal T. J. Lee, a West Point man. The following year he passed in the law office of his brother in Douglas county, Illinois, and then taught school and read law for two and a half years, Bishop & McKinley, of Edgar county, Illinois, being his preceptors a portion of the time. In 1876 he entered Michigan University and there took a course in the law department, graduating in the class of 1878. After making a tour of exploration in search of a suitable location for opening an office of his own, which tour included a portion of Texas, he finally selected Atchison county, Missouri, as the place to his mind most desirable. His first work in Dale township was the teaching of the school there during the winter, and at the succeeding fall election he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county. In this office he served two years, which were followed by four years' service in the office of city attorney of Rockport, these six years constituting the aggregate of his public service. In the practice of the law his first prominent case was the defense of Harris, charged with murder in the first degree, and of Blake, who was jointly indicted with Harris. Both of these defendants were convicted, but broke jail and are still at large. Mr. Hunt assisted in the defense

of Sons and Bales, charged with murder in the first degree, and cleared them. He prosecuted Morrow for murder and secured his conviction of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the only conviction of the kind reported in Missouri for such an offense. He defended a man for highway robbery, who actually held up his victim, forced him to sign a check and sent it to the bank to have it cashed, clearing him on a technicality. Much of the important civil business transacted in the county, and also some of the same kind of business outside of the county, has been handled by Mr. Hunt or by the firm of which he is a member.

Mr. Hunt was married in Atchison county, in 1881, to Miss Emma M. Lane, by whom he has had the following children: A son, Henry B. Hunt; and a daughter, Margaret M. Hunt, who died at six years of age.

BEN V. PRATHER.

The late James Basil Prather, of Maryville, whose life was passed chiefly within the limits of Nodaway county and whose acts and deeds are most worthy of memory and emulation, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, April 6, 1834, and died in Maryville, February 23, 1891. Mr. Prather was a son of Colonel I. N. Prather, who founded the first Prather home in Nodaway county, in White Cloud township, in 1841. Colonel Prather was born in 1802. James B. Prather was his eldest son. Colonel Prather was an influential citizen and Democrat, and the first meeting of the Nodaway county court was held at his residence. He was a large farmer for his time and died possessed of a modest fortune. James B. Prather's youth was passed on his father's homestead and in

near-by public schools, where he acquired a sufficient knowledge of affairs and of the common branches of learning to enable him to embark in business. His fondness for study led him, during the course of his long and active business life, to read systematically until his education can be said to have been thorough and complete. One who knew him most intimately says: "He was a ripe scholar, a close student and a deep thinker." He possessed some knowledge of the dead languages, was a thorough mathematician, and reached his conclusions by logical reasoning and careful analysis. That he early developed marked ability is attested by the fact that in 1856, when he was but twenty-two years old, he was elected sheriff of Nodaway county. He served three years in that capacity and was then elected clerk of the circuit court, in both of which offices he acquitted himself with credit and won the entire confidence of his constituency.

As a business man Mr. Prather was the peer of any man in Maryville. His ability to handle large affairs seemed innate, and as he acquired experience his capacity for affairs of increased magnitude and requiring greater foresight broadened and extended. He entered the drug trade in partnership with the late Albert T. Ellis in 1866. This partnership existed and prospered for twenty-six years and was dissolved only by his death. In 1869, in company with George S. Baker, E. S. Stephenson, J. E. Alexander and W. C. Orear, he organized a bank at Maryville, under the name of George S. Baker & Company, which concern was succeeded by the Nodaway Valley Bank, at which time Mr. Prather became its president and Theodore H. Robinson its cashier. Of this institution Mr. Prather was very proud. He gave to it more than twenty years' active

service in the best years of his life, and brought to it a rare judgment born of fine natural endowment and large and continued success in business. The financial standing and the upright character of its owners greatly aided the institution's growth and prosperity, and it has always maintained its reputation as one of the safest banks in northern Missouri. In the early '70s, Mr. Prather became interested in thoroughbred horses and conceived the idea of establishing a farm for the breeding of them. His large farm, known as the Faustiana, was adequately equipped with that object in view, and the business was carried on till his death, with great success and profit. Its renown spread beyond the limits of the state and to the horse markets of the large cities where annual yearling sales were conducted. This was one of his pet schemes and the profits it yielded and the records of Jim Gray and Galen and other products of his farm were sufficient achievements to gratify his ambition.

Mr. Prather was the architect of his own fortune and enjoyed it quietly and without ostentation. He gave alms and dispensed charity in strict accord with the words of Christ. He did not take much stock in the preaching of the modern clergy and was not fully convinced that Christ was anything more than a good man and a reformer among the Jews; yet he had a clear and firm belief in a supreme being. His reading was along the line of popular authors and occasionally he quoted from them readily and accurately. He knew by heart Lochiel's Warning and Rienzi's Address to the Romans, and Milton's Paradise Lost was a work which he greatly admired. His cordial manner and tender emotion endeared him to all who recognized the beauty of his character. Envy

found no place in his bosom, he had a word of good cheer for all and was one of the first to aid the suffering and distressed. He loved and was devoted to his family and his sisters. In political affiliations he was a Democrat, but in later life and while absorbed in business he let other men manipulate politics. He was a Knight Templar Mason and was the first master of Maryville lodge. He was a man of fine appearance, five feet ten and a half inches in height, and weighed two hundred and fifteen pounds.

Mr. Prather married Emma F., a daughter of W. R. and Sarah (Warren) Holt, November 16, 1873, and their children are: Ben V. Prather, born July 17, 1875, and Elizabeth and Mary Prather. Ben V. Prather is the active manager of the estate of his father and his personal interests and those of his mother are matters to which he devotes his time exclusively. He was graduated in the public schools of Maryville and later studied a year at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. He was married, September 2, 1896, in Covington, Kentucky, to Bessie Guerin, a daughter of the late Rev. Lawrence Guerin, the rector of the Episcopal church at Lake Providence, Louisiana. Following in the path of his worthy father, Mr. Prather joined the Masonic fraternity young and belongs to the local lodge, chapter and commandery, and to the shrine and consistory at Kansas City, Missouri.

DAVID McMICHAEL.

This well-known and honored citizen of Nodaway county is now living a retired life on his fine farm one mile west of Graham and one mile east of Maitland. A native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, he was born November 3, 1822, and is a son of

James and Sarah (Smith) McMichael. His father was born in Ireland and when young was brought by his parents to America, locating in Philadelphia, where his father engaged in the manufacture of bricks and where both parents died. In religious faith they were Catholics. Their children were James, the father of our subject; Cornelius, a wagonmaker; John and David, both blacksmiths; and Eliza.

James McMichael grew to manhood in Philadelphia and began his business career as a farm hand. After his marriage he engaged in farming on rented land in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, until 1832, when he moved to Cincinnati, and later to Butler county, Ohio, where he was first employed at teaming and subsequently engaged in farming on rented land. In 1837 he went to Blackford county, Indiana, and entered one hundred and twenty acres of heavily timbered land, which he converted into a good farm. Being a good judge of horses and well versed in the treatment of their diseases, he became a local veterinary surgeon and also dealt in horses, which he sold to eastern firms. He met with success in his labors and left his family in comfortable circumstances. His patriotism led him to enlist during the Civil war, although well advanced in years, and he received from Governor Morton the appointment of wagon "boss" in the United States army, but he died very suddenly at Camp Jo Holt, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and his remains were taken to his old home for interment. His wife died on the homestead in 1876. She was a native of Maryland and the only child of her parents. Her father, who was a farmer by occupation, was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, while her mother was of English lineage. The latter was married twice,

her first husband being Mr. Smith. The subject of this sketch is the oldest in a family of six children, the others being Ann, the wife of A. Conley, of Indiana; Eliza J., the wife of B. Hart; Sarah, the wife of J. Cunningham; James, a resident of Iowa; and Isaiah, of Delaware county, Indiana. The parents were members of the Catholic church.

David McMichael was reared to habits of industry, and was educated in the common schools. He accompanied his parents on their various removals and remained a resident of Blackford county, Indiana, until reaching manhood. Subsequently he was employed as a farm hand in Butler county, Ohio, and while there was married in 1846 to Miss Mary A. Huls, of that county. Her father, Anthony Huls, a farmer by occupation, was born in New York, and died in Preble county, Ohio. His children were Sylvanus, Joel, William, David, John, George, Harriette, Charlotte, Olive, Direxa, Mary A. and Margaret, all of whom lived to be married. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McMichael were Sarah J., the wife of Corydon Bird, mentioned further on; and James S., a resident of Graham. The mother of these children died in Wapello, Iowa, in 1858, and the following year Mr. McMichael married Miss Frances A. Dawson, who was born, reared and educated in Virginia, and with a brother went to Iowa as a school-teacher. There the brother died and she was left alone. She died in this county, June 3, 1896, leaving one daughter, Mary E., the wife of J. Perkins, a farmer of Ravenwood.

After his first marriage Mr. McMichael worked a rented farm in Preble county, Ohio, until 1850, when he moved to Louisa county, Iowa, and bought a farm, making it

his home until coming to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1876. He first purchased a farm east of Maryville, but five years later sold that place and spent ten years in the city lending money and speculating in real estate and cattle. In 1891 he bought his present farm of two hundred and twenty-seven acres of well-improved land, which his son-in-law, Mr. Bird, now manages, while he lives a retired life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil. He is entirely a self-made man, being the architect and builder of his own fortune. When first married he gave the only five dollars he had to his wife to buy dishes; but by hard work, perseverance and good management he has become a well-to-do man, and can look back with pride over his past struggles, knowing that all that he has he has come by honestly. While in Wapello, Iowa, he ran a grist-mill and carried on other business in connection with farming.

Politically Mr. McMichael was originally a Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay, and since the dissolution of that party has been a staunch Republican. He filled several offices in Iowa and Missouri, and has always been one of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his community. In early life he was a Presbyterian, and he is now connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs, besides representing his lodge in the grand lodge of Iowa twice.

Corydon Bird, a son-in-law of Mr. McMichael, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1848, and was reared on a farm. During his boyhood the Civil war broke out, and he first enlisted in the state militia, but afterward joined the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the

Army of the Potomac. He remained in the service until Lee's surrender and participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where he was honorably discharged, being paid off at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was never wounded or taken prisoner. In the fall of 1865 he went to Iowa, where he married Miss Sarah J. McMichael, and to them have been born nine children, namely: Frank and Harry, both at home; William, who is married and engaged in mining in Quitman, Missouri; and Mary, Phineas, Corydon, George, Morton and Goldie, all at home. For a number of years Mr. Bird was engaged in mining in Colorado, but is now successfully operating Mr. McMichael's farm in Nodaway county, Missouri. Politically he is identified with the Republican party, and socially affiliates with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN HUM.

In the citizen named above, Nodaway county has another self-made man who has during late years done his part toward the advancement of its material interests, and who, when the integrity of our country was in peril, risking his life for three long years in its defense and came near yielding it up on the altar of patriotism, for he received a shell wound on the head and escaped death by the merest chance. He is a man of independent spirit, who has always worked and voted according to his political convictions, but has never permitted himself to be blinded by the claims of any political faction.

John Hum, of Nodaway township (post-office Burlington Junction), Nodaway county, Missouri, one of the prominent farmers and stockmen of the county, an influential

citizen and a veteran of the Civil war, was born near Martinsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1840, a son of Henry Hum (or Hamm), and is of German lineage. Henry Hum was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, also, and grew to manhood there and married Mary Rhodes, also a native of Bedford county, who died young, in Knox county, Illinois, where the family had emigrated in 1847, from Pennsylvania, leaving four children. Mr. Hum soon afterward, in 1852, went overland to California, stopping by the way in Stark county, Illinois, and for a time gave his attention to mining. After a time he abandoned this occupation and enlisted in the United States army and saw three years' arduous and dangerous service, in Indian fighting, in the western territories. After the outbreak of the Civil war he served on the frontier until the close of hostilities. He then returned to Illinois to see his children, who had grown to manhood and womanhood during his long absence, but soon located in Doniphan county, Kansas, where he became a farmer and died at the age of seventy-six. He was a good citizen and a good Democrat, upright in all things and a believer in the teachings of the Bible. The children of Henry and Mary (Rhodes) Hum are: John, the immediate subject of this notice; Michael, who lives at Tonkawa, Oklahoma territory; Mary, the wife of Robert Finley, of Hiawatha, Kansas; Rebecca, who is the wife of John Graves, of Nodaway township, Nodaway county, Missouri.

John Hum was reared on an Illinois farm and his youthful lot was a hard one. He worked for six years for Thomas Caldwell, doing every kind of farm labor, and attended school only six weeks in the year, in the "winter season." Still he obtained consid-

erable useful learning and was taught the lessons of honesty and of love of country. From the day on which he learned that the secessionists had fired on Fort Sumter he was desirous of fighting for the preservation of the Union, and September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel John Biner and Captain Jacob Jamison. He participated in many engagements, among them the following: Island No. 10; Point Pleasant; Farrington, Missouri; siege of Corinth; battle of Corinth; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Mechanicsville; Richmond, Louisiana; Fort Dukusy, Louisiana; Henderson Hills, Louisiana; Centerville, Morris Plantation, Shreveport (all in Louisiana); Abbeville, Mississippi; Lake Chicot, Louisiana; and Tupelo, Mississippi. Our subject was wounded in the hand by a shell, when in Captain John M. Brown's company, at the battle of Abbeville, July 25, 1864, just after the Red river campaign by Farragut. He was honorably discharged at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, October 11, 1864, after having made an enviable record as a gallant soldier.

After leaving the army he engaged in farm work. In 1869 he came to Atchison county, Missouri, where he lived until 1891. He then purchased of James Graves and Andrew Ault his present farm of eighty acres in Nodaway township, Nodaway county, a mile and three-quarters east of Burlington Junction. On his well improved and carefully cultivated farm there is a beautiful cottage home, surrounded by a fine lawn, a splendid orchard and other evidences of taste and prosperity.

In politics Mr. Hum first supported Peter Cooper, of the Greenback party, later he voted for General Weaver and during the last campaign espoused the cause of Bryan.

Mr. Hum is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and possesses all the characteristics of the veteran soldier, frankness and friendliness being prominent among them.

WILLIAM S. FRAYNE.

William Sidney Frayne, one of the most widely and favorably known merchants of Nodaway county, has passed almost a quarter of a century as a citizen of this county. He was born November 6, 1853, at Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, of English parents. His father, John Frayne, came from the county of Cornwall, England, where he was born in 1823. John was a son of Richard Frayne and had an elder brother of the same name. In 1838 an agreement of apprenticeship was entered into which affected John Frayne in a most interesting manner, and, to gratify the natural curiosity of those who make a study of biography, a clause of that agreement is here inserted: "That John Frayne, being of the age of fourteen years or thereabouts, son of Richard Frayne, of the parish of Eglos Kerry, in the county of Cornwall, blacksmith, does put himself apprentice to the said Richard Fryne," etc. At the age of twenty-two, having completed his apprenticeship, he was taken on board the British ship Stikes, as a stoker, and the next year went aboard the Dido as a blacksmith. He left the sea in 1849, and from his certificate of service it is evident that he bore a good character, as the upper right hand corner of his certificate is not clipped off, but remains intact. His ships went on long cruises and were thus for many months away from port.

Upon retiring from a sea-faring life he emigrated to the United States locating in

Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade of blacksmith without interruption until 1878, at which time he retired from active business life. Mr. Frayne married in Cornwall, England, Miss Ann M. Gay, by whom he had the following children: Mrs. Carrie Wilkinson, who died in Whitewood, Dakota; Emma, the wife of Fred J. Cronk, of Boone, Iowa; Mrs. Nellie Brown, of Hopkins, Missouri, and William Sidney, the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children died in 1894, and Mr. Frayne himself died in 1899, where he had passed so many years of usefulness and honor.

During the war of the Rebellion John Frayne proved his patriotism by enlisting in Captain Griffith's battery, Seventh Wisconsin Light Artillery, serving until October, 1862, when he was discharged at Humboldt, Tennessee, on account of disability. He was always a good soldier in war, as he was always a true man in peace.

"Sid" Frayne, as he is familiarly called, received a good, liberal education in the schools of the city in which he was reared. When he was twenty years of age he began to learn the tinner's trade, in the employ of William DeWolf, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, and worked in the towns of Waukesha and Baldwin in that state and at Steamboat Rock, Iowa, besides being at times "on the road." In 1877 he removed to Missouri, his capital at that time amounting to one hundred dollars. With this small sum he engaged in business, in partnership with C. S. Martin, under the firm name of Martin & Frayne. For three years these partners worked together, their business being located on Barnard street. Mr. Frayne withdrew from the above-mentioned firm and founded the firm of Frayne & Jeffers on Third street.

Four years later Mr. Jeffers retired from the firm, and Mr. Frayne became sole proprietor. In 1891 he erected his large warehouse and store-room, known as the Eli, which place of business, next to the bank, is the most important one of Hopkins. Hardware, harness, furniture and agricultural implements constitute his stock in trade, and without doubt it is the most extensive of the kind in Nodaway county.

As a competent and progressive business man Mr. Frayne is to be congratulated, and as a successful and wide-awake citizen he merits and receives the appreciation of his fellow-men. Many men have labored throughout their entire lives and have accomplished less, and few men in Missouri have made their presence felt and achieved so wide and excellent a reputation at his age.

In December, 1878, Mr. Frayne married Nellie Crinklaw, a daughter of David Crinklaw, then of Hopkins, Missouri. To this marriage there has been born one child, Rolie Frayne. Mr. Frayne is a member of Palmyra Lodge, Palmyra, Wisconsin, A. F. & A. M.; of Owens Chapter, Maryville, Missouri; Shekinah Council, No. 24, R. & S. M., of Kansas City, Missouri; Maryville Commandery, K. T.; Moilah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., St. Joseph, Missouri, and of the Western Consistory, at Kansas City, Missouri. He is the president of the Eli Hardware Company of Hopkins, Missouri, and is everywhere highly esteemed for his high character and strictly honorable methods of transacting business.

GUSTAVE BAYHA.

One of the representatives of the farming and stock-raising interests of Atchison county, Gustave Bayha, has long been iden-

tified with the progress and development of this section of the state and is a descendant of a good family of Germany. He was born in Wurtemberg, that country, on the 14th of November, 1834, and spent his younger days in attending school, acquiring a liberal education. His father, Frederick Bayha, was also born in Germany and having arrived at years of maturity he married Nancy Laiser, who also was a native of the fatherland, and there they spent their remaining days, both dying when about sixty-one years of age. The father was a loyal and faithful soldier in Napoleon's army for seven years and went with the army to Russia when Moscow was destroyed, narrowly escaping death in the massacre which occurred in that campaign. He was a courier and was sent with dispatches through the enemy's country at the time of the battle of Moscow. This enabled him to make his escape from Russia and to his home in Germany he returned, there spending his remaining days. Both he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. In their family were nine children, of whom four died in the fatherland, namely: Fred, Louis, Charles William and Matilda. Those still living are Emily, who resides in Germany; Gustave; Sophia, of Germany; and Theodore, who died in Miami county, Kansas.

Gustave Bayha pursued his education in the schools of his native country until nineteen years of age, when, in 1854, he sailed from Bremen for New York city, being sixty days in making the voyage on a sailing vessel. After arriving in this country he proceeded to Lake county, Illinois, where he secured employment in farm work, remaining with one employer for five years as a most trusted and faithful farm hand. On the expiration of that period he removed to De

Witt county, Illinois, where he again worked on a farm, continuing there for about eight years. He cultivated rented land for a number of years, but during the early part of the Rebellion he put aside all personal considerations to join the army and aid in the preservation of the Union. During three years of the war he was at the front, participating in many hotly contested battles and skirmishes, including the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Shiloh and many others. On the expiration of his term of enlistment he received an honorable discharge and returned to Illinois, where he continued to follow farming on rented land until 1877.

In that year Mr. Bayha arrived in Missouri and has since been an active factor in the substantial development and improvement of this portion of the country. He purchased three hundred and twenty acres of broad prairie land, at five dollars per acre, and as the years passed has increased its value by judicious improvement and cultivation until it is now worth sixty dollars per acre. He has also extended the boundaries of his farms until his landed possessions aggregate four hundred and eighty acres, and his farm is regarded as one of the best in this portion of the state. He has a commodious two-story frame residence with an L, situated on a natural building site that gives him a commanding view of the surrounding country; ornamental and forest trees cast their shade over lawn and house and the rich foliage adds to the beauty of the picture. In the vicinity of the house are commodious barns and good buildings, all painted and in excellent state of preservation. His land is used for grazing, for meadow and for cultivation and the place is regarded as one of the best farms in Atchison county.

On the pasture lands are found good stock, the sale of which adds materially to his income as the years pass by. In the fields are found the various cereals best adapted to the climate, and everything about the place indicates the progressive spirit and careful management of the owner.

In 1871 Mr. Bayha was united in marriage, in De Witt county, Illinois, to Mrs. Mary A. Hollycross, a widow, who was born near Milford, Union county, Ohio, December 23, 1840, her parents being Isaac and Louisa (Bailey) Morse, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of Ohio. Her father was a blacksmith by trade and followed that pursuit for many years. He resided at various places, being a resident of Kosciusko county, Indiana, for five years, after which he removed to Union county, Ohio, and thence to De Witt county, Illinois, where he now makes his home, at the very advanced age of eighty-eight years. His wife died in 1897. She was a faithful and loyal member of the Methodist church and did all in her power to instill into the minds of her children lessons of industry, integrity and morality. She became the mother of ten children, of whom eight are living, namely: Mary A., the wife of our subject; Joseph H.; Lewis; Heber; Harriet; Alice; and Lillie and William, who are residents of Atchison county. Those who have passed away are Mrs. Lizetta Bedwell and Mrs. Adeliza Bates. After attaining to womanhood Mary Morse became the wife of Henry Hollycross, by whom she had one daughter, Henrietta. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bayha had been blessed with seven children, namely: Hermon, who is living in Holt county, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie Davis, of Atchison county; Mrs. Jessie Davis,

also of the same county; Theodore, Matilda, Anna and Bertha.

In his political views Mr. Bayha is a Republican but has never been an aspirant for office. He is of the Lutheran faith, while his wife belongs to the Baptist church. He is a man of sterling worth and no native son of America is more loyal to the institutions and interests of this republic than he. At the time of the Civil war he manifested his patriotism by three years' service at the front, aiding in upholding the cause of the Union, and protecting the starry banner of the nation. He is broadminded, enterprising and public-spirited, and is justly accounted one of the leading and representative citizens of his community. In business his efforts have been crowned with a creditable degree of success. He is a good financier, possesses excellent executive ability and his keen discernment and capable management, combined with untiring industry, have won to him a handsome estate, making him one of the most substantial residents of Atchison county.

E. J. BENDER.

E. J. Bender is the cashier of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Elmo, Missouri, one of the most solid and popular banks in Nodaway county and which has the fullest confidence of its patrons. He has been connected with this bank since 1893. This bank was established at Elmo in 1887, and has always done a general banking business, buys and sells exchange, makes collections, etc., all of which is carried on in a business-like manner. The bank building is a two-story, brick structure, solidly built, is fitted up in a modern manner, with tile floors,

good furniture, and an excellent safe, giving the entire interior a substantial and tasteful appearance, such as is seldom seen in a small country town. In 1893, when the subject of this sketch became connected with this institution, it was owned and conducted by Messrs. Bilsby & Ralston, its founders. The bank was incorporated February 11, 1897, and since 1898 J. J. King has been its president.

E. J. Bender, the gentlemanly and accommodating cashier of this bank, was born at Maitland, Missouri, October 16, 1869, and is a son of Samuel Bender, a prominent and well known citizen of Skidmore, this state. He removed in 1873 to Monroe township, Nodaway county, Missouri, settled on a farm, and there lived for some years. It was upon this farm that the subject of this sketch was reared, and upon which he was inured to hard labor and honest methods, so that his bodily strength and strength of character were built up together. He received his education in the public schools, and later pursued a course of study in the Burlington Commercial College, Iowa, which latter has been of great practical use to him in his present responsible position. He is one of three children born to his parents, two of whom are still living, himself and E. R. Bender, the latter of whom lives on the home farm.

Mr. Bender was married, in Nodaway county, in 1891, to Miss Alice Clark, a daughter of N. Clark, a well known and highly respectable citizen of Skidmore. Mrs. Bender is a woman of superior intelligence, education and refinement, and is the mother of one son, Clark Bender. Mr. and Mrs. Bender are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, are both in the prime of life, have numerous friends, because of their gen-

eral worth, affability and generous and genial disposition, and are most highly esteemed by all that know them.

ALMYRON C. HOPKINS.

The connection of Almyron C. Hopkins, public administrator of Nodaway county, Missouri, with the official affairs of this division of the state, dates from his induction into his office in January, 1897. His citizenship began when he took charge of the joint business of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and the Omaha & St. Louis Railroads at Burlington Junction.



Mr. Hopkins was one of the old men of the "Q" system when he dropped the operator's key to assume his present duties. He began railroading when that important business was in its infancy and was connected with the operating departments of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Burlington & Quincy systems nearly thirty years.

Jabez Alonzo Hopkins, the father of

Almyron C. Hopkins, was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1819, and became a carpenter and woodworkman. He married Angeline Kennedy and settled in Lake county, Ohio, near Painesville, where he died in 1891, his wife in 1893. They had seven children, three of whom are dead. Those who survive are Delavern, of Oregon; Almyron C.; Lyman, of Painesville, Ohio, and Nettie, the wife of Earl Bartholomew, of Perry, Ohio. Almyron C. Hopkins, the subject of this sketch, was born at the old family home, near Painesville, Ohio, August 17, 1844, and was yet a schoolboy when the war broke out and had not yet finished his education when, July 27, 1863, he enlisted, in the Second Regiment, Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was mustered in at Columbus and saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, in keeping open communications for the Federal army. He was in the battles at Strawberry Plain, Varnell Station and Cleveland, Tennessee, and was stationed at Greenville, Tennessee, the old home of "Andy" Johnson, when the war ended. His command was ordered to Camp Chase and there paid off and discharged.

In beginning civil life, Mr. Hopkins spent two years in school as a student at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio. He chose railroading as an avenue offering opportunities for a young man to advance according to his merits and was employed by the Lake Shore railway as a switchman at Perry, Ohio. While there his work caused him to be much about the station and he became familiar with telegraphy and station work. The company installed him in the position of night man at that point, and later the day office was given him, and he was in its service until 1872. About that

time a heavy immigration was settling the plains of Kansas and Mr. Hopkins decided to join the caravan for the Mecca of the west. He took up a homestead in Ottawa county, Kansas, not long before the beginning of the drying-up process began. He was hopeful for more favorable conditions from year to year, but at the end of three years despaired, and, with his substance nearly dried up, went back to Ohio. He returned to the Lake Shore service in his former capacity and remained there until 1881, when he again came west, this time stopping in Iowa. His first agency was at the station of Hawthorne. Later he was at Farragut and was stationed at Red Oak, from which place he removed to Nodaway county, to represent, at Burlington Junction, the interests of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs and the Omaha & St. Louis lines.

Mr. Hopkins allied himself with the Republicans until that party adopted the platform of 1896 and nominated its candidate. The record of the nominee, Mr. Hopkins thought, showed a friend of the white metal, and his acceptance of the nomination on an avowed gold platform caused Mr. Hopkins to declare his alienation from the party. He was selected to make the race on the fusion ticket, as a Populist, for public administrator, that fall, and was elected by a majority of ten hundred and three, and was re-elected to the same position in 1900, by a majority of 264, leading his ticket by 67 votes.

Mr. Hopkins was married in 1867, to Ruth E. Terrill, a daughter of Horace Terrill, of Windsor, Ohio. Their children are: Grace E., the wife of H. R. Kester, of Nodaway county; and Charles, of St. Joseph, a conductor on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railway. Mr. Hopkins is a

Mason and was for several years deputy grand master and lecturer for Missouri district No. 6.

M. B. W. HARMON.

Among the leading and influential citizens of Nodaway county is M. B. W. Harmon, the well-known proprietor of the Oakdale stock farm near Pickering. He served with distinction as an officer in the Civil war, and as a public-spirited and enterprising man he has been actively identified with the substantial improvement and material development of his adopted county.

He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1834, a son of Eli and Mary (Machlin) Harmon, also natives of that state. His paternal grandfather, Rudolph Harmon, was of German descent. He was a member of General Sullivan's command in the Revolutionary war and died in the service. His children were Cassa, a resident of Pennsylvania; Louisa; Eliza; Eli; Frederick; and Lewis, a resident of Illinois. Our subject's maternal grandfather, George Machlin, was also one of the heroes of the Revolution, and was killed in the battle of Monmouth. He was a member of the First Pennsylvania regiment, being a resident of that state, and was of German and Irish extraction. In his family were the following children: Mrs. Eliza Knocker; Mary, the mother of our subject; Rebecca; George, a minister of the Church of God; John, a minister of the same church; and James, a farmer.

In early life Eli Harmon, our subject's father, followed the shoemaker's trade in Pennsylvania, and in 1850 moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming until coming to Missouri in 1864.

Here he made his home on the farm now owned and occupied by our subject, who in connection with a brother bought the land as a home for the family, it being known as the Baker farm. His wife died while they were coming to this state, and his death occurred in 1880, when sixty-eight years of age. In religious faith they were Methodists. Their children were Elmira, who died in Pennsylvania; M. B. W., our subject; James O. and H. H., who both died in California; J. W., who served as a quartermaster in the war of the Rebellion and died at St. Joseph, Missouri; Estella, a resident of Kansas; Lee and Obed, deceased; Ludora, wife of L. L. Holbrook; C. J., also a soldier of the Civil war; Talbert, a resident of Kansas; and Wing, who died in Ohio.

During his boyhood Mr. Harmon attended the common schools of his native state, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Ohio, where he commenced work in a saleratus factory. At the end of three years he was promoted to cashier and bookkeeper and held those positions three years. He next sold books for D. & H. Miller, of Columbus, but during the crash of 1857 he lost all that he had made. Going south in the interest of the same business, he settled in Georgia, and also worked in Louisiana and Alabama. When the Civil war broke out he was in North Carolina, and when the states began to secede he returned to Georgia, where he made his home with a Mr. Garrison, a prominent slave-owner and merchant, who had served as a state senator and was a strong Union man until his state seceded, when he went with it and raised a regiment, of which he was made the colonel. He failed in his attempt to induce our subject to enter the southern army. Mr. Harmon then returned north by way of Kentucky, and, touching at

important points where the rebels were organizing, he was invited to join them, but always refused, telling them he was going north and would be back to fight against them. He had previously served as a captain of two different companies and was a good drill master, and as soon as he reached his home in Ohio he was solicited to raise a company by those knowing his ability in that line. This he did, but as their services were not needed at that time the company was dissolved, some of the men entering other companies.

Mr. Harmon enlisted as a private, but was soon made assistant drill master at Camp Chase and sergeant major of the Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Walker. As soon as needed he was sent to General Thomas near Nicholasville, Kentucky, and shortly afterward was made chief of the secret service in his brigade. He was in the battles of Wild Cat Mountain and Mill Springs, and later served as staff officer with M. B. Walker, J. M. Connell, George H. Thomas, A. Schopf, J. M. Scofield, A. Baird, C. Turchin and J. C. Davis. He served as adjutant at the battle of Perryville; and later was quartermaster with Thomas' division, and ordnance master at the battle of Chickamauga, after which he was brevetted captain. As assistant-engineer he had charge of many teams and men belonging to Grant's army and assisted in laying the bridge at Brown's ferry at the foot of Lookout Mountain, where the men were under heavy fire from the enemy's guns. After Grant left he again served as assistant quartermaster, under General Thomas, and with his division went to Ringgold, where he assigned to putting up the secondary base, overseeing three thou-

sand men. When General Sherman came upon the scene he wanted to leave our subject in charge of the stores there. This was the first time Mr. Harmon refused to obey orders. He told General Sherman he would fight in the front rank, and was allowed to go with the army. He was made aide-de-camp on General J. B. Turchin's staff, and was detailed by General Sherman as master of transportation, having charge of the land transportation on the march to the sea. His next duty was as assistant quartermaster in the Fourteenth Army Corps. Although he held the rank of lieutenant colonel at this time he received only a captain's pay. He saw much hard service, and was several times wounded. In a cavalry fight at Trinity Station, Alabama, in July, 1863, he received three wounds and had eleven bullet holes made in his clothes. One ball struck his cheek near the right eye, glanced and lodged in the forehead, but has since worked down and is still imbedded in the flesh under his chin. At Perryville he was shot through his right thigh; was shot through the right leg at Hoover's Gap; was bayoneted at Jonesboro; shot through the shoulder at Trinity Station; and near Jonesboro received a cut in the left hand, which still troubles him. After serving two and a half years Mr. Harmon veteranized and remained in the service until the war ended, being mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio, as lieutenant colonel. He remained at Louisville, Kentucky, until all business was settled up and he was honorably discharged. His regiment entered the service with one thousand, four hundred and ninety-two men, but only seven hundred and twelve lived to return home. At the battle of Altona they arrived in time to save the day, and here he was the ranking officer, the

others being either killed or wounded. He was then brevetted major in the regular army.

The war having ended and his service being no longer needed Mr. Harmon came to Nodaway county, Missouri, in the fall of 1865, and turned his attention to farming. He bought the interests of the other children in the home farm, consisting of four hundred acres, to which he has added until he had over five hundred acres, but has since divided the property among his children, retaining only two hundred acres. As a general farmer and stock-raiser he has met with marked success, and now makes a specialty of the raising of Duroc Jersey hogs and short horn cattle.

In 1866 Mr. Harmon married Mrs. Rosa Baker, who was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1840, and was first married in this state to James Baker, who died while a soldier of the Civil war. Her parents were Pleasant and Margaret Boling. The father followed farming in Ohio, until 1856, when he came to this county and purchased a farm, which he operated many years. His last days, however, were spent in Kansas. He was twice married and by his first wife had six children: Sarah, James, Mary A., Mahala, Thomas and Rose A., and by the second union he had two daughters: Matilda and Nancy J. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Harmon are Lela, the wife of A. L. Morford; Linn, deceased; Cally R., a farmer; Nellie, the wife of W. A. Mustain; and Alice, at home.

Formerly Mr. Harmon was a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Daughters of Rebekah, but is now dimitted. Religiously he and his wife hold membership in the Christian church, and politically he is an un-

compromising Grant Republican. He has taken quite an active and prominent part in local politics, has filled nearly all the offices in Union township, and has represented his country in the state legislature, where he drafted the first bill to enfranchise Confederate soldiers and was one of the committee that drafted the bill for the assessment and collection of revenue, that is still in vogue. He was an active member of the assembly for three years, and helped to adopt the township organization law. He was a member of the state board of agriculture three years, and received an appointment from the governor to the signal service and a delegate to the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in 1897. Public-spirited and progressive, he gives his support to all enterprises which he believes calculated to advance the public welfare and is justly numbered among the valued citizens of his adopted county. The destruction of the Maine aroused his patriotism to a high pitch, and he joined the First New York Veteran Regiment of Volunteers, as a private, three days after the sinking of the Maine. He assisted in raising six companies of a regiment—the First United States Sharpshooters—but as few volunteers were needed these six companies were never called out.

JUDGE WILLIAM WOODS.

Often do we hear it said of those who have attained distinguished honors that they were men who rose to eminence through adventitious circumstances; and yet to such carping criticism and lack of appreciation there needs be made but the one statement, that fortunate environments encompass nearly every man at some stage in his career; but the strong man and the successful man

is he who realizes the intrinsic value of minor as well as great opportunities; who stands ready to take advantage of circumstances and who even molds adverse conditions until they serve his ends. The Judge is a representative of this class. Recognizing the opportunity for accomplishment, he has met it and to-day he is ranked among the prosperous residents of Nodaway county, where he is also prominent in political and social circles.

On the 3d of June, 1841, in Licking county, Ohio, he was born, his parents being Jesse and Martha (Spencer) Woods, who also were natives of the same county. The Woods family is of English origin and was founded in America at an early period in the history of colonial development here, the original ancestor locating in Virginia. His maternal grandfather was General John Spencer, of Scotch-Irish origin, and was born in Pennsylvania, settled in Licking county, Ohio, in 1807, and was drowned in that county about 1829; and his wife died about two years later. Many representatives of the family have attained prominence and have been active in promoting the substantial upbuilding of the localities with which they have been connected. The parents of our subject were married September 3, 1835, and in 1855 removed to McLean county, Illinois, whence they went to Menard county, that state, in 1859. In 1873 they came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where the mother died, July 8, 1881, and the father passed away December 28, 1897.

Judge Woods accompanied his parents on their various removals. He was living in Illinois at the time of the Civil war, and in July, 1862, he "donned the blue" and offered his services to the government, enlisting from Menard county as a member of

Company K, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Little Rock and numerous other engagements of lesser importance. Each day he reported for duty and was always found faithful to the old flag, whether upon the field of battle, in camp or upon the picket or the firing line. Loyally he upheld the honor of the Union, and when the country no longer needed his services he returned to his home with a creditable military record.

Judge Woods continued to reside in Illinois until after his marriage, which important event in his life occurred on the 26th of January, 1871, Miss Sallie Paine becoming his wife. She was born in England April 15, 1846, and is a daughter of John and Maria (Giles) Paine, natives of England, who came with their family to America in 1848, locating first in Trenton, New Jersey. In 1859 they removed to Menard county, Illinois, and there Judge Woods met the lady whom he subsequently wooed and won. On the 23d of February, 1871, they arrived in Nodaway county and took up their residence at their present home, about five miles southwest of Burlington Junction. Here they have a model country place. Their commodious dwelling stands in the midst of well tilled fields, which yield to the owner a good return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. He is engaged quite extensively in raising stock of good grades, and this branch of his business adds materially to his income. Everything about his place is neat and thrifty in appearance and denotes care, from the shining farm implements to the well-groomed horses.

The home of Judge and Mrs. Woods has been blessed with three children: Mary E., who is now the wife of J. E. Hagey, by

whom she has two sons; Rosa Belle, the wife of Gerald Boyer; and Jessie G. This is an accomplished and refined family, its members occupying leading positions in social circles, where only true worth and intelligence are received as passports. The Judge is a very prominent Mason, having taken all the degrees of both the York and Scottish rites up to and including the thirty-second degree. He became a member of the order on the 20th of March, 1868, was afterward made a companion of the chapter and a Knight Templar in the commandery and was advanced through the grades and orders of the Scottish rite until he was proclaimed sublime prince of the royal secret in the consistory. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a worthy exemplar of the fraternity, his life standing in evidence of its beneficent and ennobling principles. Since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant the Judge has exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and, keeping well informed on the issues of the day, has been enabled to support his position by intelligent argument. He was elected judge of the county court in 1892, re-elected in 1894, and during his terms of office was a terror to all evil-doers, exercising his official prerogative in condemnation of the contractors and men who illegally took advantage of trusts reposed in them. This was evidenced by his honorable and manly fight for the people and justice in the great bridge gang case. He has ever stood on the side of right, has upheld the cause of the weak against the strong, his support has been generously given to charity and church work and the cause of education has found in him a warm friend. He with-

holds his support from no movement which he believes will contribute to the public good, and he values his self-respect and that of his fellow man above riches. His honorable and useful career has gained for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has been associated in every relation of life, and to-day he is justly regarded as one of the most valued citizens of Nodaway county. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

HENRY M. HARMAN.

Henry M. Harman, one of the representative farmers of Nodaway county, Missouri, residing near Bolckow, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, October 19, 1829, a son of Daniel and Mandana (Reader) Harman, both natives of Virginia. Daniel's father was among the prominent men of Wythe county, a large slave-owner and successful farmer. He served both in the Revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. Politically he was a Whig. His children were: William; Samuel; Wilburn; Daniel, the father of our subject; Nancy; and Rose, who married Coleman Asbury, of Ohio.

Daniel Harman grew to manhood on his father's farm. In those days United States bank money was used entirely, and he received the sum of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars in trading; but soon afterward Jackson vetoed the bill for the renewal of the charter of the bank and Mr. Harman lost all this money, leaving him a bankrupt. His father, who had considerable wealth, wished to assist him, but with the exception of some young horses which he accepted Daniel refused the proffered aid. In the fall of 1837, in company with his wife and eight children, he started to Missouri on

horseback, and on the way lost one of his finest horses. When they reached the Ohio river they took the boat to St. Louis, and after landing were not long in reaching St. Charles county, where Mr. Harman leased some land and began farming. In 1840 he moved to Platte county, where he settled on eighty acres of land, and was assisted in farming by his sons. In 1845 he sold out, moving to Andrew county, where he bought four hundred acres of land, and was very successful, saving a great deal of money. During the Mexican war he began trading and buying horses and oxen for the army, and at the close of the war was left with several hundred head of cattle on his hand. This proved to be a great set-back, and after losing his farm Mr. Harman went to California, in 1850, where, with four sons, he engaged in mining. He had made a good start and had sent home three hundred dollars when he took sick with cholera and died. Politically he was a Whig and religiously was a Methodist. He married Mandana Reader, and they were blessed with several children, namely: Russell, deceased; William A., of Oklahoma; H. M., the subject of this sketch; Albert, who died in California; Hanson G., of Nebraska; John H., of Kansas; Redmond, killed at Shiloh; Anna G., wife of J. McGuire; Parmilia, Mrs. Christina Glaze; Lucetta, the wife of Mr. Glover; Joanna, the wife of T. Richey; and Mrs. Nancy Allcock. Mrs. Harman died in 1848.

Henry M. Harman, whose name heads this brief sketch, received a little schooling in the subscription schools which were in vogue in those days. He assisted his father in farming. With the money sent home from California government land was bought for a home for each member of the

family. In 1854, after his marriage, our subject settled on his wild land, which he began cultivating. He then sold this farm, and since that time has owned a thousand acres of land. The cattle business was at its height at that time, as there was plenty of open range. Mr. Harman began buying stock and it was not long until he was well on the road to success. The business was not all profit, however, and there were many difficulties to be met and contended with. He continued feeding cattle until the past two years. He has been a self-made man, making his own beginning, and also paying off some debts left by his father. During the Civil war the family of brothers were divided, some being in sympathy with the south, and the others firm Union men. Two of them joined the Confederate service, and others paid out and remained at home. Mr. Harman voted against secession. He joined the militia of the state, and off and on left home to look after bushwhackers. He is still a successful farmer and owns some four hundred acres of highly cultivated land. He has been very generous to his children, helping them along in life, and is known to be a kind and generous man. Honest and honorable in all of his business dealings, he has won the confidence and esteem of all in the community.

Mr. Harman married Susan Baker, a daughter of John W. and Anna (Cawgdell) Baker. John Baker was a Tennessee farmer who moved to Missouri, settling in Clay county, in 1860. Later he made several moves,—from Clay to Andrew, from there to Nodaway, and then back to the vicinity of Barnard, where he died. He served in the Mormon war. He was a Democrat until the Civil war, and since that time has been a Republican. Five of his sons served

in the Union army. He died in 1892, at the age of eighty-two years. His children were: Susan, the wife of our subject; Lawson; William; Thompson; James; Andrew; Jane; Joseph; John; and Merrill and Thomas, both deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Harman are the parents of eight children, namely: John; Alonzo, who died in September, 1899; Emma A., the wife of A. Diggs; George; Joseph; Fanny, the wife of William Allen; William and James. Mrs. Harman attends the Baptist church. Her husband is a staunch Democrat.

JOSEPH D. YOUNG.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one of the enterprising and popular business men of northwest Missouri and has an extensive acquaintance with the traveling public, especially the commercial men who visit this part of the state. Though not a native of the soil, he has lived in Green township for thirty years and at Quitman for the greater part of a decade, and is regarded by all who know him as richly deserving the success that he has achieved.

Joseph D. Young, the proprietor of Young's livery and sale stables, Quitman, Missouri, is a native of Lafayette county, this state, born January 9, 1855, a son of Logan D. and Caroline (Barnet) Young. His father was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, a country noted for brave men, handsome women, fast horses and good liquor, and came to Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1844, and from there in 1870 to Green township, Nodaway county, where he purchased a farm. His helpmeet died in 1875, leaving an enviable memory as a good wife, an affectionate mother and a generous and helpful neighbor. She was a devout

Christian and an active member of the Missionary Baptist church. He is now eighty-five years old and is an enthusiastic Democrat and a worthy Baptist, with the welfare of his country and his church always uppermost in his mind. Following is something of interest concerning the children of Logan D. and Caroline (Barnet) Young: Eleven children were born to them, of whom five are living, namely: I. B., of Green township; Joseph D., the subject of this sketch; J. M., a resident of Kansas; Carrie, who married A. B. Huff and lives in Green township; and Mary, who married Ed Ruddle, of Fairfax, Atchison county, Missouri. Six are dead, among them Thomas C., who was killed at Sedalia, Missouri, while in the secret service.

Joseph D. Young was brought up on the farm, where ample opportunity was afforded him to develop his muscle and fortify a naturally vigorous constitution by strenuous out-door exercise of a practical kind that helped considerably in the home economies. He attended the public schools and there secured a good practical education. He was a member of the family circle until, at twenty-nine, he married Miss Edith Manning and settled in life for himself. Miss Manning was a daughter of Dr. E. M. Manning, a prominent and successful physician, now living and practicing his profession in Arkansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Young have been born two children, named Edna and Clifford.

Mr. Young established his business in Quitman in 1893, and his personal popularity, wide acquaintance, energy and good business management have built it up to very satisfactory proportions. He has a fine barn, covering a ground space of sixty by forty feet, good horses and carriages, and every-

thing necessary to the correct and profitable conduct of such an enterprise. He is a Mason and a Woodman of America and a member of the Methodist church, and espouses the principles of the Democratic party. His public spirit leads him to support heartily and liberally all measures for the public benefit. All in all, he is a citizen of great influence who has at heart the welfare of his fellow men and seeks general advancement as zealously as some men strive for personal aggrandizement. It may be truly said of him that his upright course has commended him to his fellow citizens and that they repose in him the fullest measure of confidence.

ANDREW J. HOLT.

The fact has come to be quite generally recognized that farming is a business. The men who succeed best in handling agricultural interests are men of good business ability, and the more thorough and instructive their training in the business world, the better farmers they are when they give their energies and abilities to the successful management of farm interests. Among the business farmers of Nodaway county none stands higher than the able and successful man whose name appears above.

This prominent and highly regarded citizen of Green township, Nodaway county (postoffice, Wilcox), Missouri, in the prime of vigorous life, is in appearance only well started on what promises to be a long and most successful career. Mr. Holt is a son of J. M. Holt, of Quitman, a well known man who came to Nodaway county among the pioneers and has been a leader among the men of his time in every period of the county's subsequent history.

Mr. Holt was early taught how to farm

and given practical lessons in industry and honesty. He cannot remember when he did not like stock and take pleasure in caring for and handling it. He gained a public-school education and began the work of the world on his own account as soon as he attained his majority, on his father's home farm, giving his attention largely to stock of the value of which he had become an exceptionally good judge. Later he gave some years to the agricultural implement business, with headquarters at Maryville, and met with much success. He also continued to handle horses and cattle largely, and with satisfactory results.

In 1898 he sold out his business in implements and purchased the old homestead farm, known as Shell Grove, but which he named Walnut Dell. He bought it of Judge Solomon Shell, whose daughter, Miss Sarah Shell, he had married at the age of twenty-one, Judge Shell having removed to Effingham, Atchison county, Kansas, and having frequently expressed a desire to place the homestead under Mr. Holt's able personal management and control. Walnut Dell is one of the most valuable and most beautiful farms in Nodaway county, comprising three hundred and ninety acres of fine, rich land, in plow fields, meadows, blue-grass pasture of the best grade and timber land covered with beautiful walnuts and elms. Mr. Holt owns a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, making his aggregate landed possessions seven hundred and ten acres. He feeds two hundred head of cattle and a large number of Poland China hogs, and his farming operations are prosecuted on a large scale and under a well devised and well administered system that brings the very best results.

Mrs. Holt was born and married in

Green township and educated there and at Maryville. There are two interesting children in the family, named Clarence E. and Blanche E., and aged seventeen and fifteen years, respectively. Mr. Holt is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and is always identified with all measures tending to advance the important interests of his township and county. Though his life has been a busy one, time has dealt gently with him and he presents an appearance surprisingly youthful considering the importance of his enterprises and the success with which his excellent management has crowned them.

LEWIS KIRKPATRICK.

One of the reliable and intelligent citizens of Dale township, Atchison county, Missouri, who has resided here since 1880, is Lewis Kirkpatrick, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Blackford county, Indiana, in January, 1848, and is descended from a fine old family whose ancestors assisted in the Revolutionary war, and one of them distinguished himself under General Washington. The name has been prominent in every war that the United States has been engaged in. The parents of our subject were Francis and Polly (Albin) Kirkpatrick, the father of the latter being a Revolutionary hero who endured the privations of the American army at Valley Forge. She came of good old Dutch stock, the father's family being of Scotch ancestry. The paternal grandfather, David Kirkpatrick, was also a Revolutionary soldier. So the subject of this sketch enjoys a distinction not common to men of his age,—that of having had two grandfathers in service during the Revolution.

The children born to Francis and Polly

Kirkpatrick were: John, who was a soldier in the Civil war; Allen, who is dead; Mrs. Nancy Wilman; Mrs. Rachel Fordnay; David, who is dead; Thomas, who was a member of an Indiana regiment and died during the Civil war; Henry; Lewis, who is our subject,—these being the names of a family which has been respected wherever known. The parents died on the old homestead, having celebrated their golden wedding some years before.

Our subject was reared a farmer boy and received a good common-school education, which he has since supplemented with much reading, thus fitting himself for the profession of teaching. This he has since followed, teaching through the winters, for fifteen years, until 1880, when he began farming, where he now lives. Mr. Kirkpatrick removed to Holt county, Missouri, in 1873, settling near Oregon, and in 1879 bought the fertile farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Dale township where he lives. This is a very attractive place, our subject having improved it with excellent buildings of all kinds and set out orchards and shade trees, making an ideal country home.

Our subject was married, in Grant county, Indiana, to Miss Rachel Oren, an intelligent and accomplished lady, a daughter of Jesse Oren, of Indiana. She had been a successful teacher in that state and formed the acquaintance of our subject while he was following the same profession there. One son, Oren, has been born of this union. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been called upon to mourn the demise of his beloved wife, her death occurring in 1889. She was a good and worthy Christian woman, who was beloved by all who knew her. He was married a second time, in 1893, to Elizabeth Boden-

hammer, who lived only seven months longer, dying in June, 1894.

In politics Mr. Kirkpatrick is a staunch Republican and is one of the zealous workers for his party and friends. He was made justice of the peace in 1898, and was a very popular officer. Socially he is connected with the I. O. O. F., where he is highly esteemed. Throughout Dale township he is well known.

WILLIAM R. ERWIN.

William R. Erwin, the county recorder of Atchison county, is one of the popular and valued residents of northwestern Missouri. He has resided in this county only since 1892, but he has already attained a prominent place in public affairs, and that he enjoys in a high degree the public confidence is indicated by his election to the office which he is now filling and of which he has been the incumbent since 1898.

Mr. Erwin was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, March 28, 1871, and is a son of C. P. Erwin, who resided in Monroe county and was a millwright by trade. He represented one of the old families of Virginia, founded during the pioneer period of the development of the colony. The representatives of the family have ever been industrious and honorable citizens, whose worth to the communities with which they have been connected has been widely recognized. James, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a farmer by occupation and spent his entire life in Monroe county, West Virginia. He was born and reared in the south and his sympathies were with that section of the country during the war of the Rebellion. C. P. Erwin, the father, was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Van

Staver, a daughter of a leading merchant of Monroe county, West Virginia, and a descendant of the early Belgian ancestors who came to America. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Erwin, of whom our subject is the eldest and the only one not living with his parents. The others are Mary, Robert, Benjamin, John, Hubert and Ewell.

William R. Erwin spent his boyhood days in his native village of Second Creek, West Virginia, where he attended the district schools. He entered upon his business career as a clerk in the store of his grandfather, B. Ban Staver, with whom he remained until his twenty-first birthday, also acting as a clerk in the postoffice of the village, his grandfather holding the position of postmaster. After attaining his majority he accepted a position, at an increased salary, in the general store of C. L. Morris, of Pickaway, West Virginia, where he continued until December, 1892, when he came to the west, locating in Fairfax, Missouri. Here he became interested in conducting a barber shop in connection with Mr. Ottman, carrying on that enterprise until 1894, when he was appointed deputy postmaster of the town, serving in that capacity until the change in the administration caused his superior to be removed. During the succeeding three months he occupied the position of salesman with the Doggett Dry Goods Company. On the 1st of January, 1898, he opened the "racket" store in Fairfax, which he managed until his election to the office of county recorder on the Fusion ticket.

On the 16th of May, 1894, Mr. Erwin was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Beal, whose parents were from Albemarle county, Virginia. He is a young man of marked individuality and strong force of character, who in public office has demonstrated his

fidelity to duty, showing that the confidence and trust reposed in him have not been misplaced. He has a wide acquaintance in Atchison county and is held in the highest regard by all who know him.

W. H. WRIGHT.

W. H. Wright, well known as a stock-raiser and farmer of Atchison county, Missouri, is a native of Randolph county, Indiana, and was born August 16, 1840, a son of Fimpson and Rachael (Ruble) Wright. Fimpson Wright was born in Virginia, but removed to Indiana, where he was a successful farmer. Politically he was a Whig and filled the office of county commissioner for several years. His parents died in Indiana, leaving three children,—Amos, David and Samuel. Rachael Ruble was one of four children, the others being George, Walter and Lovitt,—all of Randolph county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Wright, our subject's parents, had as children Mrs. Susan Oram; Delilah Haines; Thomas, of Mound City, Missouri; Mrs. Sarah Diggs; Laura, who was Mrs. James Bates, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana; Samuel, who served in the war of the Rebellion and died in 1890, in Indiana; Mrs. Ellen Greenstreet, of Indianapolis; Jonathan, of Hastings, Nebraska; W. H., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Emily Salsberry, of Indiana. The parents were members of the Christian church.

W. H. Wright, the subject of this personal biography, received a common-school education in his native county, and at the death of his parents was obliged to begin work for himself. He was employed as a farm hand, and also learned the carpenter trade. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in Company I, Third Indiana Cavalry,

for three years. This company was assigned to the Army of Tennessee, where it was under different commanders, though most of the time General Kilpatrick had command. Mr. Wright was in several skirmishes and hotly contested battles, among them being the battle of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. They were in several battles around Atlanta, and encountered Forrest's cavalry near Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Wright and a few others were taken prisoners in July, 1862, but were soon afterward paroled and sent to Columbus, Ohio. Soon afterward he received a prisoner's furlough, and returned home, remaining there until he was exchanged. The following winter he joined his regiment, and after the fall of Atlanta, his term having expired, he was mustered out and received an honorable discharge, at Indianapolis. During November, 1864, he was the corporal of his company. After receiving his discharge Mr. Wright returned to Randolph county, Indiana, where he resumed his trade of carpentering and farming.

Mr. Wright remained in Randolph county until 1869, when he moved to Missouri, spending one year in Holt county. He then bought a tract of land in Atchison county, on which he built a house, and after breaking the ground began farming. He first bought one hundred and twenty acres, forty of which he sold soon after buying, and by hard work and careful management he was gradually able to add more each year, until now he has a farm of two hundred and twenty-eight acres, all of which is in a good state of cultivation. The house is one of modern improvements, the orchard yields a fine amount of fruit each year, and Mr. Wright has reason to be proud of his well earned success. He also owns another farm, of

one hundred and twenty acres, which he rents. He has raised and handled stock for many years, and still holds a stock lease on his farms. In 1884 he bought his present home in Fairfax, where he has since resided, having retired from active business life. He is a stockholder in two of the banks in Fairfax, where he is considered one of the solid business men of the county. Mr. Wright has always been a member of the Republican party, and in 1894 was elected county judge, serving in that capacity for four years. In 1898 he was again elected to the office, which he still continues to hold, filling the position with dignity and honor and with credit to himself and the community.

In 1865 Mr. Wright was married, in Randolph county, Indiana, to Letitia Mercer, a daughter of John and Mary Mercer. John Mercer was born in Ireland and was a cooper by trade. He died in Randolph county at the age of sixty. His wife survives him, making her home with a daughter in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Mercer were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Hester Howell; Margaret, now Mrs. W. T. Hubbard, of Atchison county; Letitia, deceased, who was the wife of our subject; James, of Ohio; William, of Indiana; Mrs. Clara Moore; Mrs. Rebecca McClellan; Mrs. Emma Williams; and Mrs. Florence Cable, with whom the mother resides. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of five children, who are: Edna, the wife of J. W. Laird, of Oklahoma; Emman, the wife of J. R. Wolkup, of Atchison county; Bertha, the wife of J. R. Dewall, of Oklahoma; Clyde, the bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Fairfax; and Olive. Mrs. Wright died in March, 1885. She was a constant attendant of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, where she was an active

worker. Mr. Wright remarried, in 1898, this time choosing Mrs. Daisy E. Gray, a widow with two sons. She was a daughter of Mr. Taber, of Kentucky. She has one brother, John Taber, a miner living in Williams, Arizona. Mr. Wright has no children by this second union.

MRS. LYDIA S. WALKUP.

Mrs. Lydia Sanders Walkup, the subject of this sketch, now residing at Dale, Atchison county, Missouri, is the widow of the late James Walkup, who was one of the first settlers of Dale township and an honored and respected citizen. He was born in Boone county, Missouri, in 1822, and was a son of Robert and Mary (Laughlin) Walkup, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. The Walkup family came to Missouri in 1818 settled in Boone county, at which place the mother died, and later the father went to Texas, where he passed away in his seventieth year.

James Walkup was reared in Boone county and assisted his father to improve and cultivate his land. Enlisting in the Mexican war, he served till its close. His marriage was in Platte county, Missouri, to Lydia S. Woodhouse, a woman of superior intelligence and agreeable personality. She made a happy home for her husband for many years and is devoted to his memory. The birthplace of Mrs. Walkup was in North Carolina, she being a daughter of Hadley and Abigail (Hunnings) Woodhouse, of that state. Mrs. Walkup was but five years old when the family moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, in 1838, and accompanied her parents to Jasper county, Missouri, and later to Platte county, where her parents died, both of them having been worthy mem-

lers of the Methodist church and beloved and respected by all who knew them.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse were: Mrs. Walkup, who is our subject; Jonathan, of Platte county; William, of Platte county; Sarah Chesnut; Dorcas, deceased; R. C., the postmaster of Dotham; and Louisa, deceased.

After his marriage James Walkup settled in Holt county, where he remained for twelve years, and came to Atchison county in 1860. A tract of land in this county was named Walkup Grove, in his honor. About this time Mr. Walkup bought eighty acres near Craig and remained there five years in order to give his children educational advantages, but returned to the farm in 1878, at which time he built the present comfortable and commodious residence in which his widow now lives. These children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walkup: Thomas, of this township; George, who resides in Clark township; Albert R., of Rockport; Mary Lawrence, who is deceased; Sarah Kelly, who married Dan Kelly; Eliza, who married George Carter, of this township; Martha Bryan, of Fairfax; Caroline, who died at the age of fifteen; and James, who is at the homestead.

James Walkup, Sr., passed out of life on November 26, 1898, at the age of seventy-six. He had been a very successful business man, owning a farm of five hundred acres, which had been improved until it was one of the most attractive in the township. Mr. Walkup was a remarkably fine-appearing man, being fully six feet in height and weighing two hundred pounds. In manner he was genial and pleasant and it was always a delight to him to welcome his friends under his hospitable roof. Throughout Dale township Mr. Walkup was honored, re-

spected and beloved for his many fine traits of character. Socially he belonged to the Masonic and I. O. O. F. organizations, where he found congenial associations. An ardent Democrat, he actively supported all measures which seemed to be of benefit to his party and was particularly zealous in looking after the interests of his friends.

James Robert Lee Walkup, the son of our subject, who resides at the homestead with his mother, was born October 18, 1866, and reared on the farm. In 1887 he married Miss Mary E. Wright, the estimable daughter of Judge Wright, of Fairfax, and two interesting children, Lydia Letitia and Carrie Florence, have been born to them.

Mrs. Walkup, our subject, has been touched lightly by time and now enjoys a peaceful comfortable life in the midst of her devoted family and is highly respected throughout the community.

FRANK BARMANN.

The financial and commercial history of Missouri would be very incomplete and unsatisfactory without a personal and somewhat extended mention of those whose lives are interwoven so closely with the industrial and financial development of the state. When a man, or a select number of men, have set in motion the occult machinery of business, which materializes into a thousand forms of practical utility, or where they have carved out a fortune or a name from the common possibilities, open for competition to all, there is public desire, which should be gratified, to see the men so nearly as a portrait and a word artist can paint them, and examine the elements of mind and the circumstances by which such results have been achieved.

The subject of this sketch finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in the state of Missouri, whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose fortitude amid discouragements, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in establishing large industries and bringing to completion great schemes of trade and profit, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the vast resources of this noble commonwealth. His career has not been helped by accident or luck, or wealth or family or powerful friends. He is, in its broadest sense, a self-made man, being both the architect and builder of his own fortune.

Mr. Barmann is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Chillicothe, Ohio, in September, 1849. His father, George Barmann, was a native of Germany and when only two years of age was brought by his parents to the United States, in 1810. Throughout his active business career he was identified with the interests of Chillicothe, Ohio, and in that city was married to Miss Josephine Gertzen. The parents of our subject both died in that place, the mother in 1887 and the father in 1890. They had nine children, three of whom reside in Missouri, namely: Frank, who is the eldest surviving son; Joseph, a resident of Andrew county, this state; and Charles, a farmer of Nodaway county.

Frank Barmann spent the days of his childhood and youth in his native town and to its public-school system he is indebted for the education which fitted him for life's practical duties. In his youth he learned the blacksmith's trade of the mechanics of Chillicothe, and after he had completed his apprenticeship and become an expert workman

in that line he left his home in Ohio for the west in search of a suitable location. He first went to St. Joseph, Missouri, but did not remain long in that city, arriving in Maryville in the spring of 1872. The outlook seemed favorable here and he decided to locate at this point, becoming identified with its business affairs by purchasing the blacksmith shop of H. E. Avery. He brought with him from Nodaway county a capital of about one thousand dollars, and after purchasing the smithy invested the remainder of his money in securing an equipment for the manufacture of buggies and carriages. He did the iron-work himself and a partner constructed the woodwork. This constituted the entire force for some time, but the character of his work and the increasing demand for vehicles caused his industry to thrive and flourish until his place of business became too small for the conduct of his industry. In 1882, therefore, a new building site was secured on the same block and a two-story brick structure was erected. It is sixty-six by ninety feet, furnishing ample accommodation for the workmen and for storing the finished products. The sales amounted to about eight hundred vehicles annually and about twenty mechanics are employed, so that the business has become one of the most extensive industrial concerns of Maryville. The patronage of the factory comes largely from Nodaway and adjoining localities, but in filling orders shipments have also been made beyond the state limits to the north and west. The firm of Barmann & Wolferts was organized in 1891, Mr. Wolferts having been previously in the employ of Mr. Barmann. In connection with the management of this extensive and profitable business Mr. Barmann has owned and conducted a shoe store in Maryville for

five years, and his income from this house has materially increased his capital.

On the 11th of January, 1882, Mr. Barmann was united in marriage to Miss Alena Kuenster, who formerly resided in Glenhaven, Wisconsin. Four children grace the union of our subject and his wife: Earl A., Laura, Ora and Frank Barmann. Our subject and his family attend St. Mary's Catholic church, of which he is one of the prominent members. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat and for one term he served the second ward in the city council; but, though he keeps well informed on the issues of the day, as every true American citizen should do, he has always avoided office-holding, preferring to give his time and attention in an undivided manner to his business affairs.

JOHN C. DONNELL.

"Blood will tell," has often been said and written by those who have not comprehended one-half of the meaning of the saying. The value of good ancestry is becoming more and more apparent to Americans as we grow older as a nation. Titled ancestry, however, is not meant. A title does not imply honesty, and honest ancestry is good ancestry, and its influence and traditions can never be lost on even an unworthy son of a worthy sire. Good, straightforward men and women, whose "yea" has been yea and whose "nay" has been nay, men and women who have been exemplars to the men and women around them and a perennial influence for good to their posterity, are the kind of men and women who constitute "good ancestry," and such was the ancestry of the gentleman whose name is above and a brief sketch of whose antecede-

dents and career it will be attempted to give in succeeding paragraphs.

John C. Donnell, of the firm of Donnell Brothers, leading grocers of Maryville, is one of the honored and highly respected young business men of the city, and is now the mayor of the city. He was born at Oak Ridge, North Carolina, February 3, 1861, as the ominous clouds of war were hovering thickest and blackest over our country and when the Union was suffering dissolution almost weekly by the secession of individual states. He is a son of one of the pioneer families of the "old North" state and one whose local prominence was brought about by its influence in the business, educational and social circles of Oak Ridge. Mr. Donnell's father, William Donnell, whose life had been passed at that place as a merchant and farmer, was born there in 1824. Aside from his business connections, he was one of the founders of the Oak Ridge high school, an institution of much local prominence, with which he has been identified on the managing board since its organization. He was a son of Samuel Donnell, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled in North Carolina at an early date.

William Donnell married Miss Martha Lanier. Their children are: Mrs. Jesse Benbow, of Wytheville, Virginia; John C. Donnell; Junius S. Donnell, of the firm of Donnell Brothers, and cashier of the Exchange bank at Fairfax, Missouri; Mrs. Robah Kerner, of Winston, North Carolina; William, and the Misses Cora and Lanier Donnell, of Oak Ridge, North Carolina.

John C. Donnell was in school until he was seventeen years of age. His first experience in business was as a clerk for W. S.



JOHN C. DONNELL

Moore, of Greensboro, North Carolina, with whom he remained three years. He left the "Tar Heel" state then and cast his lot with the Missourians. He stopped first in St. Joseph, where he was connected first with J. W. Bailey & Company and later with the State Savings Bank. He located at Quitman in 1882, establishing himself there as a general merchant. He remained there seven years, and then removed to Cameron, Missouri, where he conducted a general store for three years. In 1891 he located in Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, and opened a store as a member of the firm of Donnell, Fraser & Company. In 1897 that firm was succeeded by the present one, which has become one of the leading and popular grocery houses in Maryville. Mr. Donnell is an exceedingly capable business man. His strength lies both in his personal worth and in his business accomplishments. Wherever he has been established and has become known to the public, he has made a record for an unimpeachable character and unbetrayed confidence. He is one of the directors of the Hanamo Telephone Company, of Maryville, and owns a good farm near the city. He is an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman.

In 1882, Mr. Donnell married Miss Barbara Waggoner, Forrest C. Donnell, born in 1884, is their only child. He is an alumnus of the Maryville high school and was graduated in June, 1900, while yet in knee pants, and is now a student at the State University. In March, 1900, Mr. Donnell was nominated by the Democrats of Maryville for mayor, and was elected mayor in April of that year, being the first Democrat elected to the office of mayor in Maryville for eighteen years; and during his administration the first brick street paving in the

city of Maryville was laid. He is not much given to political aspirations, having been before the public for an office only once before, when he was elected a trustee of Green township.

DON A. COLVIN.

It is the busy man who leads the forward movement of progress, and whose activities stimulate trade, feed the flames of commerce, drive the shafts of industry, give impetus to the strides of agriculture, promote the schemes of finance and lend encouragement and hope to the struggles of men. It is the man of business who creates and maintains public confidence and starts and perpetuates the spirit of development which in reality is the real greatness of a community. He is the axis around which everything else seems to rotate, the magnet producing a common center toward which all things within its sphere seem to trend. He is the acme of strength and influence and nothing thrives and prospers without his moral and material encouragement. Such are the men who make history, furnish object lessons and inspiration to the youth, and of such it is the province of this volume to speak.

Among the men who have participated conspicuously in the affairs of Atchison county and vicinity, fought its battles, been its public servant and profited by the friendly co-operation of its citizenship, and whose life work it is our pleasure briefly to present, is Don A. Colvin, the cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Atchison county. Mr. Colvin is no stranger to northwestern Missouri. He came to it more than forty years ago and at a time when the hearts of men were filled with fear and forebodings for the fate that seemed in store for our country. He came

to this new country in search of a better opportunity for the sale of his labor, for that was his capital, and with the hope, no doubt, that the day would come when he would merit the distinction of an honorable and honored citizen of this community. He was young then, for he was only nineteen. His school days were just over and his experience in dealing with men was very slight. He was educated in Wisconsin, but he was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in February, 1840. His parents, Welcome and Elmira (Munn) Colvin, were farming people and were natives of Monroe county, New York. In 1847 they emigrated to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1853 removed to Brookfield, that state. Their surviving children are: Thaddeus W., of Clinton Junction, Wisconsin; Don A.; Mrs. T. J. Gilmore, of St. Louis; Mrs. J. C. Phillips, of Omro, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Kate L. Barter, of Kansas City, Missouri.

In his early business career D. A. Colvin found employment at Hemme's Landing, Holt county, Missouri, where he served as a salesman in a mercantile establishment until 1861. The excitement of the time and the sectional differences culminated in the outbreak of the Civil war in that year, and everywhere men were taking a stand for or against the flag. Mr. Colvin loved the Union and determined to give his energy for its preservation. He enlisted in the Missouri state militia at once, and when his six months' term of service had expired he aided in recruiting Company C, of the Fifth Missouri Volunteers. Being commissioned first lieutenant of his company, he went to the front and was on the field of action for eighteen months, his regiment being then mustered out. He was then selected as one

of the recruiting officers of a company for the Twelfth Regiment of Missouri, and succeeded in filling the quota, but about this time his father died and Mr. Colvin found it necessary to resign his position and provide for the support of the family at Rockport. In the hope of securing a greater reward for his labors he crossed the plains in 1864 and engaged in various enterprises in the mountains of Montana. He soon established public confidence and in the summer of the following year was elected the first county recorder at Helena. In 1867 he engaged to furnish hay and wood for Fort Smith, on the Big Horn river, under contract to the government, and in the succeeding year returned to Atchison county, where in the autumn he was elected county sheriff and collector, filling the position for four years in the most competent manner. Upon his return to private life he engaged in the livery business at Rockport, and also conducted a hack line between Rockport and Phelps City, conducting both lines of business until 1882. In November, 1880, he had been elected county collector for four years, and has also served as collector of Rockport, as alderman and as a member of the school board for some years.

In 1884 Mr. Colvin became identified with the banking business. In that year the Citizens' Bank of Atchison was founded, succeeding the banking house of Durfee, Smith & Colvin. It was capitalized at twenty thousand dollars and the following named were elected its officers: A. B. Durfee, president; W. A. Rupe, vice president; and D. A. Colvin, cashier. It is one of the strong financial agencies of the county and its promoters are men in whom an unlimited public confidence abides. Mr. Colvin's identification with the public enterprises of the

town and community is well known. He was one of the promoters of the railroad, built not in the hope of great profit but as a convenience for the town and county, and of the fair association, of which he is a director.

Mr. Colvin's political position has never been a subject of doubt. He was christened a Republican with a gun on his shoulder and he has never felt justified in turning his back upon the traditions and teachings of his party. His pride in the achievements of the administration of President McKinley in the re-establishment of confidence, in the revival of trade, in the extension of territorial limits in the interests of humanity and for purposes of commercial expansion is marked, and his belief in our ultimate national destiny is unbounded.

On the 22d of February, 1872, Mr. Colvin was united in marriage to Miss Ella Bennett, a daughter of Thomas F. and Diana (Howard) Bennett. She was born in Livingston county, New York, in March, 1848, and during her residence in Maryville has won a very large circle of friends, almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintance. Fraternally Mr. Colvin is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Grand Army post at Maryville. As a citizen his standing is indeed high and unchallenged. He represents that careful, prudent and progressive class of men whose presence is so essential to a community in the safe and judicious guiding of its affairs, and whose personal worth is a guarantee for the integrity of the transactions of his daily life.

SOLOMON SHELL.

Solomon Shell, who served for two years as judge of Nodaway county and was formerly a prominent resident of Green town-

ship, now resides in Effingham, Kansas. He was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, February 11, 1815, and was a son of Charles F. and Elizabeth H. Shell. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was born November 24, 1774, and with his parents removed to North Carolina. His wife was a native of that state, born June 2, 1787. Their marriage was celebrated in 1800 and they began their domestic life in Lincoln county, whence they removed to Bartholomew county, Indiana, in 1827. Subsequently the family removed to Platte county, Missouri, locating near Weston, in May, 1846. There the father died, October 9, 1851, while his wife passed away on the 13th of February, 1867.

The Judge spent the greater part of his boyhood days in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and to the public schools of this locality was indebted for the educational privileges afforded him. After attaining to man's estate he chose for his companion on life's journey Miss Sarah J. Lemmon, their marriage being celebrated September 27, 1837. The lady is a native of Clark county, Indiana, born August 17, 1820. She is a daughter of James and Mary (McConnell) Lemmon, the former born in Franklin county, Kentucky, February 14, 1793, and the latter on the 14th of September, 1826. Her mother was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, February 12, 1797, and departed this life June 11, 1833. They were married June 15, 1819, and took up their abode in Clark county, Indiana, where the father died, the mother afterward becoming the wife of Samuel Patterson.

The Judge and Mrs. Shell began their domestic life at Columbus, Bartholomew county, Indiana, and in the fall of 1841 removed to Platte county, Missouri, locating near Weston. There the subject of this re-

view purchased a claim of eighty acres and began farming, having but one horse and an old shovel plow for five years. In 1856 he sold that farm and removed to a farm eight miles northwest of Maryville, in Nodaway county, continuing its cultivation for some time. During the Civil war, however, his farm work did not make such heavy demands upon his time that he could not loyally aid the Union cause. He did much for his country in her hour of peril, and in the days of peace he has ever been as true and loyal to the government as when the national supremacy was in danger. In 1866 he was elected judge of Nodaway county and filled that position for two years, discharging his duties in a most commendable manner. The Judge and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, and their well spent lives exemplify their belief. They are now residents of Effingham, but enjoy the warm regard of many friends in Nodaway county, where they so long made their home. Their children are ten in number, namely: James F., William B., Charles F., Solomon Henry, Martha E., Thomas B., George B., Mary J., John M. L. and Sarah C.

FLOYD B. COLWELL.

Floyd B. Colwell is a prominent and popular stockman of Colfax township, Atchison county, whither he came in 1878, since which time he has resided continuously in this portion of the state. He was born in Stark county, Illinois, June 11, 1860. The Colwells are of Scotch lineage and the first American family of the name was established on the Atlantic coast at an early period in the development of America. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Henry Colwell, who died in Stark county, Illinois, at the ripe old

age of eighty-five years. He was twice married and had eighteen children. One son Miles Colwell, a well known citizen of Atchison county, was accidentally killed at Tarkio. He had served his country as a soldier in the Civil war and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

George Colwell, the father of our subject, was born in Ohio and was reared in the Buckeye state, whence he removed to Illinois, locating upon a farm in Stark county. He married Miss Sarah Barr, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Barr. At an early period in the development of northwestern Missouri George Colwell and his wife came to Atchison county and located on a tract of three hundred and twenty acres of rich land, in 1878. With characteristic energy he began its development and in the course of time transformed the wild prairie into richly cultivated fields which yielded to him excellent harvests. He made his home upon that farm from 1878 until 1893, when he moved to Tarkio, Atchison county, where he died in 1896, when he was sixty years of age; but his wife passed away in 1895, when fifty-one years of age. In their family were eleven children, namely: Floyd B., Elmer, Perry, Mrs. Alice Graham, Mrs. Emma Andrews, Mrs. Minnie Andrews, Frank, Bert, Fred, Clyde and Nellie.

Mr. Colwell, whose name introduces this record, was a resident of Illinois during the first eighteen years of his life. He attended the public schools near his home and assisted in the cultivation of the farm. In 1878 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri and he has since been a resident of Atchison county. At the age of twenty-two he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Sarah E. Logan, a woman of intelligence and good family, who

was reared and educated in this county and is a daughter of the Rev. W. P. Logan. Their marriage has been blessed with seven children, namely: George W., Earl E., Charles L., Maud V., Bernice C., Gladys F. and Clarence F.

The family have a very pleasant home situated on a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which is owned and worked by Mr. Colwell. The residence is a large and substantial structure and the barns and out-buildings furnish ample shelter for the grain and stock. There is also a good bearing orchard. Well kept fences divide the place into fields of convenient size and the pastures of good grass afford feeding grounds for the stock in the summer months while the meadows of clover and timothy furnish the food supply in the winter season for horses and cattle. His land is very fertile and yields from fifty to seventy-five bushels of corn to the acre. The place is one of the beautiful country homes of northwestern Missouri, and well may Mr. Colwell be proud of the fact that he owns one of the finest farms in Atchison county. It is neat and thrifty in appearance and a glance will indicate to the passer-by the careful supervision of the owner. In all his business transactions he is honorable and straightforward, and his efforts have brought to him prosperity. In manner he is cordial and genial, and these qualities, combined with strength of character, make him a popular resident of Atchison county.

GOTTLIEB KUENSTER.

The Teutonic has been an important element in promoting the material welfare of the new world. Mr. Kuenster belongs to that division of the world's population and was

born in Wolken, Germany, in 1837. His father, Heinrich Kuenster, was a highly respected citizen of Coblenz, and in the family are the following named: Hubert, who is now living in Waterloo, Illinois; Jacob, a resident of Cassville, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Paul Meuer, Fritz P. and Mrs. Carl Blaidt, who are residents of Chicago.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the usual routine of Mr. Kuenster's life during his boyhood and youth. He was especially fond of reading and improved his opportunities in that direction, keeping in constant touch with current events in both the old and new world. He became deeply interested in American affairs and evolved a strong preference for this republic, determining to make it his home when he should reach the age of responsibility. His love of liberty led to his dislike of monarchical rule and to a hatred of the institutions which flourish in the German empire. Just before it became time for him to enter the military service of his country, in accordance with the laws of his land, he left his native Rhine province and in 1855 became a resident of the United States. He renounced his allegiance to the fatherland and took the oath as an American citizen, and from that time to the present he has been most true and loyal to his adopted land.

The first money which he earned he obtained by working in Waterloo, Illinois, and later he was employed in Quincy, that state. Subsequently he made his way northward to Cassville, Wisconsin, where he secured a situation as a farm hand, readily adopting the American methods of agriculture. Just before the outbreak of the Civil war he came to Missouri, and in Jackson county was employed as foreman on a plantation, having charge of the negro labor. He had the abil-

ity to control the slaves, of whom he was at the same time considerate, there being nothing of the overbearing task-master in him. Being thus well qualified he was able to command a good position and would probably have ultimately become a leading planter in the vicinity of Kansas City had not the course of events somewhat shaped for him his life.

When Fort Sumter was fired upon and the supremacy of the stars and stripes was disputed, Mr. Kuenster denounced the south and made hasty preparations to depart. He learned the news of the firing upon Fort Sumter in the morning while in the field, and, without thinking of the consequence, he said, in the presence of the negroes, "There will be war and you slaves will all be free." Noting at once that he had made an irreparable blunder, that at noon the negroes would repeat his words and that he would be dealt with as a traitor,—he hurried to the house and announced his intention of going south to aid in the capture of Washington. He hired a man to take him, ostensibly to Kansas City, whom he induced to drive him across the country to Lexington. It was well that he departed thus hastily, for even then he was followed and before he succeeded in getting a boat out of Lexington a posse came into the town in search of the man who had created discord among the darkies on the plantation. Mr. Kuenster proceeded to St. Louis, where he learned that a regiment was being raised in Belleville, and proceeded thither. He joined the Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, for three months' service, and on the expiration of that term he re-enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Illinois, in what was known as the old Hecker Regiment, being commanded by a veteran of that

name of the war of 1848 in Germany. Mr. Kuenster was mustered in as a member of Company E, at Alton, and his regiment formed a part of the First Brigade, First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He participated in many of the hotly contested engagements which led to the preservation of the Union. After the battle of Chickamauga his command started on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in all the fighting down to Kenesaw mountain, at which place Mr. Kuenster was struck by a missile as he advanced toward the mountain. His first thought was that he had lost a leg, but it proved to be one of those rare cases of a "spent ball and a bruised limb." Ever found at his post of duty, he loyally defended the starry banner of the Union, until his term had expired and then, with an honorable military record, was mustered out, in 1864.

Mr. Kuenster had then been away from the fatherland ten years and he determined to return to the place of his boyhood, with the double purpose of visiting his people and securing a wife. His sister designated several young ladies of the neighborhood whom she thought he might like and among the number was Elizabeth Hallour, a daughter of the state treasurer of the district. Mr. Kuenster called upon the young lady and the acquaintance ripened into love, so that arrangements for the wedding were perfected; but before their union was made formal a circumstance occurred which temporarily cast a gloom over two households, but won for Mr. Kuenster a reputation for bravery that made him lionized for a time. While on a visit to his fiancée an officer was seen approaching the house. The family wondered what his mission could be, and knowing that the German officers are prone to pry into the affairs of strangers and eager

to win praise from their superiors and bribes from their victims by reporting their acts and causing their arrest, it was surmised that the officer on this occasion might attempt the arrest of Mr. Kuenster. Such proved to be the case and he was urged to escape. He protested, saying that he had done nothing for which he could be arrested, but at length he complied with the appeals of the women and left the house. He started across the meadow to make his way to a meeting place agreed upon,—the picture gallery; but while attempting to cross a brook the ice broke through and when he reached the bank he was there met by the officer, who said: "I want you, and I have a notion to put the shackles on you." Mr. Kuenster was permitted to unroll and inspect the papers authorizing his arrest, and thus learned that the charge to be made against him was that of leaving the country without first having served in the army. He was taken before one officer and another of higher station until the post commander and the provincial governor was reached. With his passport guaranteeing him immunity from arrest and protection of the flag for which he had just been fighting, and with the conviction that he was right and that his arrest was wrong, he resolved to assert his feelings, to resent any insult and to defy his pursuers. To the highest officer, who said that he would be placed in the army as a punishment for his offence, he replied: "I will not serve in your army. I renounced allegiance to your government ten years ago, have taken the oath to support the flag of the United States and for more than three years have been fighting her battles, and I will not violate that oath! I am personally acquainted with Carl Schurz, with General Grant and with Secretary Seward, and they

will see to it that I do not serve in your army!" This brave speech and the apparent fearlessness of the man won the respect of the post commander and actually frightened him into releasing the prisoner, so that it was possible for his wedding ceremony to be celebrated in a few days.

Mr. Kuenster at once returned to America with his bride and settled on the farm near Glenhaven, Wisconsin, which he had previously purchased with money he had saved from his earnings and with a small legacy which he received from his father. Here he devoted his attention to the cultivation of the soil until 1868. He then disposed of his farm and came at once to Maryville, but before entering into business he took his wife and two children on a visit to the fatherland. Other children have since been added to the household, and the members of the family are now Joseph, of Portersville, California; Mattie, the wife of John McCloy, of Maryville, Missouri; Fred T., a druggist of Kansas City; Amelia, of North Platte, Nebraska; Nettie, Chloe, August and Benjamin Harrison.

Upon his return from the old country Mr. Kuenster engaged in the grocery business in Maryville, for twelve years conducting his store. A few years after his retirement from that enterprise he dealt in oil, doing an independent business, and on the expiration of that period accepted a tempting offer from the Standard Oil Company and has since been their agent at this place. He has some property interests in the city, including the building on North Main street and his residence at No. 407 South Main street.

In the affairs of this city Mr. Kuenster has always taken a deep and abiding interest, his loyal spirit being manifest in his active

co-operation with all movements for the public good. In the early '70s he was a member of the board of registration and was also city tax collector about the same time, proving a most competent officer and making a closer collection than had been before accomplished. In 1871 he was the chairman of the Liberal Republican committee, but is now in line with the national platform of the party.

BARTLETT L. COOK.

Bartlett L. Cook, a veteran of two wars and one of the pioneer settlers of Nodaway county, is a gentleman well known to the residents of this county. He was born in North Carolina, in Ashe county, January 13, 1828, a son of Henry and Anna (Sherer) Cook.

Michael Cook, our subject's grandfather, was a farmer of Pennsylvania and was of German descent. He married Elizabeth Arnery, and they were the parents of the following children: John; Adam; Henry, the father of our subject; Katie; Jacob; Mike; Polly, the wife of A. Hampton; David, William, Betsy and Robert. None of these children came to Missouri except Henry. His parents died in North Carolina. Henry Cook was married in North Carolina, in 1827, and in 1842 moved to Missouri, settling in Buchanan county, where he remained the rest of his life, carrying on farming. He died December 7, 1868. He was a strong Union man, but did not serve in the army. Politically he was a Whig and later a Republican, though he never aspired to office. Henry Cook married Anna Sherer, who was born in 1810, a daughter of Robert and Sally (Kendle) Sherer, both of

North Carolina. Robert was a son of John and Grace Sherer, John being a native of Scotland and a prominent farmer and slave-owner of North Carolina. He attended the Primitive Baptist church. Henry Cook and his wife had seven children, namely: Bartlett L., the subject of this sketch; Nancy, the wife of A. Simmons, of Kansas; Thomas F., of Effingham, Kansas; Robert S., a Baptist minister of Easton, Kansas; Martha E., who first married D. Norris, and secondly married William C. Sampson, of Kansas; John H., of De Kalb, Missouri, and a school teacher; and James M., a music dealer of Harrisonville, this state. The parents were both Primitive Baptists.

Bartlett L. Cook, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and taught school for three years in Missouri. He was fourteen years of age when he moved from North Carolina with his father, and in 1846 enlisted and served in the Mexican war. He was at the battle of Sacramento and many other hotly contested battles. He marched into Chihuahua and soon after the battle returned to Leavenworth, where he received an honorable discharge. He was in the quartermaster's department a short time, and then returned home and resumed farming. In 1849 he married and rented a farm for one year, after which he moved to Nodaway county, where he rented a farm for two years. He then entered a tract of forty acres where he still lives, and also entered school land, and now owns two hundred acres of finely improved land, all of which is in a good state of cultivation. On his coming to this county, all the settlements were along the streams and timber, and Mr. Cook's farm is now in the valley. The pioneers were all poor, and every one was on an equality

with all the rest, assisting each other as much as possible.

In 1864 Mr. Cook enlisted in Company K, Forty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Harding. He was at the battle of Lexington, and his company guarded prisoners at St. Joseph. After the surrender of Lexington he went to the Benton Barracks, and later to St. Louis, where he was mustered out and received an honorable discharge. He then returned to his family and resumed general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Cook married Mary Graves, who was born in Tennessee in 1833, a daughter of Anthony and Martha Graves. Anthony Graves was a Tennessee farmer but located in Buchanan county in 1840, and in 1850 moved to Nodaway county, where he died several years later. He was a farmer all his life. Politically he was a Democrat. He was the father of fifteen children, fourteen of whom were at his bedside when he died. The children by his first wife were: Nancy, Mrs. J. G. Allen; Elizabeth, married L. B. Sharp; Rebecca, who married I. Sharp; and Hugh H. By his second wife the following children were born: John; Sally, the wife of L. Wilson; Mary, the wife of our subject; Jacob; Martha, the wife of W. H. Pope; Henry; Rosanna Wilson; Catherine, the wife of J. S. Miller; William A., deceased; and Letitia, who married first J. Donaldson and secondly J. Allen.

Mr. Cook and his wife were blessed with seven children: Henry, a farmer of Nodaway county; Anna, who married first Fred Berger and secondly G. W. Stabler, an attorney at Huron, Kansas; Nannie H., who married J. D. Roberts, now deceased; Sarah, who married J. Hauk, deceased; William R., a farmer and stock-raiser; Joseph F., of

Acton, Massachusetts; and Rosa B., deceased, who married J. S. Selker and left one child at her death. Mrs. Cook died September 2, 1899. She was a Baptist. Mr. Cook married Eliza McKee, a widow, October 12, 1899. She was the wife of Isaiah McKee, and bore him four children. Two of the children are being brought up by Mr. Cook; they are Ivy and Myrtle. The other two are named Arthur and Nora. Mr. Cook has no children by this second union. He is also caring for his mother, who is ninety years old.

Mr. Cook is a Democrat, and held the office of justice of the peace before and after the war. He was also a notary public for ten years, which he yet holds, and he has also held several minor offices. He is a great worker in the Baptist church, a church which the family have attended for many years.

J. M. HOLT.

J. M. Holt, a farmer and stock-raiser of Green township, Nodaway county, residing on section 10, was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, May 24, 1819, and is a son of John and Elizabeth Holt. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother of North Carolina. They were married in 1815 and afterward took up their residence in Bedford county, Tennessee, where the father died. In 1815 our subject, accompanied by his mother, removed to Clay county, Missouri, and in 1855 came to Nodaway county, locating at his present home.

Mr. Holt was united in marriage, on the 19th of November, 1840, to Miss Harriet J. Ayers, who was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, July 19, 1823, and was a daughter of Moses and Mary Ayers, natives of Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Holt have seven

children living, namely: Moses H., Alexander, John W., Elgibia, George, M. L. R. and A. J. They have also lost three children: Mary, William J. and Phoebe J. Both the parents are members of the Christian church and Mr. Holt belongs to Quitman Lodge, No. 196, A. F. & A. M.

Our subject is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Green township. In 1861 he enlisted in Captain McQuittie's Company, under General Price and was in the service until July, 1862. He was once arrested for treason, but was afterwards discharged. Since the war he has carried on agricultural pursuits and is now the owner of a good property in Green township, Nodaway county. He is well advanced in years and an honorable, upright life has gained him uniform respect and veneration.

H. T. COULTER.

H. T. Coulter, a prominent farmer of Nodaway county, belongs to that class of men whom the world terms self-made, for he has conquered the obstacles in the path to success and has not only secured for himself a handsome competence but by his efforts has materially advanced the interests of the community with which he is associated.

He was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, September 10, 1845, and was reared to agricultural pursuits, his literary education being obtained in the common schools. His grandfather, William Coulter, was born in Virginia, of German and English ancestry, and at an early day moved to Gallia county, Ohio, where his death occurred. By occupation he was a farmer. In his family were three sons: Adam, the father of our subject; Samuel, who died in Ohio; and John P.,

who died in Missouri. There were also two daughters, who died in Virginia.

Adam Coulter was a native of Monroe county, Virginia. He accompanied the family on their removal to Ohio, where he made his home for many years, being engaged in farming and steamboating. For several years he was a captain of boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and became well known in river towns. In the spring of 1866 he and his family moved to this county, locating near Arkoe, where he bought a farm and devoted the remainder of his life to its cultivation, dying in May, 1889. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Neal, who died in Ohio, leaving four children, namely: Mrs. Emily Miller; William, who died at Cairo, Illinois; John Pascal, a steamboat captain on the Willamette river, Oregon; and Mrs. Naomi Miller, of Lawrence county, Ohio. For his second wife the father married Rebecca Wiseman, also a native of Monroe county, Virginia, and a daughter of Isaac Wiseman, who was born in the same state and died in Ohio. He followed farming as a life work and was a pillar in the Methodist church. His children were Rebecca, the mother of our subject; Andrew, a resident of Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary Wray; Abner, who died in Illinois; Samuel and George, both farmers; and Mrs. Lettie Ervin, of Illinois. By his second marriage Mr. Coulter had seven children: H. T., our subject; Ellen and Lydia, who died unmarried; George, who is living on the homestead with his mother; Mrs. Harriet Kelly, a resident of Oklahoma; Charles, who lives on a portion of the home farm, and Minnie, who died unmarried. The mother is a consistent member of the Methodist church and a most estimable lady.

On leaving home at the age of twenty

years our subject became an engineer's apprentice and followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for four years. He was married, in Ohio, in 1872, to Miss Sarah B. Miller, who was born in that state, in 1850. Her father, Robert Miller, was a farmer of Ohio and a very intelligent, well-posted man and an earnest advocate of the Republican party and its principles. He was also an active church worker. He wedded Mary Laffoon, and both died in Ohio. Their children were Andrew, a resident of that state; Warren, a farmer of Illinois; Samuel, who was a captain of a company in the Civil war and was killed in the service; Abram, a lieutenant, and Kinton, a private, who were both killed in the same struggle; Sarah B., the wife of our subject; and Mary, the wife of R. Eaton. Mrs. Coulter is the only one of the family living in Missouri. Our subject and his wife had seven children, namely: Harry, who is married and engaged in farming on his own account; Myrtie A., the wife of E. J. Dobbins; Pearl, the wife of J. Dobbins; May, at home; George R., who died at the age of two years; and Thomas W. and Mary, both at home.

After his marriage Mr. Coulter came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and purchased a farm of forty acres, to which he subsequently added another forty-acre tract, making it his home for three years, at the end of which time he traded it for a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres near Pickering. Six years later he sold that place and built a house in Maryville, where he conducted a wood yard for three years. He became the owner of three pieces of property in that city, which at the end of that time he exchanged for his present farm of two hundred and seventy-six acres of fine valley land. He has since remodeled the

residence, built a large barn, and made other valuable improvements upon the place. In 1889 he rented it and embarked in general merchandising in Arkoe, where he bought a store building and erected a residence, carrying on business there for eight years with good success. He returned to his farm in 1898, but in October, 1900, he rented his farm for five years and again engaged in the merchandising business in Arkoe, where he now resides. He still owns property in Maryville.

His life record is well worthy of emulation and contains many lessons of incentive, showing the possibilities that are open to young men who wish to improve every opportunity for advancement. Socially Mr. Coulter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously his wife is a member of the Methodist church.

ED BOUCHER STEVENS.

The value of the local newspaper in the upbuilding of the best interests of any community is universally conceded. The rule is that good papers are found in good towns, interior journals in towns of stunted growth and uncertain future. It is not so much a matter of size as of excellence and of adaptability to the needs of its locality. These conditions given, in an appreciative and progressive community, the size of the paper will take care of itself in a way mutually satisfactory to publishers and patrons. This has been proven in Quitman. The Quitman Record was established June 17, 1887, by W. T. Graves and afterward published successively by C. D. Morris, H. M. Knowles, the firm of Null & Roberds and N. V. Bilby. The present publisher bought the Record on the 1st of June, 1898, and that he has since con-

tinued its publication with profit to himself and to the satisfaction of his patrons is shown by an increased circulation and an enlarged advertising patronage.

Mr. Stevens was born at Kingston, Missouri, May 25, 1869, his parents being E. W. and Clara (Boucher) Stevens. The latter resides at Cameron, Missouri, and the former died November 1, 1900, having been for thirty-five years engaged in dental surgery. In 1887, when eighteen years of age, Mr. Stevens of this review began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Cameron Observer*, and when nineteen years of age was editor of the *Birmingham Locomotive* at Birmingham, Missouri. He worked eight months in Topeka, Kansas, and for three years in Kansas City, Missouri. He was well qualified for his journalistic work by a good education, having been graduated at the Cameron high school with the class of 1888. After devoting some time to newspaper work he thought to enter the ministry and attended the Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri, in 1893, as a ministerial student under the care of the Platte presbytery. In 1894 he entered Tarkio College, at Tarkio, Missouri, and in company with James F. Gore, a classmate, published in 1895 a small book called *College Deliriums*. In 1896 he left college and abandoned the idea of entering the ministry and followed the journalistic profession. He has since devoted his energies to editing and publishing the *Quitman Record* and he made it a very interesting country paper, devoted to the welfare and upbuilding of the community as well as to the circulation of local, general and foreign news.

On the 21st of February, 1900, in Maryville, Missouri, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage to Miss Patti L. O'Connor, of

Maryville, born October 4, 1879. Their friends in Quitman are many, the circle being almost co-extensive with the number of their acquaintances. Mr. Stevens is a member of the International Typographical Union, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, and several minor organizations.

As a citizen he is public-spirited and progressive, being deeply interested in everything pertaining to the promotion of his county's welfare along material, social, intellectual and moral lines.

DR. B. F. ROYER.

Among the prominent and highly successful physicians of Clearmont, Missouri, is the gentleman whose name appears above. Although he has practiced medicine but a few years, he is classed with the best physicians of the city, and is esteemed and respected as one of the best citizens of Clearmont. Dr. Royer was born January 5, 1871, near Bellevue, Seneca county, Ohio, and is a son of John and Barbara (Bunn) Royer. The grandfather of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania, and was of French and Holland extraction. The family were early settlers of New England. John Royer, the father of the Doctor, is at present living in Sterling, Rice county, Kansas, having been engaged in farming until a few years ago, when he retired from business life. His wife has been dead some years. Thirteen children were born in their family.

B. F. Royer, the subject of this sketch, received his primary education in the public schools, and later entered the State Industrial College at Manhattan, Kansas, where he remained until his graduation in 1895. At the age of eighteen he began teaching,

his first school being in Rice county, Kansas, where he remained two school terms. Later he accepted a position as a member of the faculty of Dr. Mathes' school at St. Joseph, Missouri. After teaching a few years, Dr. Royer began the study of medicine and finished the course of study in the Ensworth Medical College, at St. Joseph. His first practice was in Holt county, Missouri, where he remained until locating in Clearmont. He is an energetic man, of a studious turn of mind, and keeps thoroughly abreast of the times in all the latest advancements of medical science.

Dr. Royer was married to Callie Hanners, of St. Joseph, Missouri, March 23, 1899. Mrs. Royer was reared in Kansas City, and before her marriage was engaged in teaching for several years. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and she and her husband move in the best circles in Clearmont. Dr. Royer is a Democrat in politics, and religiously he is an attendant of the Presbyterian church.

CHARLES D. HOCKER.

Charles D. Hocker, the president of the Guilford Bank and for many years one of the prosperous and well known farmers and stock-raisers of Nodaway county, Missouri, is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He had but very little education of the text-book kind, though he was a member of a prominent southern family; but at that time the children of even the well-to-do people were not made to attend school long. The schools of the south were not very good at that time. Mr. Hocker was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, October 27, 1840, a son of Philip S. and Amanda L. (Duncan) Hocker. The Hocker family

were of German descent, but nothing definite more than this is known of their history. Mr. Hocker was one of six children, the names of the others being John, Joseph, Samuel, Nancy and Polly.

Philip Hocker, the father of our subject, was born in Maryland, but moved to Kentucky, where he was one of the early settlers of the county in which he lived. He was a true southern gentleman, with courtly manners and family pride. He owned many slaves, and was well known in the state. He was a Whig in politics, but never sought political office. He died in February, 1857, and his death was greatly regretted by all. His wife lived until 1876. Her brothers were John O., Charles, Henry, Lee and William. Henry and his son were killed during the Civil war by bushwhackers who made an effort to rob his store, and which he in turn so bravely defended, losing his life thereby. Philip Hocker and his wife had six children, namely: Henry, of Montgomery county, Missouri; William, deceased; C. D., the subject of this sketch; Tillman, deceased; Joseph L., of California; and Susan E., the wife of A. J. Hulett. Both parents are deceased.

C. D. Hocker, whose name heads this sketch, lived with his mother on the old homestead until he was of age. In 1860 she sold the farm and moved to Missouri, locating in Montgomery county, where she bought a farm. After the family scattered she retired to Middletown, where she lived until her death, which occurred in 1876. Mr. Hocker returned to Kentucky after serving in the militia one year, looking for bushwhackers and guarding property. After his return to Kentucky he was employed as a farm hand, this being his first experience at working out. In 1866 he married and re-

moved to Holt county, Missouri, where he rented a farm, on which he lived three years.

After saving enough to invest in some land, he moved to Nodaway county, where he bought forty acres of land, near his present farm. This was in 1869. There was a small house on the land, and the ground was but rudely broken. He went to work with a determination to succeed, and it was not long until he made great progress in that line. He gave all of his attention to the raising of stock, hogs and farm products, and gradually increased his property until he was the owner of six hundred and eighty acres. After selling some of this land and giving some to his children, he yet owns four hundred acres, all of which is well improved and cultivated. When the bank at Guilford was reorganized in 1894, Mr. Hocker was elected its president. He is also a director and a stockholder. His son Jefferson is the cashier of the bank, and he also is one of the stockholders. The bank has a capital of ten thousand dollars and a surplus of eight hundred. Everything is in a flourishing condition, and the bank is reliable in every sense of the word.

Mr. Hocker married Martha L. McKinney, a lady of much intelligence, who was born October 23, 1837, in Kentucky, a daughter of Jefferson and Jennie (Givens) McKinney. Her parents were natives of Kentucky and of Irish descent, and came from prominent families. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Archibald; Samuel; Thomas; Nancy J., the wife of H. Clark; Ann, the wife of J. Utt; Martha, the wife of our subject; and Parmelia, who married G. Schackleford. Mr. and Mrs. McKinney moved to Missouri in 1852, and during the war returned to Kentucky, where Mrs. McKinney died. Mr. McKinney then

returned to Holt county, Missouri, where he died in 1871. Mr. Hocker was the parent of five children by his wife, Martha McKinney. They are: Jefferson, the cashier of the Bank of Guilford; Joseph L., a hardware dealer in Guilford; Charles; Amanda J., the wife of J. Rimel, a farmer of this county; and Ida. Mr. Hocker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically is a strong Democrat.

HORACE JONES.

Horace Jones, the most extensive and successful farmer in Nodaway county, east of Maryville, whose postoffice is Parnell, Missouri, was born in Montgomery county, Indiana, February 18, 1847. He is a son of Gustavus Jones, who was born in 1821, was deprived in youth of most of the advantages of educational facilities, but nevertheless was reasonably successful in business, and in politics always a Republican. His ancestors were Virginians. He married Miss Charlotte Rouse, who died in Missouri, at the age of sixty-eight years. To this marriage there were born four children, as follows: Sarah, the wife of David C. Hurley, of Oklahoma, Horace, the subject of this sketch; Amanda, the wife of Daniel McKay, of Wapello, Iowa; and Mattie C., who married William Baker, and is now deceased. Mr. Jones removed from Ohio to Indiana, where he carried on farming, near La Fayette, and from this point he removed to Iowa, becoming a pioneer in the state and becoming a well known merchant at Wapello, Louisa county. After a brief absence from the state he returned thereto in 1850, established himself in mercantile business at Wapello, and remained thus engaged until his death, which occurred in 1896.

Horace Jones was a youth of much more than ordinary ambition. The elementary principles of learning he acquired in the public schools, and he was found around his father's store more or less until he was sixteen years of age. At this time an opportunity arose which, seized upon, furnished him with a great deal of experience and also tended to the early development of that independence of character and self-reliance which so markedly characterized him in his mature years. He joined the Tiltons, a New York firm doing a freighting business across the plains, driving teams for them from Omaha to Denver. As a wage-earner he remained in the west for about three years, covering territory in Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico. One of his employers was ex-Governor Eaton, of Greeley, whose friendship he won and merited, and whose life-work for more than a third of a century has been intimately connected with Colorado and her people.

Mr. Jones, having completed his western wanderings and having re-crossed the "Great American Desert" to his Iowa home, found himself but little richer for having traversed the vast plain seven times, and for having rendered valuable service for many months at good wages. Upon returning to civilization in 1865 Mr. Jones engaged in trading and buying stock for a Burlington packer, and in buying grain and farming. At each of these different occupations he worked at different times, according to the season of the year, and in these ways supported himself for four years. In 1869 he decided to settle down on the farm and to engage primarily in farm work, with more and greater earnestness than he had ever done, but also to continue his grain and stock buying; and it is a matter of fact that his

career as a successful business man and farmer began that year. He owned a span of mules and one horse, but the county clerk loaned him a horse to complete his second team, and with these two teams he made his first money, pursuing agriculture on a rented farm.

One of his friends advised him at that time that if he would save his money he could be worth five thousand dollars in ten years, as times were then good and everything sold at a high price. Cattle were particularly high and the industry was most attractive to Mr. Jones. In order to secure funds with which to buy his first lot of calves he worked on the county ditch and grade of the "Q" railway, in its construction, and laid out all his earnings in the manner mentioned. When his first three years had passed he sold his stock, for more than four thousand dollars, and removed to Worth county, Missouri, where he purchased a farm, the first he ever owned. Upon that farm he resided three years and then moved over into Nodaway county, where he purchased a farm of two hundred and six acres, giving a mortgage thereon for one thousand dollars, the balance of the purchase money. This being his first mortgage, and in fact his only one, he felt so restless under its burden that he paid it off during his first year on the farm. His advancement from 1875 has been most remarkable, of rapid strides, of great successes and few reverses. Little else than cattle and the farm have attracted his attention, and as the years have passed he has added acres to his farm, and numbers to his herds. At the present time his farm contains four thousand, three hundred and forty acres, and a thousand head of cattle and hogs are fed and marketed annually by him.

When Mr. Jones settled on his present

homestead his nearest postoffice was Defiance, seven miles away. At that time there was but little pretense to improvement in the country round about, but in 1887 the Great Western engineers located their line and the station of Parnell on Mr. Jones' land. Being thus made one of the founders of the town he has ever since been one of its chief promoters and supporters, and has done much in the way of building up the place. He erected some of the best buildings in the town, donated lots to each of the churches, aided them in the erection of their houses of worship, and in many other ways has shown his appreciation for Parnell and his determination that it should be a prosperous place.

Mr. Jones was married first, in Iowa, to Miss Ellen Cotter, a daughter of William Cotter, by which marriage he had the following children: Ed H. Jones; Austin G. Jones, who died in 1899; and Matie C., who married George L. Felton, one of the principal farmers of Independence township. The mother of these children died in 1879, and Mr. Jones, in 1882, married Miss Julia L. Allyn, a daughter of Austin Allyn. To this second marriage there have been born two children, viz.; Benjamin A. and Bessie M.

In politics Mr. Jones espouses the principles of modern Democracy, but usually takes but little interest in politics, especially so far as office-holding is concerned. Though while satisfied to attend mainly to his own private business yet the good of his party he has always at heart, and does his part toward its success as a private citizen. He became a Mason at Gaynor City, and belongs to the Maryville chapter, commandery and council, and is also a member of Moilah Temple, of St. Joseph, Missouri. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Jones is in many

respects one of the most prominent, successful and useful of the citizens of Nodaway county, and he is in every way worthy of the esteem in which he is held.

JAMES E. IRVIN.

The career of the subject of this sketch is that of a self-made man, who with a determination to succeed has overcome obstacles and pressed forward with manful perseverance to a good position in the business world. James E. Irvin, the manager and agent for the Standard Oil Company, at Tarkio, Atchison county, Missouri, is of an old Tennessee family, who inherited courage and a disposition to industry and honesty from many generations of Scotch ancestors.

Mr. Irvin was born in Anderson county, Tennessee, June 14, 1845, a son of John and Rachel (Coy) Irvin, both of whom were natives of that county. James E., was little more than a child when his father died, in middle life. In 1852 the family removed to Page county, Iowa, where they were among pioneers, as for some time afterward there was not a mile of railroad in the state. There Mrs. Irvin died, leaving her son fully orphaned. The boy obtained some education from teachers who wielded "the hickory" in log school-houses and grew up a strong, healthy young man, well informed as to all the mysteries of farming in that part of the country.

July 4, 1861, he enlisted for three years' service in the Civil war, in the Twenty-third Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Colonel Dewey, until that officer's death in 1863, and after that by Colonel Kinsman, until he was killed at Black River bridge and succeeded by Colonel S. L. Glass-



JAMES E. IRVIN

cow. The first captain of his company was C. G. George and he was succeeded by Captain J. H. Walker, whose successor was Captain Rawlings, who is now living in Page county, Iowa. The regiment made a highly creditable record at the siege of Vicksburg, in Banks's Red river campaign and in Texas. Mr. Irvin was a victim of sunstroke, which caused his confinement in hospital for some time. He was honorably discharged from the service July 6, 1865, a boy of twenty years, with more than four years' experience as a soldier.

For some time after the war Mr. Irvin was engaged in farming and stock-raising in Page county, Iowa, whence he removed in 1885 to Sherman county, Kansas, where he was a farmer and stock-raiser until in 1890, when he took up his residence at Tarkio, Atchison county, Missouri, where for the past six years he has been the local manager and agent for the Standard Oil Company, his territory including Tarkio, Missouri, and Blanchard and Hamburg, Iowa, and intermediate points. Some idea of the extent of his business will be afforded by the statement that he handles two hundred and forty thousand gallons of oil per annum. His upright character and good business methods have commended him to the good opinion of the people of his district, who hold him in the highest esteem. He is exceptionally well informed in a political way and is an ardent Republican and an active worker for the success of his party; and, though he is not an aspirant for office, he has served the people of his ward for four years, with much credit and honor, as a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Tarkio. In religious affiliation he is a Methodist and he keeps alive memor-

ies and associations of the Civil war by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Irvin was married, in Page county, Iowa, April 19, 1866, when he was twenty-one years old, to Alletha J. Chesshire, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Whitten) Chesshire. Her mother died April 15, 1900, while her father is now a resident of Tarkio. Mrs. Irvin was born in Tennessee and reared and educated in Iowa, and is a woman of many graces and accomplishments. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin had four daughters and four sons, and three of their children died in infancy and childhood. Their son Charles C. Irvin is the agent for the Standard Oil Company, at Beloit, Kansas, and is making a splendid record as a business man. He is married. Nettie is the wife of S. B. Francis. Ida Belle is a member of her father's household. Tenitia E. married T. C. Charlsworth and died in 1900, leaving a son.

T. M. S. WEATHERMON.

Thomas M. S. Weathermon, identified with the growth, settlement and development of Nodaway county, being one of the prominent influential farmers, was born June 29, 1838, in Surry, now Yadkin, county, North Carolina. He was a son of Christopher and Martha (Vestel) Weathermon, both natives of North Carolina.

Christopher Weathermon was of Irish descent, his father being a native of Ireland, and his mother was a native of Germany. They had five children, as follows: Cornelius; William; Samuel; Christopher, the father of our subject; and Elizabeth. Christopher Weathermon was reared in North Carolina, where he farmed until 1843, when he

moved with his family to Andrew county, Missouri. He remained there two years, and then entered some land in Nodaway county, where he built a log house, and later a frame dwelling, and began farming. He made many improvements on the place, and raised stock and farm products. At his death, which occurred in March, 1890, he left a good estate. He was a Whig in early life, and later a Republican, exerting his influence with telling effect. He was a member of the Methodist church. He married Martha Vestel, the daughter of a North Carolina minister, who had one other child, Nancy. They were the parents of the following children: Isaac, who died and left seven children; Jerusha, who married H. Elliott; William, deceased, who left four children; James W., deceased, who left seven children; John V., a farmer of this county Jesse, a soldier of Company G, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, for the Union, and was killed; Thomas M. S., the subject of this sketch; Harriet; Miles, deceased, who left five children; Solomon, of Montana; and Nathan, of Colorado.

Thomas M. S. Wethermon, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his native county, and in 1861 enlisted in the state militia, where he had some rough experience looking after bushwhackers and property. He continued in service during the war, and has not yet received his discharge. In 1864 he married, but did not get settled until after the close of the war, when he went to live at old Guilford. He then bought sixty-two acres of farm land and twenty acres of timber, and has since added to this until he now owns three hundred acres. He built a two-story house, a large barn and several other outbuildings, put out an orchard, and beautified the place in general, until he now has one of the most

attractive farms in the county. When he first settled on his farm in Missouri, his nearest neighbor was two miles away, and the prairie was open, the grass fine and game of all kinds in abundance. Mr. Wethermon was an artist before he married, taking pictures for several years. He is a Republican.

Mr. Weathermon married Anna Reece, a daughter of Jonathan Reece, a well known farmer of Indiana who moved to Andrew county, Missouri, where he died. His children were: James; Anna, the wife of our subject; and Wesley. After Mr. Reece's death the mother married William Campbell, by whom she had two children, Josephine and Frank. Mrs. Campbell died in Nodaway county. She was one of six children: Adam; John; William; Carlisle; Rebecca; and Elizabeth. Mr. Weathermon had five children by his first marriage, namely: Laura, the wife of C. E. Calkins, of Montana; James, of Montana; Grant, at Nome, Alaska, in the mines; Frank, of Montana; and Minnie, the wife of E. Nash. Mrs. Weathermon died in April, 1875.

Mr. Weathermon married Caroline Bell in 1876. She was born in Andrew county, Missouri, June 13, 1853, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Colburn) Bell. Thomas Bell was a Kentucky farmer, and moved to Doniphan county, Kansas, when Kansas was a territory. He served in the first legislature of the territory, and as a compensation received two lots in Topeka. Being a free-state man, it required all his ability and exertion to keep his farm, as everything was done to get him out of the county. During the Civil war he went to Illinois, after which he returned to Andrew county, Missouri, where he died. His wife survived him, and she was the mother of two children by a previous marriage.—D. L. and Richard

Houston. The Bell children were: Caroline, the wife of our subject; Eliza, the wife of I. Jackson; Elizabeth; John; and Fanny, who married C. Holland, of Nebraska.

Mr. Weathermon and his wife have eight children, namely: Albert, Eva, George C., Cora, Roy V., Grace J., Carl R. and Della. Mr. Weathermon is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 219.

JAMES M. THRASHER.

James Madison Thrasher, a prominent and successful farmer of Nodaway county, Missouri, and a loyal and honest citizen of the town of Barnard, is a native of Monroe county, Indiana, born August 7, 1858. He is a son of Joel and Orlena (Carroll) Thrasher, both natives of Pennsylvania. Joel Thrasher settled in Monroe county, Indiana, in early life, where he was an honest, quiet farmer. He died on the homestead and his wife remained at home until 1877, when she went to Missouri and made her home with her son James, the subject of this sketch. She died there in 1895. Both she and her husband were members of the Christian church, in which they were active workers. Their children were: Mary, deceased, who married Mr. Campbell; John, who died in Oklahoma, July 4, 1900, leaving a wife and six children; Mrs. Christa Worley, deceased; Mrs. Kate Hazelwood; Jason N., who lives in Indiana; Mrs. Sallie Blair; James, the father of our subject; and Rolla, who is a grocer at Barnard.

James M. Thrasher, whose name heads this brief sketch, was educated in the common schools of his county, where he remained until he reached the age of fifteen years. He then moved to Illinois, where he was employed as a farm hand for two years.

and in 1875 he went to Missouri, where he was employed as a farm hand for one year. He then rented a farm of forty acres, which he afterward bought, and gradually increased until he had a farm of two hundred acres, his present possession. It is in a high state of cultivation, and is one of the neat and attractive farms so often seen in that section of the country. Mr. Thrasher also raises considerable stock. He married Kate Alkire, who was born in Illinois, July 8, 1864, a daughter of David and Ann Alkire.

David Alkire settled in White Cloud township in 1877, where he remained a number of years. He then moved to Maryville. He lost his first wife in Illinois. His children are: Charles, deceased; Benjamin; Lydia, the wife of E. H. Goff; Chance; William, of Maryville; Kate, the wife of our subject, and Timothy. His wife was a member of the Christian church. He reared the following children by his second wife: Mrs. Cally Campbell; John, of California; Nancy; Lily, the wife of J. Goff; Miley, of Stanberry; and Elizabeth, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thrasher are both members of the Christian church.

Our subject, James M. Thrasher, has been blessed with eight children, namely: Edna, born May 9, 1884; Christa, May 24, 1886; Allie, September 29, 1888; David R., December 14, 1889; Joel R., December 14, 18889; Jimmie E., May 19, 1892; Elmar R., January 29, 1896; and Irene, December 4, 1898. The parents attend the Christian church.

THOMAS R. HUBBELL.

Thomas R. Hubbell, a pioneer settler and prominent farmer of Nodaway county, Missouri, has been identified with the growth

and settlement of this county. A native of Henry county, Indiana, he was born October 13, 1824, a son of Samuel and Mary (Rumley) Hubbell.

Two of the Hubbell brothers came from England in the early colonial days, serving in the war of the Revolution. John Hubbell, the grandfather of our subject, was body guard to George Washington for six months. He settled in Ohio, where he married a Miss Robinson, of New Jersey. He was a farmer by occupation. Politically, he was a Democrat. He attended the New Light church, and his death occurred in Henry county, Indiana. The children born to this couple were: John; Isaac; Daniel; Elhigh; Sally; Anna; and Samuel, the father of our subject. Samuel Hubbell was born in Ohio in 1799, and there grew to manhood. He moved to Indiana, where he bought some timber land and later sold this farm to his father, and moved to Michigan, where he entered land and improved a farm near Potawatamy, an Indian reservation, near Niles. In 1839, he sold this farm and returned to Indiana, spending the winter in Henry county. He then bought a farm in Johnson county, remaining there three or four years, after which he sold out and again went to Michigan. Later he returned to Johnson county, where he bought a farm and remained several years. Then his wife died. He then bought a home in Vigo county, where he moved, and re-married. He was a fairly successful farmer, and his death occurred in 1882. Politically he was a Whig, and later a Republican. He married Mary Rumley, a daughter of Thomas Rumley. Thomas Rumley was a native of North Carolina and one of the early settlers of Indiana. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade. He moved to Kosciusko county, Indiana, where

he died some years later. His children were: Mary A., the mother of our subject; John; Habcook; Betsy; and Louisa. Samuel Hubbell and his wife were the parents of seven children, namely: Thomas R., whose name heads this sketch; Tabitha, the wife of R. Ross; Rachael, the wife of J. Eastburn; Sarah, deceased; Samuel S., of Iowa; and William, who died at the age of nineteen years.

Thomas R. Hubbell, the subject of this personal biography, made many moves with his father in his boyhood days, and after growing to manhood, he married and settled in Indiana, where he bought a farm in Johnson county. He remained there a number of years, and then went to Vigo county, living there until 1856. He then sold his farm and returned to Johnson county, where he rented a farm for four years, after which time he moved to Iowa in 1860, remaining one year in that state. He then bought the land in Nodaway county on which he now lives, and in 1861 moved with his family to this farm. It was but a farm with forty acres rudely broken, and with no buildings, save a small cabin. Mr. Hubbell made many permanent improvements, and now has one of the most attractive little farms in the county. There is a large house, several substantial outbuildings, and an orchard, while the land is in a splendid state of cultivation. During his early days in Missouri the war was raging, and often times Mr. Hubbell was in danger of his life, as he was a Union man and a member of the state militia. He helped elect many good men to the township offices, and was a firm and strong Republican. He never cared to serve in office, and was at one time elected justice of the peace, but refused to serve.

Mr. Hubbell married Perlina Kinnick, who was born in North Carolina, February

14, 1826. She was a daughter of John and Peggy (Eckles) Kinnick. The Kinnick family were prominent in North Carolina, but John moved to Indiana in 1836, settling in Johnson county, where he bought some timber land, which he improved and there carried on farming. He was the father of the following children: Eliza; Nancy; William; Henry; Minerva; Perlina, the wife of our subject; Emily; Mary; James. The parents were both Methodists.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell have been blessed with nine children, namely: Mary E., who married J. Somer; Sarah I., the wife of A. Roberts; Martha A., wife of M. Peterson; Charlotte, who married H. Atkinson; John, a farmer; Samuel, of Indian Territory; Industry, the wife of George Thompson; James, a farmer; and Albert, at home. Albert is the only unmarried one in the family. Martha A. was a natural artist, and many of her paintings adorn the walls of Mrs. Hubbell's home. Martha died in 1892, leaving two sons. Our subject and his wife are well known in the county and in Carwood, where they have many friends.

JOHN WENDLE.

John Wendle, who is one of the well known farmers residing in Grant township, Nodaway county, Missouri, and one of the early settlers of that county, was born in Shenandoah county, Virginia, February 17, 1833. He was the son of William and Mary (Critzinger) Wendle, both of Virginia. George Wendle, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany and a wagon-maker by trade. He married Sally Bording, of Virginia, and they were the parents of the following children: William, the father of our subject; Samuel B.; Margaret, now

Mrs. Dull; Amos; Richard; Beant; George; Elizabeth; Joseph, who lives in Virginia. The family attended the Lutheran church.

William Wendle was reared and educated in Virginia. He married Mary Critzinger, who died in 1875. She was one of a large number of children, the others being: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Taman; Michela, now Mrs. Wiseman; Lydia Hammond; Peggy Hatter; Rachel, now Mrs. Orndorf; Dilita, John, Joseph, Samuel, George, Lewis, Isaac, Samuel and Isaac,—the two last mentioned being ministers. William Wendle moved to Illinois in 1855, where he rented a farm, and later bought land, on which he followed agriculture the remainder of his life. He died in 1879, and his death was deeply felt in the community, as he had been a loyal and faithful citizen and had won many friends during his residence in that county. In politics he was a strong Democrat, and religiously a member of the Lutheran church. His children were: John, the subject of this sketch; Cornelius, of Iowa; Lydia, now Mrs. C. Baker; Margaret, now Mrs. Kemp; George, of Illinois; William, of Nebraska; Joseph, of Nebraska; Washington, of Illinois; Jackson, of Nebraska; and Isaiah, of Cameron, Missouri.

John Wendle, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Virginia. In 1855 he moved to Illinois, locating in Ogle county, where he worked out as a farm hand. Later his father settled in this county, whom he assisted in farming. Mr. Wendle returned to Virginia in 1858, where he was united in marriage with Mary Copp, a native of that state. He did not return west until after the rebellion, but enlisted in the Confederate service, serving as a substitute for six months, under Stonewall Jackson. He was in reality in sympathy with

the Union men, but was compelled to join the Confederate service. He was in several skirmishes but in no regular battles. He remained in Virginia until 1864, when with his family he returned to Illinois. He bought a farm in that state, but sold out in 1878 and moved to Missouri, locating in Nodaway county, remaining here two years. He then bought a farm north of Maryville, and after living on it for four years sold it and moved to Kansas. In 1884 he returned to Nodaway county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which he has greatly improved and remodeled. It yields a splendid crop each year, and is one of the finest farms in the county. He also gives much time and work to stock-raising, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Wendle's wife, Mary Copp Wendle, was born May 17, 1833, in Virginia, and was a member of one of the old and respected families of the Shenandoah Valley. Her father, Samuel Copp, was a prominent farmer in his county, and attained a ripe old age. He and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: Rebecca; Eliza; Mary, the wife of our subject; Philip and Lydia. Our subject and his wife are the parents of seven children: Laura, born November 21, 1859, now the wife of F. Beaver; Caroline E., born February 5, 1862, now the wife of C. Hayward; Mary A., born March 13, 1865, now the wife of H. Wamsley; Martha, born November 12, 1866, now the wife of a Mr. Snively; Ada M., born December 15, 1868, now the wife of D. Snodgrass; William, born June 23, 1871; and Lee, born November 19, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Wendle are raising an orphan, Grace Newcombe, whose mother died when she was but two years old. Our subject and his wife have many warm friends

in the community, and are highly respected by all who know them. Mr. Wendle is an ardent Democrat.

JAMES F. LOGAN.

James F. Logan is one of the prominent and representative citizens of Tarkio, Atchison county, and has been a resident of this locality since 1872. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, near the city of Westchester, on the 3d of September, 1850, and is a son of the Rev. William P. Logan, who was born in Pennsylvania. The grandfather, William Logan, Sr., was also a native of the Keystone state and was of English and Welsh lineage. He married Miss Phebe Pyle, also a native of Pennsylvania, and both died in that state. The father of our subject was reared and married in Pennsylvania, Miss Sarah J. McComb becoming his wife. She was a daughter of the Rev. James T. McComb, the blind preacher. His marriage occurred when he was twenty-one years of age and he reared a family but never saw them. He devoted much of his life to the ministry and for some time engaged in preaching to the penitentiary convicts in Fort Madison, Iowa. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. His wife bore the maiden name of Hannah Cowden and both she and her husband have now passed away.

In 1852 Mr. Logan, the father of our subject, removed to Illinois, residing for some time in Adams and Hancock counties. He taught school at intervals for over twenty-five years. In 1872 the family came to Atchison county, Missouri, locating in Colfax township, where the father carried on general farming until his life's labors were ended in death, in 1880, when he was sixty-

seven years of age. He, too, was zealous and faithful in the cause of the Master and was a minister of the Methodist Protestant church, laboring earnestly to advance its cause and promulgate its principles among men. In local affairs he took a prominent part and served as postmaster and justice of the peace at London for fifteen years, being familiarly known as Squire Logan. His wife died in 1899, at the age of seventy-three. After her husband's death she superintended the farm of two hundred acres which he left to her, and also conducted the postoffice to the satisfaction of all its patrons until her own death. She was an entertaining converser and an earnest, loyal Christian woman, and passed away loved and esteemed by all who knew her. Ten children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Logan, of whom nine are yet living, namely: Mrs. Phebe Noble, of Carthage, Illinois; William, of Keokuk, Iowa; James F., Tarkio, Missouri, the subject of this review; Mrs. Hannah Sherman, also of Tarkio; Alfred, a resident of Glenwood, Missouri; Horace, who is living in Colfax township, Atchison county, Missouri, on the old homestead; Charles, a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Emma Colwell, of Colfax township; and Mrs. Clara Hull, of the same township. One child, Elsworth, died at the age of twenty-six, having preceded his father two years to the spirit world. The family has been one of prominence in the community in which most of the children have resided. Three of the family have been school teachers and others have been leaders in various useful walks of life.

Mr. Logan of this review spent the days of his youth upon a farm and in the public schools of the neighborhood acquired a good education. He afterward became a success-

ful teacher and followed that profession for a number of years. He was converted and joined the Methodist Protestant church in the nineteenth year of his age and has ever since been a faithful member, taking a prominent part in the religious affairs of his vicinity, and frequently attends the annual conference as a delegate for the church, and once attended the general conference. He married Miss Rebecca Crossan, and in her family there were five teachers, three of whom became lawyers. She is a lady of intelligence and culture who has proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmeet on the journey of life. She was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 2d of March, 1846, and gave her hand in marriage to Mr. Logan in Hancock county, Illinois, in 1870. She is a daughter of Edwin Crossan, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of Joseph Crossan, who was born in England, but both he and his wife, Mrs. Jane Crossan, spent their last days in Pennsylvania. Edwin Crossan married Rebecca Burton, a daughter of William Burton, and in 1864, they removed to Illinois, subsequently coming to Kansas. The father was a farmer and stone-cutter and was a man of marked industry and enterprise. He aided in building Girard College, at Philadelphia, and many of the substantial structures in that part of the country stand as monuments to his thrift and labor. In politics he was a Republican. He died in Paola, Kansas, in 1885, and his wife passed away in Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1899. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In the family were eleven children, nine of whom reached maturity and seven are yet living, namely: Isaac, a resident of Nodaway county, Missouri; Edwin, who served as a soldier in the Civil

war and is now living in Chicago; James, deceased, who was also one of the "boys in blue," and died in Newbern, North Carolina; Mrs. Rebecca Logan, the wife of the subject of this review; Minerva, who died in Ohio, at the age of fourteen years; William, of Paola, Kansas; George, of Maryville, Missouri; Mrs. Susan Matthes, of Norton, Kansas; John, of Nodaway county, Missouri; Sherman, who died in infancy; and Mary Belle, who died at the age of eleven years.

In early life Mr. Logan of this review accompanied his parents on their removal westward and for twenty years was a resident of Adams and Hancock counties, Illinois. In the early spring of 1872, accompanied by his wife and little daughter, he came to the west, and after traveling over southern Nebraska in a covered wagon returned to Missouri, where he has since made his home. Writing to his father of the favorable conditions of this country which he here found, the latter, with his family, came in the autumn of the same year. When J. F. Logan arrived in the county he found it a wild and unsettled region. He erected a house fourteen by eighteen feet, built of cottonwood lumber, and became the owner of eighty acres of rich land. To-day he is one of the most extensive agriculturists of his community, his landed possessions aggregating six hundred and forty acres, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and free from incumbrance. He has good buildings, four bearing orchards, containing seven hundred and fifty apple trees, and fences that are ever kept in excellent repair. Everything is neat and thrifty in appearance and indicates the careful supervision of the owner. In his business affairs he has prospered, and to-day he is successfully carry-

ing on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, making a specialty of the raising of red polled cattle, having over one hundred upon his farm at the present time. His farm is one of the best in the township.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Logan have been born two children: Zelda A., now the wife of John Woodhouse; and Millard F., who married Maude Carman, by whom he has one child, Millard C. Mr. Logan, whose name introduces this review, is a man of intelligence, well informed on the issues of the day. In politics he is a staunch Republican, giving an unfaltering support to that party. He and his wife have many warm friends and enjoy the high regard of all who know them by reason of their well-directed efforts and honorable lives.

ALMOND A. STAPLES.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the most prosperous, energetic and progressive agriculturists of northwestern Missouri. He has made his special field of industry an eminent success and is highly esteemed and respected by all with whom he has been brought into contact, either in business or social life. His large farm lies partly in Nodaway and partly in Atchison county, while his residence is about one-half mile over the line in Atchison county.

Mr. Staples was born January 10, 1848, in far-away New Hampshire, a son of Abial R. and Abigail Staples, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire. At an early day the father removed to New Hampshire, and when our subject was about two years old took his family to Wisconsin. In 1855 he came to Missouri and in 1876 took up his residence in Atchison county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there at the

age of sixty-seven years. Throughout life he followed the occupation of farmer and commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. His estimable wife died in Kansas, while on a visit, at the age of sixty-seven years, but her remains were brought back to the old home in Missouri for interment. She was a loving wife and a tender mother. In the family were six children,—all boys,—four of whom are still living and are recognized as leading agriculturists in this section of the state. They were quite a home-loving family.

Our subject remained under the parental roof until he was married, in 1872, to Miss Mary Jeffrie, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of six children: Rodolph R., now twenty-six years of age, who married Miss May Whiff, a daughter of Charles and Grace Whiff, of a well respected family now residing in Page county, Iowa. After his marriage Rodolph took up his abode on a farm in Atchison county, Missouri. He is a young man of good habits, industrious and enterprising, and if health is accorded him he will make a success in life. William M. Staples, the second of the family, is twenty-four years of age and resides on a farm in Nodaway county. He employs some one to care for his home and he devotes his attention to the operation of his farm. He, too, is an energetic and capable young business man of high moral character and is well liked throughout the neighborhood. Ada M., the third child, an affectionate little daughter, passed away at the age of fifteen months and eight days. Henry S., now twenty years of age, is with his parents. At present he is pursuing his education in Amity College, in Page county, Iowa. His mild temper, good disposition and willingness to work in-

dicate that his business career will not prove an unprofitable one and that his friends will be many. Laury A., the next member of the family, is seventeen years of age. She is a bright, industrious and intelligent young lady and has many warm friends throughout the neighborhood. Emmie E., the youngest of the family, died at the age of eight months, deeply mourned by her parents.

After his marriage Mr. Staples located in Taylor county, Iowa, on a farm which he had purchased, but after living there for two years sold his property and purchased a tract of wild, raw prairie land, where he now resides. Success has crowned his well directed and energetic efforts, and he now owns nearly one thousand acres of land, which he has transformed into one of the finest farms of the state. His first home was a little shanty, fourteen by sixteen feet, but it has long since been replaced by a pleasant and commodious residence, surrounded by beautiful trees and flowers. He is engaged in general farming and fruit-raising, and gives considerable attention to stock, principally cattle and hogs. He is a man of far more than ordinary business and executive ability, and his success in life is chiefly due to his sound judgment and keen discrimination. Since casting his first presidential vote for Ulysses Grant he has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party and its principles. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, a member of the lodge at Burlington Junction.

WARREN H. ANDREWS.

Warren H. Andrews, who is carrying on general farming and stock dealing, conducts his business on an extensive scale and is now placed among the well-to-do residents

of Colfax township. He came to Atchison county in 1876 when a youth of fifteen years and has since made his home in this locality. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, near Carthage. His father, Charles W. Andrews, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, near Jamestown, on the 26th of November, 1838. The grandfather, Merrill A. Andrews, as a native of the same county and was a son of Asel Andrews, who died in the Empire state. His son Merrill A. was a blacksmith by trade. When he arrived at the years of maturity he married Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, a native of Ohio. Her father, however, was born in New York and removed westward at the time of the Mormon emigration with Joseph Smith. That band of people located in Nauvoo, Illinois, and subsequently went overland to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1849, Mr. Jacobs aiding in establishing the metropolis of Utah. In 1842 Merrill A. Andrews, with his wife and children, also journeyed across the country with a one-horse wagon and became a resident of Hancock county, Illinois, his home being near Carthage. He lived at that place until 1865 and witnessed the shooting of Joseph Smith. Subsequently he removed to Mount Pleasant, Henry county, Iowa, and later took up his abode in Page county, that state, where he erected a residence and spent his remaining days, passing away at an advanced age. His widow now resides in Denver, Colorado, at the age of eighty-six years. Merrill A. Andrews was a farmer by occupation in his later years, although he learned blacksmithing in early life. In politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks, supporting Abraham Lincoln. His wife was a member of the Congregational church. They had seven children, two of whom are

yet living, namely: Charles N., the father of our subject; and Asel M., who served as a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, and is now an attorney at law in Denver, Colorado. The five who have passed away are: Udna, who served for two years as a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry in the war of the Rebellion and was then discharged on account of disability, after which he located in Minnesota, where his death occurred; Byron, who died in infancy; another son, also deceased; Florine, who died in childhood; and Salmond, who died in boyhood.

Charles W. Andrews, the father of our subject, was a little lad of four summers when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois. He was reared amid the wild scenes of frontier life in Hancock county, Illinois, spending his youth upon a farm. He worked in the fields following the plow from the time of early spring planting until the crops were garnered in the autumn. When the labors of the farm were practically ended for the season he entered the school of the neighborhood and pursued his education, in Illinois and in Jamestown, New York.

At the time of the Civil war his patriotic spirit was aroused by the attempt of the south to overthrow the Union and he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, serving for three years under command of Colonel John Finley and Major McClary, the latter having been an officer in the Mexican war. Mr. Andrews was taken prisoner and incarcerated at Libby prison for some time. Finally, however, he was exchanged and returned home on a furlough. After visiting his family he rejoined his regiment at the front, taking an active part in the service in the south. He participated

in the engagements at Baton Rouge and Mobile, then returned to New Orleans by steamer and at Baton Rouge he received an honorable discharge, at the close of the war. He was ever found at his post of duty, whether upon the picket line or on the firing line, and with a military record of which he has every reason to be proud he returned home.

The same year, 1865, Mr. Andrews removed to Henry county, Iowa, locating near Mount Pleasant. He had been married when about twenty-one years of age to Miss Angelina Aylshire, a native of Illinois and a daughter of William Aylshire. She died, leaving two sons: Warren H., a resident of Atchison county, Missouri; and George W., a resident of Nance county, Nebraska. In 1867 Mr. Andrews was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary S. Wells, who was born in Litchfield, Ohio, a daughter of John and Catherine Wells. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is yet living, at the age of ninety-two, and makes her home with her son, D. N. Wells, in Kearney, Nebraska. In the year 1876 Charles W. Andrews came with his family to Atchison county, taking up his abode in a small frame house sixteen by twenty-four feet, situated on a tract of land of one hundred and twenty acres. As the years have passed, however, he has added to his possessions until he now owns four hundred acres. He has also erected a fine residence, good barns and other necessary outbuildings and has the latest improved machinery upon his place, while a modern windmill is used for pumping water. There are good pastures and feed lots, and stock-raising is one of his principal sources of income. He is regarded as one of the progressive and enterprising

agriculturists of the community, and his success is attributable entirely to his own well directed efforts.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Andrews have been born nine children, eight of whom are living, namely: Marion, a carpenter by trade, residing in Blanchard, Iowa; Elsie, the wife of William McIntire, who resides in Brown county, Kansas; Charles M., who resides in Atchison county, near Blanchard, Iowa; Wells, who is living on the homestead farm; Catherine, the wife of A. H. Rouse, of Nodaway county; Gertrude, Bessie and Florence, at home. There are also twenty-three grandchildren. In his political affiliations Mr. Andrews has been a stalwart Republican since voting for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his association with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Warren H. Andrews, whose name introduces this record, spent the first fifteen years of his life in Illinois and Iowa and then came to Atchison county, where he has resided since 1876. He was reared to the work of the farm and early became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of rich land, and in connection with his brother has five hundred and sixty acres in Colfax township. His barn is the largest in the county, its dimensions being sixty-four by fifty-eight feet. All the modern accessories and improvements are found upon the place, and there are excellent facilities for carrying on stock-raising. He feeds about five hundred head of cattle. He and his brother George also have a large cattle ranch in Nance county, Ne-

braska, where they have large herds. These are shipped to the city markets, where they command good prices.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Andrews was united in marriage to Miss Emma Colwell, a representative of one of the well known and esteemed families of the county. Seven children grace this union, namely: Minnie, Frank, Charles, Roscoe, Inez, Nelson and Mabel. In his social relations Mr. Andrews is a Knight of Pythias and also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. He is widely recognized as one of the enterprising business men of the community. He possesses a strong determination, reliable judgment and keen discrimination in business matters. He is an excellent judge of stock and this has proved an important element in his successful career. He has a wide acquaintance throughout this portion of the country and is recognized as one of the leading stock dealers of Atchison county.

MICHAEL W. ROBERTS.

Among the prominent farmers of Colfax township is Michael W. Roberts, who was born in Atchison county, on the 5th of June, 1853, and is a representative of one of its oldest and most highly esteemed families. His father, James Roberts, was a native of Kentucky and a son of William Roberts, who was born in the same state, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family has always been a patriotic and loyal one, and has been well represented in the early colonial wars as well as those of later years. James Roberts was reared on a farm near Indianapolis, Indiana, and on reaching manhood married Elizabeth Kime, who was born in North Carolina, but spent her early life in the

Hoosier state. Her father, David Kime, was a native of Germany.

In 1844 Mr. Roberts and his wife removed from Indiana to Missouri by teams, and were among the first to locate in Atchison county. At that time the Indians were far more numerous here than the white settlers, while wolves, deer and other wild game were plentiful. Mr. Roberts built a log cabin at Center Grove and began the improvement of a farm. During the Mexican war he entered the service, but while at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, hostilities ceased and he returned home. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California with ox teams, being four months upon the road, and was engaged in mining in that state for some time, returning home by way of the isthmus of Panama, New Orleans and the Mississippi river.

He then followed farming uninterruptedly until after the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted and remained in the service until his death, which occurred at Louisville, Kentucky, in January, 1865. Two of his brothers were also in the army, these being Captain Newton Roberts, who belonged to a Missouri regiment and died in St. Joseph thirty years ago; and Captain John Roberts, who belonged to an Indiana regiment and died in 1867, in that state. Two of his sons also were numbered among the boys in blue, and one, like the father, was called upon to lay down his life on the altar of his country. The father was fifty-two years of age at the time of his death, and was a man of good physique, being six feet high and weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds. He was courageous, brave and strong, making an excellent pioneer and soldier. Politically he was a Democrat, but supported Lincoln for the presidency, being a strong Union man. His wife survived

him thirty-one years, dying on the old home farm in this county, in 1896, at the age of eighty-three years. She was an earnest member of the Christian church and a most estimable woman. In the family of this worthy couple were eight children, namely: Nancy A., the wife of David West; David, who was a soldier of the Civil war and died while home on a furlough; Mrs. Jemima Hough, deceased; William, who also was in the Civil war and is now a resident of Lincoln county, Nebraska; Elizabeth, who married John Shepherdson, and both are now deceased; James, Jr., who died at Center Grove in 1897; Michael W., our subject; and Jessie L., a resident of southern Missouri.

During his boyhood and youth Michael W. Roberts pursued his studies in a log school house at Center Grove, and early became familiar with the work of field and meadow, remaining at his parental home until twenty-three years of age. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Jacks, of Platte county, Missouri, a daughter of Richard and Victoria Jacks. By this union were born two children,—James and Carrie. The wife and mother died February 3, 1890, and in August, 1892, Mr. Roberts was again married, his second union being with Miss Estella Laden, a native of Indiana and a daughter of James and Elizabeth Laden, members of the Society of Friends. Her father is now a resident of Anderson, Indiana, but her mother died, in that state, in 1885. Mrs. Roberts, also a faithful member of the Society of Friends, is the mother of four children: Frederick, Pearl, Alfred and David Ralph.

Like his father, Mr. Roberts also is a large man, being six feet high and weighing two hundred pounds. In his political affilia-

tions he is a Populist. A man of the strictest integrity and honor, he has won the respect and confidence of those with whom he has come in contact, and justly merits the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

FRANCIS M. BOWMAN.

Francis Marion Bowman, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, is an industrious farmer of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he owns about one hundred and sixty acres of land. He is one of the early settlers of this county, having come here when a boy. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he became allied with the Confederacy, becoming a member of Company B, under Captain T. J. McQuitta. He saw very active service and fought with valor throughout the war. He was at the battle of Blue Mills, of Lexington, Missouri, in the three-days fight when Colonel Mulligan surrendered, was a guard for General Price's commissary trains, Pea Ridge, Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi, and numerous other engagements. On May 16, 1863, at Champion Hills, he was wounded in the right leg by a bullet and was left lying on the battle-field for some time. He was taken captive by the federals, and the Confederate surgeons came under a flag of truce and amputated his leg. He was returned to the Confederates, who took care of him and sent him to the hospital at Raymond, Mississippi, where he remained for four weeks, and was then taken to the hospital at Lauderdale, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, where he remained until he was able to walk with crutches. There he met an old friend, A. P. Cravens, who induced him to go to his old home in Randolph county, North Caro-

lina. After remaining there for a time he went to Richmond, Virginia, and then on to General Lee's army on the Rappahannock river for a time. He next went south to Uniontown, Perry county, Alabama, where he served as foreman or superintendent of a large plantation until 1865, after which he returned to Nodaway county, Missouri. For several years he was on the plains as drover, driving large herds of cattle north from Texas. In 1873 he acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lincoln township, Nodaway county, which he has greatly improved. He has an excellent house, well-furnished and suitably located, good barns and outbuildings and a good orchard and groves. The premises are well supplied with water, which is pumped by a windmill, and the entire farm is in excellent condition.

In 1873 Mr. Bowman was united in marriage with Georgia Graham, a daughter of M. W. and Emily (House) Graham, and they became the parents of the following children: Elsie, wife of Alvin Abbott, of Lincoln township; Marion W., who lives on one of our subject's farms in Atchison county; and Francis E., Cora Emily and Charles E., who are also living at home.

Politically Mr. Bowman is a Democrat of the Jacksonian type, and has held numerous township offices, such as assessor, clerk and member of the township board. He is upright and honest, well informed on all subjects of general interest, and stands high in the community in which he lives.

ADOLPH LIPPMAN.

The value of doing efficiently and cheerfully what the hands find to do and of seizing opportunities as they appear has been well illustrated in the career of Adolph Lipp-

man, a man well known at Maryville, Missouri. He has passed a quarter of a century within the borders of Nodaway county and has established a reputation for fairness and integrity which contributes in no small degree to his prosperity and popularity.

Mr. Lippman was born in Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, February 27, 1855. His father, George Lippman, was actively engaged in business at the above named city for nearly fifty years, retiring about 1890, and died there in 1900, at the age of eighty-four years. His children are Mrs. William Minzlaff, of Bremen, Germany; Mrs. Bernard Hull, of Osnabruck, Germany; Charles Lippman, of Maryville; Mrs. Fred Bock, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Adolph Lippman, of Maryville; Mrs. Gustave Fisher, of Ohrbeck, Germany; August Lippman, of Brineville, Oregon.

Adolph Lippman arrived in Cincinnati when about twelve years of age and his earliest employment was on the boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers as knife and fork shiner, in which capacity he aided the cook in many ways and performed menial service of different kinds. He was so employed for two years and made many trips from Parkersburg and Wheeling to Cairo and on south to New Orleans. He then learned the trade of wood-carver and cabinetmaker in the employ of the Mitchell & Remmelsberg Furniture Company, of Cincinnati, and was with that concern three years. From Cincinnati he went to New Orleans and worked there at his trade for several years. He followed that employment in a tour of the south, stopping to work and "see the sights," then going on to the next place to do the same things. In that way he saw much of Texas and the southwest and earned good wages all the time. He came to Maryville

from Austin, Texas, and went to work with Stephan Brothers, furniture dealers and manufacturers. His last employment as a mechanic was in the service of Stephan & Lippman, his brother Charles being the junior member of the firm.

In 1880 he opened a small resort on North Main street. He decided, on entering the business, to maintain a quiet and orderly resort and have surrounding it all the elements of respectability. This he has accomplished, and as a result his establishment has been the popular place of the city and "The Oak" a profitable investment for its proprietor. In 1893 he was interested in the construction of "The New Oak," one of the handsome brick buildings of the city. He is connected also with the agricultural and stock interests of the county. He owns a large farm in Jackson township, upon which he feeds some ten car-loads of cattle annually.

Mr. Lippman is a Democrat. In 1886 he was appointed a government inspector of customs aboard one of the Alaskan steamers, and during a two-years absence from Maryville made nineteen trips to that frozen country. In November, 1894, he married Emma Deutschel, a daughter of Michael Deutschel, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 5, 1862.

DAVID R. DUNLAP.

Among the representative business men of Atchison county is the subject of this review, who is now successfully conducting a general store in Westboro. A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Dunlap was born in Huntingdon county June 7, 1837, and belongs to a family of Scotch descent which is noted for industry and honesty. His fa-

ther, James Dunlap, was also a Pennsylvanian by birth, and by occupation was a mechanic, working in both wood and iron. He married Nancy Chaney, a native of the Keystone state and a representative of an old Pennsylvanian family of German origin. In 1849 they came west by team and located near Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, being among its early settlers. There the father followed his trade, and both he and his wife died near Fairfield, at the age of sixty-five years. In their family were twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters,—namely: Washington, a resident of Pennsylvania; Levi, of Crawford county, Kansas; John W., of Ketchum, Idaho; David R., our subject; Joshua B., of Wilcox, Missouri; James, who was a soldier of the Civil war and died in the south; Lewis, of California; Mrs. Lovina Bailey, deceased; Mrs. Delilah Whistler, of Ransom, Ness county, Kansas; Mrs. Nancy Monson, who died in Jefferson county, Iowa; Rose Ann, the widow of Dudley Kelley; and Joseph Henry, who died at Rome, Iowa, in 1895. Politically the father was a Democrat, and religiously was a member of the United Brethren church.

The early education of David R. Dunlap was acquired in an old log school house and has been supplemented by extensive experience in business. He was reared upon the old home farm, and in his father's shop gained a good knowledge of the blacksmith's trade. In 1862 he made an overland trip with ox teams to Oregon, by way of Omaha, North Platte, Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City, being four months upon the way. He spent three years in prospecting and mining, camping out most of the time. In 1865 he returned to Iowa, on horseback all of the way, being in the saddle seventy-four days.

In 1868 Mr. Dunlap was united in mar-

riage to Miss Caroline Snyder, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a daughter of John Snyder, who died in Westboro, Missouri. By this union four children were born, namely: Lena Perl, deceased; Ada Anna, now the wife of Daniel Snyder, depot agent at Westboro; John Franklin, a resident of Atchison county; and Chester Arthur. The wife and mother, who was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, died in 1894, and in 1898 Mr. Dunlap married Mrs. Lizzie (Clement) Cradit, a daughter of M. B. Clement, of Westboro. By this marriage has been born a son, David R., Jr., a bright boy, now fifteen months old.

Coming to Westboro in the fall of 1880, Mr. Dunlap purchased a corner lot and erected a large store building, where he has since carried on business as a general merchant. His stock of goods is large and well selected, and by fair and honorable dealing he has built up an excellent trade. Keen discrimination, unflagging industry and resolute purpose are numbered among his salient characteristics and thus he has won that prosperity which is the merited reward of honest effort. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

JOHN M. ANDERSON.

That sturdy, honest Scotch ancestry which has leavened our American citizenship in nearly all parts of the country produced the subject of this sketch, John M. Anderson, of Rockport, Missouri, who was elected county treasurer of Atchison county in November, 1900, and whose personal popularity was attested by the fact that as a Republican he had a majority of twenty-nine votes over a Democratic-Populist fusion ticket of a majority of one hundred and sev-

enty-one, all except two of the candidates on which were elected.

Mr. Anderson was born August 26, 1853, in Brown county, Ohio, near Gretna Green, a favorite resort of marriageable people from Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. William Anderson, his father, also a native of Brown county, Ohio, did three years gallant service as a soldier in the Civil war in Company F, Seventieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married Miss Albertine Dragoo, who was born, reared and educated in Ohio and is descended from an old and honorable family from that state. In 1865 they removed with their family to Atchison county, Missouri, and they are still living near Fairfax, successful in life and respected by all who knew them. Their son, John M., was educated to some extent in the public schools, but may be said to have acquired his education chiefly in the school of experience, for he has always been a devoted reader and a close observer of men and measures. Two valuable lessons were taught him by his parents, and they were that he should work and be honest, and they have been influential upon his success in life. He was during his early years a farmer, but found his real business success as a druggist at Phelps City, where his geniality and fair dealing won him many friends and permanent patrons.

As a Republican Mr. Anderson has long taken an interest in political affairs, and he has been one of the most active, faithful and zealous workers for the success of his party in Atchison county, in all parts of which he is well known and popular. He has served as a delegate to state and county conventions and has always wielded an appreciable influence in local Republican politics. In 1894 and 1895 he served the county

with much ability and credit in the office of assessor, and in 1900, when candidates were needed whose personal popularity made it possible for them to win over great opposition, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of treasurer of Atchison county, a responsible position which those who know him best, whether they are Republicans, Democrats or Populists, believe he will fill to the entire satisfaction of the great mass of his fellow citizens without regard to political affiliation. He was elected by a majority of twenty-nine, while the county gave a majority of one hundred and seventy-one on the state and national Democratic ticket.

Mr. Anderson has been a resident of Atchison county for thirty-six years and located at Phelps City in 1896, since which time he has been prominent in business circles there. He has long been well known as a Knight of Pythias and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was married, in 1880, to Miss Nancy Robinson, who was of a good family and possessed many virtues and accomplishments, and who died in 1882. His present wife, whom he married in 1890, was Miss Sarah Cheesman, of Atchison county, a daughter of M. E. Cheesman, a representative of an old and honorable family. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have an adopted daughter, Mrs. Anderson's niece, a bright girl, known as Fay Cheesman Anderson.

JOHN McELROY.

As long as memory remains to the American people and the Republic stands as one of the great powers of the world, the nation will ever feel a debt of gratitude to those

who preserved the Union at the time when its stability was threatened by rebellion in the south. Among the loyal sons who "wore the blue" is numbered John McElroy, whose patriotic spirit prompted his enlistment, and at the seat of war he won for himself an honorable military record. He is now well known as a valued and honorable citizen of Atchison county, where he located in 1870. He was born in Lee county, Virginia, April 11, 1829, and is a representative of one of the good families of that state. His father was George McElroy, a native of the same county, and his grandfather was Archibald McElroy. The latter was of Scotch parentage and the family was founded in Lee county, Virginia, at an early day. Having arrived at years of maturity the grandfather married a Miss Smith, also of Lee county, and upon a farm they made their home and reared their large family. They were Baptist people in religious belief and their lives were in harmony with their professions. Both died in Virginia, the grandfather when seventy years of age, the grandmother at the age of eighty years. Residing in the south, their descendants became supporters of southern principles, and the family was represented by many members in the Confederate army.

George McElroy was reared in Lee county, Virginia, spending his youth upon the old family homestead. He wedded Miss Polly Noe, a representative of a respected family of the Old Dominion, and a daughter of Charles Noe, who was of Dutch descent. The parents of our subject had four children who reached mature years, namely: Archibald, who died in Lee county, Virginia; Nimrod, now living in Lincoln township, Atchison county, Missouri, at the age of seventy-five; Betsey, who died in Indiana; and Emily, who died in early life.

In 1831 the parents left their home in the Old Dominion and by team traveled to Washington county, Indiana. In 1832 the father went south to seek a location. He was on a steamer when taken ill, his sickness terminating his life. This left the widow and children alone in a new country and with little to provide for their support. The mother, however, long survived him and passed away in Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, in 1859, at the age of fifty-six years. She had carefully reared her children, keeping them together and providing for them to the best of her ability. After the death of her first husband she was again married, becoming the wife of Joseph Durnil, and had three children, of whom one is now living, James, a resident of Illinois. The father of our subject was a Whig in his early political affiliations, and though reared in the south he became an Abolitionist. He held membership in the Reformed church and lived an upright and consistent life.

John McElroy was reared on the old homestead farm in Washington county, Indiana, and acquired his education in a log school house of the neighborhood. Although his school privileges were limited, his training at farm labor was not meager, for he early gained a practical knowledge of the best methods of improving the land and cultivating the fields. He assisted in the work of the home farm until the commencement of the Civil war. He had been deeply interested in the questions which led to that struggle and resolved that if the south attempted to secede he would strike a blow in defense of the Union. Accordingly, at President Lincoln's first call for three hundred thousand men, he offered his services to the government and was assigned to Company B,

of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry, under Captain J. N. Rodman and Colonel Roger Martin. He served for three years, winning a very creditable record and participating in thirteen battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta and on to the sea. He was under the command of General John A. Logan and General Sherman, participating in the Georgia campaign and in the campaign in the Carolinas, proceeding to Richmond and afterward to Washington, where he took part in the grand review, the most celebrated military pageant ever seen on the western hemisphere, wave after wave of bayonet-crested blue rolling by the stand on which stood the president watching the return of the victorious host. He received an honorable discharge in Indianapolis, Indiana, and then returned to his home to resume again the pursuits of civil life.

Mr. McElroy was connected with agricultural pursuits in Indiana until September, 1869, when he came to Missouri, and here he purchased six hundred and forty acres of land. He has since sold a part of this, retaining possession of three hundred acres, which constitutes one of the best farms in Lincoln township. He has here a good residence, which stands on an eminence and commands an excellent view of the surrounding country. An orchard yields its fruits in season and the fields bring to him a good return for the care and labor he bestows upon them. The buildings and fences are kept in good repair and the farm is as a monument to the enterprise, skill and business ability of the owner.

As a companion and helpmate on life's journey Mr. McElroy chose Miss Nancy Gilstrap, their marriage being celebrated in Washington county, Indiana, when he was twenty-two years of age. The lady was born

and reared in that county, a daughter of John and Abigail (Colclazier) Gilstrap, of North Carolina. Both of her parents died in Washington county, Indiana. Mrs. McElroy has indeed been a valued companion and helpmate to her husband and by her marriage she has become the mother of seven children, of whom three are now living: John P., who married Lizzie Kern and has three children,—John K., Maud and Loah; Polly A., the wife of R. M. Vanvalkinberg, of Nodaway county, by whom she has two children,—Eva and Nellie; and George E., who is living on the old homestead. The last mentioned married Miss Melissa Lutz and they have one son, John. The other member of the family was Nancy Jane, who became the wife of William McMillan, of Lincoln township, and had three children,—Bert, O. P. and Cora.

In his political affiliations Mr. McElroy is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party and its principles. He holds membership in the Christian church, to which his wife also belongs, and is a member of Blanchard Post, G. A. R. Although he is now seventy-two years of age, he is still actively interested in all the questions concerning the welfare of the country and is yet conducting his own business. His active labors have brought to him a very desirable competence and he is now numbered among the substantial residents of his county. He is to-day as loyal and true to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes upon the battle-fields of the south.

MALCOLM MCKILLOP.

Malcolm McKillop, now deceased, was an able lawyer, honored citizen and cultured gentleman residing in Rockport, and was a

man among men, prominent in the business and public affairs of Atchison county for more than thirty years. So conspicuous was his service as a private citizen and a public officer that a history of this locality would be incomplete without mention of him. He was of foreign birth, being a subject of the English crown. His birth occurred in Inverness, Megantic county, in the province of Quebec, Canada, April 17, 1837. His parents, Donald and Flora (McEchran) McKillop, were Scotch people who emigrated to America about the year 1830, the father following the occupation of farming. In his youth the subject of this review enjoyed the vigorous life of free air and the liberty of the country, and his first years in school were spent in such institutions as the government provided for Canadian citizens at that time. He was ambitious, however, to secure a higher education and his ambition does not seem to have been satisfied until he was graduated in the University of Vermont, with the class of 1861. He passed many months in the schoolroom in teaching and study while preparing for college and while pursuing his collegiate course, and thus served the double purpose of establishing self-confidence and of securing him a fund with which to defray his public expenses, and as a teacher he firmly fixed the knowledge that he had already acquired by imparting it to others.

During the first year after his graduation Mr. McKillop was principal of the Morrisville Academy at Morrisville, Vermont, but in 1863 he left that position in order to accept a similar situation in the Sandwich grammar schools at Windsor, Canada West. While teaching in the foregoing institution he was also preparing himself for the profession of law by a systematic course of

reading, with a view of an early admission to the bar. He passed his legal examination in Windsor, in 1865, and was then admitted to practice. The same year he came to the United States, locating in Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, where he entered the law office of Judge P. Goodwin, serving as clerk and also continuing his studies' under the direction of that jurist. He applied himself diligently for a year to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence, and in February, 1866, was admitted to the Illinois bar by the supreme court of that state. He believed that the west furnished better opportunities to young men entering the profession, and he accordingly came to Missouri, locating in Rockport, in April, 1867. His qualifications for practice were of a high order. His training and his knowledge of the law and of human nature enabled him to determine the motives and meet the cunning and thwart the strategy of opposing counsel, and with the able exposition of the merits of his cause he readily rose to prominence and gained a leading place at the bar of Atchison county. He had the strongest regard for the ethical and professional code, was courteous in his treatment of court and counsel and fair to witnesses. On many an occasion his superior learning and ready repartee, which never failed him, won him honors.

In public life Mr. McKillop was also distinguished. Although he was a member of the minority party in politics, such was the confidence of the public in his integrity and ability that his nomination meant his election. A leading citizen of Rockport said of him, "He was the best county surveyor we have had. As county school commissioner we have not had his superior, and as mayor of Rockport he was so valuable that

for many years he was burdened with the office against his own inclinations. He was elected state senator from the first district, and the senate never had a more valuable member. He went to the memorable constitutional convention of 1875 as a Republican and proved, although the body was Democratic, to be one of its valuable members. He never permitted his politics nor his religion to interfere with the performance of duty nor to mar the harmony of his intercourse among men."

On the 19th of November, 1868, in Whiteside county, Illinois, Mr. McKillop wedded Miss Carrie L. Thurber, and to them were born four daughters and two sons. The wife and daughters are still living. In fraternal circles Mr. McKillop was widely known and enjoyed the high regard of his brethren. He was made a Mason in Morrisville, Vermont, and afterward took the degrees of the chapter, council and commandery. He was ever a close student of Masonry, thoroughly understanding its underlying principles and became an earnest worker and distinguished representative of the Masonic body with which he was identified. He held the position of district deputy grand lecturer of the fifteenth Masonic district for a number of years. He was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was honored with high positions in that organization, including that of grand commander for Missouri and Arkansas, and in 1881, at St. Joseph, he was elected grand commander for Missouri and Kansas, while in September of the same year he was chosen vice supreme commander of the supreme legion at Chicago. He died September 8, 1899, and thus there passed from life one who had long been an important factor in professional, political and social interests in

Atchison county. He left his impress for good upon public advancement and was a leading promoter of the material progress of his section of the state. He had many qualities which endeared him to his fellow men, commanded their respect and awakened their admiration, and his life record formed an integral part in the history of his community.

JAMES A. WILEY.

Well known in agricultural, political and church circles, James A. Wiley is recognized as one of the leading, influential and valued residents of Nodaway county. He has a very wide acquaintance and his history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers. He was born in Noble county, Ohio, October 7, 1838. His father, Jacob Wiley, was also born in the Buckeye state and was a farmer by occupation. He wedded Miss Mary Woodford, a native of Connecticut. They located upon an Ohio farm, where their son James spent his boyhood and youth, working in the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the autumn. He also attended the common schools until fifteen years of age, when he became a resident of Warren county, Iowa, the family removing to the latter state. At the time of the Civil war, aroused by the spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company H, Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry. He participated in Sherman's raid on Vicksburg and in the battle of Arkansas Post, together with many engagements of lesser importance. He was always found at his duty, whether upon the picket line or the fire line. When the war was over he received an honorable discharge

and with a creditable military record returned to his home.

In 1868 he removed from Warren county, Iowa, to Missouri, becoming a resident of Nodaway county in October of that year. Throughout his residence here he has followed agricultural pursuits and to-day is the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. The well tilled fields give promise of bounteous harvests and there is also a good bearing orchard. The residence, barns and other necessary outbuildings are kept in repair and the place indicates the supervision of an owner who is diligent and energetic. In the pastures are found good grades of stock and the sale of his cattle and hogs materially increase his income.

On the 21st of October, 1857, Mr. Wiley was united in marriage to Miss L. J. Allen, a daughter of William Allen, a native of Harrison county, Missouri. Unto them have been born eight children: William F., born August 18, 1858, married Jessie Camren, and has now one son and two daughters; Mary M., born July 20, 1860, is the wife of T. J. Rezenor, by whom she has three sons and three daughters; Andrew J., born April 18, 1864, married Mattie Ingalls, and they have one son, and have lost one child; Lorinda A., born May 21, 1866, is the wife of B. T. Wray, and has six sons and four daughters; Edward J., born November 14, 1867, married Dora Lazenby, and has two sons; Arthur A., born July 1, 1871, married Laura Null, and has two daughters; Jacob W., born June 30, 1874, is with his parents; and Luella, born October 30, 1876, is the wife of William P. Scott. Mrs. Wiley's grandparents were William and Rachel Allen, and her great-grandfather Allen was a

soldier who was killed by the Indians in the war of 1812.

Since casting his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas Mr. Wiley has been an earnest advocate of the Democratic principles. He is a bi-metalist and believes in the remonetization of silver. He has long been recognized as a leader in local political ranks and has filled the offices of road overseer and school director. His ancestors were all members of the Methodist Episcopal church and he and his family are all identified therewith, taking a very active part in its work and doing all in their power to promote its upbuilding and success. High principles of life permeate them in their relations to their fellow men, in business and social life, and the name of Wiley is synonymous with honest effort in Nodaway county.

PHILLIP YATES.

Phillip Yates, a veteran of the Civil war, is a prominent representative of the agricultural class of citizens of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri. He comes of a family of patriotic instincts, his grandfather, George Fox, having served in the British army several years, was taken prisoner with Burgoyne at Saratoga and held a prisoner to the close of the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Yates was born in Staffordshire, England, December 20, 1827, and is a son of Jarvis and Sarah C. (Fox) Yates. His parents came to Canada in 1845, and located in Burford, Brock district, now Brant county, the district being named after General Brock. The father died at the age of eighty-five years and the mother at the age of seventy. He was a farmer by occupation. Religiously, they were Episcopalians, be-

longing to the church of England. They had six children, as follows: William, of Canada; John, who lives in Chicago; Phillip; Elizabeth; Huntsman, of Canada; James, deceased; and George, of Norwich, Oxford county, Canada.

Phillip Yates went to Portage county, Wisconsin, when it was a new and undeveloped country, in the year 1855, and acquired three hundred and twenty acres of land. He became a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, enlisting in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in 1863. He immediately went to the front and saw active service. He was under fire at Huntsville, Alabama, at Paint Rock on the Tennessee river, under Colonel Jackson, and in many skirmishes along the Tennessee river. He was at Kingston and Altoona, Georgia, and at the latter place was taken prisoner. He was confined within the rebel prison at Andersonville and at Millen, Georgia, and on account of sickness obtained his parole and was afterward exchanged. He was sent to St. John's Hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained for two months. He was granted a furlough and returned home to Portage county, and thence to St. Louis, where he remained until the close of the war. His old regiment went with General Sherman on the famous march to the sea, through Georgia and the Carolinas to Richmond, and were present at the grand review at Washington after the close of the war. In 1866, Mr. Yates moved to Jackson county, Minnesota, where he took a homestead on the Des Moines river and lived until 1871, when he moved to Page county, Iowa. He bought a farm there but later sold and purchased his present farm of one hundred and forty-six acres in Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri.

His place is well equipped with all the necessities for successfully carrying on farming, and he has been more than ordinarily successful. He has two comfortable houses, good barns and outbuildings and his place is well-stocked.

Mr. Yates was united in marriage with Sarah E. Orr, who was born near Montreal, Canada, and is a daughter of Edward and Margaret (Frazer) Orr. They had seven children, three of whom are living, namely: Margaret, the wife of Allen Searcy, of Page county, Iowa; and W. Jarvis and George Edward, who live on the home farm. Those deceased are: William James, Elizabeth, Sophia Emily, and one who died in infancy. Religiously he was reared in the church of England, but his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of Blanchard Post, G. A. R., No. 260, and served as commander for a time. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Yates is a man of intelligence and takes a deep interest in the development and welfare of his county.

ROBERT TODD.

Robert Todd, a successful and well known farmer living in Grant township, Nodaway county, Missouri, has for many years been one of the public-spirited men of the county. He was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, April 18, 1838, a son of Nathaniel and Janett (Mackey) Todd, both natives of Ireland.

James Todd, our subject's paternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland, coming to America in 1829, when he settled in Dearborn county, buying a farm on which he lived the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. His children were as follows: Samuel; Nathaniel,

the father of the subject of this sketch; James; John; Robert; Thomas; Mariah; Hugh; and Ann, who died in infancy. Nathaniel Todd grew to manhood in Ireland, where he married Janett Mackey, and came to America in 1829, settling in Dearborn county, where he bought land and began farming and raising stock. In politics he was a Democrat. His wife was a daughter of Andrew Mackey, who was also a native of Ireland, and an old settler of Dearborn county. He was a farmer by occupation. His children were: Janett, the mother of our subject; Rose, the wife of R. Sims; James, Andrew, William and Allen. The family were attendants of the Presbyterian church. Nathaniel Todd and his wife were the parents of eleven children, namely: Rose A.; Elizabeth; Isabel, who is Mrs. McKinstry; Jane, deceased; Robert, the subject of this sketch; Thomas; Nathaniel, of Homestead, Indiana; James and John, of Vernon county, Missouri; Ellen; and George and Frank, of Indiana. Mr. Todd was a staunch Democrat.

Robert Todd, whose name heads this sketch, was reared and educated in Indiana. He remained there until 1862, when he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Colonel King, and later Colonel Espa. Mr. Todd saw some hard service, and was captured at Munfordsville, Kentucky, but after three days was paroled and returned home. In December he was exchanged and joined the command at Murfreesboro, continuing in that command until the close of the war. He was at Chattanooga when Lee surrendered, after which the regiment went to Indianapolis, where the members were honorably discharged and received their pay. Mr. Todd then returned

home and resumed his farming. In 1870 he moved to Missouri, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and has since added eighty acres more, all of which is in the valley, and is splendid land for farming. He has been a very successful farmer, and is one of the best business men in the county. His home is but two and one-half miles from the town of Guilford, where he is well known and is one of the progressive citizens of the place. He is a firm Democrat but has never cared to hold office.

Mr. Todd married Jane Beggs, who was born in Indiana, in 1844, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Houston) Beggs, of Ireland. John Beggs was a farmer, who came to this country early in life. His children were: Mary, who married M. Whitford; Elizabeth, Agnes, Margaret, Robert, William, George, Thomas and Jane, the wife of our subject. Our subject and his wife have been the parents of two children, namely: Francis N., at home; and John E. The family attend the Methodist church, of which Mrs. Todd is a member.

GEORGE B. MILLION.

The family of Million of which George B. Million, of Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri, is a representative, is not a numerous one in the United States. It is of English origin and is more largely in evidence in the south than in the north. The men of the family are for the most part strong and active, intelligent, patriotic and public-spirited, and the name wherever it is known has come to stand for courage, honesty and industry. Wherever they have lived men of this name have been leaders among their fellows, advisers in matters of importance and public functionaries who have had

the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens in an eminent degree. The subject of this sketch has lived up to the prestige of the name, and it was for that reason that he was given a place of prominence on the fusion ticket in Atchison county, in 1900, and was able to lead Democrats and Populists to victory at the polls.

George B. Million, who was elected sheriff of Atchison county, Missouri, November 6, 1900, was born near Quitman, Nodaway county, this state, December 2, 1864, while that part of the country was still in the throes of the Civil war, a son of John Million, who was a pioneer on the Platte purchase in Missouri and was one of the most prominent early settlers in Nodaway county. John Million was born in Tennessee, of a family which had been settled there for many generations, and married Alice Bayless, of another old Tennessee family. From Greene, his native county in Tennessee, he removed to Nodaway county, Missouri, and from Nodaway county in 1865 he removed to Atchison county and settled on a farm near Watson, which he operated successfully until his death in 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a man of high character and was prominent in his community as a Democrat, and as a citizen and was deeply regretted by all who had known him. His wife died in 1888, in this county, at the age of seventy years, and is remembered as a woman of many virtues who was a good wife and mother and charitable neighbor. They had nine sons and four daughters.

Sheriff Million was reared on his father's farm and educated in public schools near his boyhood home. He has made farming his life work and owns a good farm of one hundred and twenty acres near Rockport. Since his youth he has been interested in

politics, viewing all national questions from a Democratic standpoint. His personal popularity was so great that both Democrats and fusionists acknowledged him as a leader in the local field in 1900, and he was placed in nomination for the high executive office of sheriff and triumphantly elected; and even those who opposed him at the polls rejoice that this responsible office is so ably filled.

In 1898 Mr. Million was married to Miss Louise M. Depke, a daughter of F. Depke, of Shenandoah, Page county, Iowa, a woman of education and many winning qualities, who has been to him an admirable partner in life and who has borne him one son, F. H. Million. Mr. Million, whose parents were Baptists, was reared in the Baptist faith, but has been generous in support of religious worship without question as to denomination. Of conspicuous public spirit, he has always been one of the foremost in advancing the cause of education and in advocating and assisting to the extent of his ability all measures which in his good judgment have tended to the public good.

EVERETT L. MORGAN, M. D.

Among those who devote their time and energies to the practice of medicine and are meeting with excellent success in their chosen profession is Dr. Morgan, a prominent physician of Graham, Nodaway county. He was born near that town, October 4, 1867, and belongs to a family of Welsh origin which was founded in this country in colonial days. Among his ancestors were some who served in both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

John B. Morgan, the Doctor's grandfa-

ther, was born in Kentucky, September 20, 1791, and in that state married Elizabeth McDonald, who was born there August 17, 1796, their marriage being celebrated November 7, 1820. In early life he followed the brick and stone mason's trade, but after coming to Missouri, in 1841, entered land four miles southwest of Maryville, and turned his attention to farming. He finally sold his farm and spent his last days at Graham in retirement from active labor. There he died September 2, 1865, and his wife passed away September 5, 1866. They had eleven children, all of whom were born in Shelby county, Indiana, namely: John Mc, born September 8, 1821, died June 27, 1842; Amaziah, born July 9, 1823, was killed by lightning, April 11, 1863, leaving a wife and two children; Adonijah, born July 9, 1825, died unmarried December 31, 1891; Margaret J., born January 5, 1827, and died December 18, 1890, was the wife of N. Swaren-gin; Effa, born February 11, 1829, died June 5, 1829; Lewis, born March 11, 1830, was a retired farmer of Graham, where he died November 17, 1899; Catherine E., born September 30, 1831, is the wife of William Jenkins; James W., the father of our subject, was next in order of birth; William W., born September 19, 1836, followed farming and died August 28, 1890; Paulina, born November 5, 1838, is unmarried; and Ruth A., born January 3, 1841, married James Decker and both are now deceased, her death occurring March 1, 1900.

Dr. James W. Morgan, the father of our subject, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, March 12, 1834, and was seven years old when the family came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. He was married August 3, 1856, to Miss Laura F. Scott, a daughter of Ebenezer and

Hulda Scott, the former a cousin of General Winfield Scott. She was born September 30, 1835, and by her marriage became the mother of the following children: Arthur McDonald, born May 14, 1857, died on the 2d of October of the same year; Roberta Austin, born February 12, 1862, died on the 25th of the same month; and Laura F., born February 16, 1864, died on the 31st of July of that year. When a young man Dr. James W. Morgan read medicine with Drs. J. V. A. Woods and B. G. Ford, of Maryville, for his preceptors, for about four years, and then engaged in practice in Graham until driven away by the Confederates during the Civil war, when he went to Dodley's. He was then a member of the home guards until the provisional government of Missouri was formed, and in September, 1861, at the call of Governor Gamble for troops, he enlisted for six months, being commissioned first lieutenant of Company H, Kimble's regiment. In November he was detached from the company and placed in charge of the Hax House hospital, where he remained until discharged. In March, 1862, he enlisted in what was known as the Fourth Cavalry Regiment of Missouri State Volunteer Militia, United States Army, under the command of Colonel George H. Hall. At that time no volunteers had been called for, but through his solicitation permission was given Governor Gamble to raise ten regiments of cavalry for scouting purposes, which did duty in Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian Territory.

The Doctor was elected and commissioned first lieutenant of Company K, said regiment, May 14, 1862, and was on duty at St. Joseph for a time. Later he was again detached and placed in command of the provost guard, with which he was connected un-

till sent home on sick leave for an indefinite time. He reformed the command at Marshfield, Missouri, in July, 1862, and was placed on detached duty as assistant provost marshal of the southwestern district of the state by Brigadier General E. B. Brown. During existing orders he was permanently divorced from his company, as such officers became staff officers of the commander general. It was his duty to organize the state militia into companies and try and dispose of Confederate sympathizers by requiring them to take oath of loyalty and give bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties enjoined. Dr. Morgan deemed it necessary in every case when other punishment was not indicated for them to give bonds from five hundred to ten thousand dollars. His wife and little daughter joined him there and remained with him until illness compelled him to resign. On December 15, 1862, he was ordered to report to Colonel Mills, of Springfield, Missouri, where he was placed in charge of the exchange department, preparing rolls for prisoners subject to exchange as prisoners of war, and the trial and disposition of citizen prisoners, who had committed only small offenses. He faithfully discharged any duty required of him. He was placed in charge of a district, including southwestern Missouri, northeastern Kansas and northwestern Arkansas and Indian Territory to examine the vouchers and order payment to loyal citizens. The Doctor participated in the last battle at Springfield, January 8, 1863, as aid to General Brown; was active in all duties imposed upon him and was a proficient officer.

The last of August, 1863, he reported to General Thomas Ewing, of Kansas City, and was again placed on detached duty as judge advocate of military commissions. In

September he offered his resignation on a surgeon's certificate, which was accepted and in December of the same year he returned to Graham taking up his abode in the house from which he had been forced to flee two years and a half previously. He forwarded his certificate and in April, 1864, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-third Regiment of Colored Troops, and ordered for duty to Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia. At that time, however, his wife was suffering from quick consumption, and on the 12th of May, 1864, died, leaving two little daughters. This caused him to decline his commission and end his military career, the remainder of his life being devoted to the practice of his profession in Graham, where he died April 15, 1886. He was also engaged in the drug business at that place from 1873 to 1876, and was an associate editor of the Nodaway Valley Spy and the Graham Headlight. In 1868, when the Democrats talked of resisting the disfranchising clause of the constitution, he was commissioned by Governor T. C. Fletcher as captain of Morgan's Nodaway County Guards. For many years he was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his death the community realized that it had lost one of its most valuable and useful citizens. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He filled all the chairs in the local lodge and encampment, and was a member of the grand lodge and grand encampment of Missouri.

Near Burlington Junction, this county, Dr. Morgan was again married, January 19, 1865, to Miss Sophia F. Bradford, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, October 17, 1845, and is still living. Her parents, James R. and Civiller F. Bradford, were

also natives of Ohio and Methodists in religious belief. Her father is still a prominent man of Holt county, Missouri, where he has served as township trustee and county judge. In politics he is a Republican. His children are Sophia F., Sarah E., Julia A., J. E., James B. and Mary. Mrs. Morgan's paternal grandfather, Thomas Bradford, was a descendant of the old colonial governor of Massachusetts who bore that name. He was born October 9, 1793, and died December 9, 1845. He married the widow of James Russell and daughter of Artemus and Parmenter Russell. The six children born to Dr. and Mrs. Morgan are: James B., born February 8, 1866, died October 24, 1866; Everett L., our subject, is the next in order of birth; Charles A. was born June 7, 1870; Edwin A., born February 10, 1873; Elsie F. was born May 9, 1876; and James Woods was born July 25, 1886.

Dr. Everett L. Morgan was reared in his native town and educated in its common schools. In early life he often accompanied his father on visits to his patients, and about 1890 commenced the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. P. J. Barren. Later he attended medical lectures at St. Louis, and was graduated at the Central Medical College at St. Joseph, in March, 1895, since which time he has engaged in practice in Graham. He has met with marked success in his chosen profession, and has already succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. He is also a registered druggist. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, but has never aspired to office, and socially is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America, being camp physician of the last two orders.

Dr. E. A. Morgan, like his brother Ever-

ett L. Morgan, acquired the greater part of his education in the public schools and in 1893 began the study of dentistry under the supervision of Dr. C. S. Grant, of St. Joseph, Missouri. He was graduated in the Kansas City Dental College, March 31, 1896, in the class of 1896, receiving the gold medal for the best workmanship of the class. After graduation he located temporarily in his home town—Graham, Missouri—but on the 23d of November of that year went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he entered the employ of Ross Brothers, on a salary.

On the 28th of July, 1897, in Kansas City, Missouri, Edwin A. Morgan was united in marriage to Miss Josephine E. Edwards, who was born in Adams county, Illinois, November 20, 1871, and was one of a family of ten children. Her mother died when the daughter was but twelve years of age. Her father, Joseph Edwards, however, long survived her and passed away January 5, 1901, at Barry, Pike county, Illinois. In August, 1897, Dr. Morgan resigned his position with Ross Brothers and with his wife removed to Pawnee City, Nebraska, where he had the promise of a better position, but failing to make a satisfactory contract, they returned to Graham on the 23d of August of that year, and Dr. Morgan continued to practice alone, declining an offer of a position with his previous employers, the Ross Brothers, at an advanced salary. He there continued to practice until March 1, 1898, when, through the aid of his grandfather, James R. Bradford, he obtained the office and location of Dr. J. G. Algire, of Maitland, Holt county, Missouri, two miles from Graham. He removed there in the early spring and has succeeded in building up a very satisfactory and rapidly increasing practice.

BENJAMIN HONAKER.

Benjamin Honaker, an old soldier who served in the Civil war and a prominent farmer of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, was a member of Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered the army in April, 1861, enlisting in Colonel Goodman's regiment, at the call of Lincoln for ninety-day men. His company was commanded by Captain Olmstead, and he saw active service for four months, at the end of which time he received an honorable discharge and a record for bravery in service.

Mr. Honaker was born in Pulaski county, West Virginia, August 28, 1836, of German descent and the son of Jacob and Jane (Bradshaw) Honaker. Jacob Honaker was born in Virginia, and his wife was born in West Virginia. The former was a machinist, gunsmith, blacksmith and coffin-maker and had lived to be fifty-five years old. His wife also died at that age. They had eight children, namely: James, Jesse, Ben, Sarah, Martha, William, Nancy and Jacob. Jesse, James and Ben were soldiers, the latter two dying from wounds received in battle. The parents were members of the Methodist church. They were buried in the old Price cemetery in Marion county, Ohio.

Benjamin, the subject of this sketch, went with his parents to Marion county when he was four years old, and there he was taught farming and finished his schooling. In 1870 he moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he carried on farming, and in 1890 he bought the old Ambrose Calvin farm, which is one of the prettiest farms in the county. On this place are a large house, which was built in 1850, a fine

orchard, good groves, pastures and fields, and everything on the premises is in first-class condition. Mr. Honaker is a good manager and thrifty farmer. He has given all of his time to farming and stock-raising.

December 31, 1863, Mr. Honaker married Louisa Abbott, of Marion county, Ohio, a woman of intelligence and of good family. She was born in Licking county, Ohio, a daughter of Reuben and Leah (Fowler) Abbott. Mr. Abbott was born in Virginia and his wife was born near Boston, Massachusetts. He died at the age of seventy-five, his wife departing this life at the early age of thirty-six. They are buried in Atchison county, Missouri. Their children were: John; Mary; Gideon, a soldier in an Ohio regiment, who died in Union county, Ohio; George; James; Elizabeth; Lydia; Louisa, the wife of our subject, and Flora. Mr. Abbott was a Baptist and his wife a Methodist.

Mr. and Mrs. Honaker, our subject and his wife, have been blessed with eleven children, namely: Elliott; Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Horn; Mary, the wife of John Streets, a farmer; Frederick; James; Vera; Claria; Houston; and they lost three children, namely: William, John and Reuben. They had several grandchildren, as follows: Blanche, Lether, Otis (deceased), George, Ruth, Ralph, Viola, Berenice, Edith, Harley, Grace and Willie. Mr. Honaker is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist church.

MILTON HUFF.

Milton Huff, an ex-soldier and one of the representative farmers of Nodaway county, is a native of Washington county, Indiana, and was born March 26, 1843, a

son of Gabriel and Polly (Voyles) Huff. Gabriel Huff was a Virginian by birth, but lived for many years in Washington county, Indiana, where he met and married Polly Voyles, who was a daughter of Tom Voyles, of North Carolina. Thirteen sons and one daughter were the honor of this union, viz.; Harbin; Park; Hiatt; Dickson; Mason, a soldier serving in the Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, who died at Warsaw, Missouri; Milton, Anthony, Martin, Andrew, Crawford, George, William, Harvey, Mary Alvina. Four of the sons were soldiers: Hiatt, of the Thirty-first Infantry, Indiana Volunteers, who now lives in Washington county, Indiana; Dickson, a member of the Eighteenth Infantry, Indiana Volunteers, who now lives in Illinois; Mason, who died in Missouri several years ago; and Milton, the subject of this sketch, who also belonged to the Thirty-first Infantry, Indiana Volunteers. The father and mother died in Washington county, Indiana, after reaching the age of sixty years. Politically, Mr. Huff was a Republican.

Milton Huff, the subject of this personal sketch, received his education in the common schools of his native county, and his practical experience was gained on his father's farm. In 1863 he was enrolled in Colonel Holwell's regiment, under Captain George Noble, of the Thirty-first Infantry, of the Indiana Volunteers. He was in several minor skirmishes, and in the battle at Nashville, Tennessee, and being taken sick in June, 1865, he was confined to the hospital at Nashville for a time. July 4, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, after having made a record for faithfulness to his country.

Mr. Huff was married to Martha Bush, August 4, 1863. She was a native of Washington county, Indiana, and a daughter of

Noah and Eliza (Markland) Bush, natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Bush have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are living, and are as follows: Mrs. Martha Huff, Emma, John, Vina, Catherine and James. Mr. Bush was a member of the Christian church, and politically, was a member of the Democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Huff are the parents of ten children, whose names are: Rosetta Van Fosson, Ida Bales, Noah Augustus, George N., Lewis Walter, Elmer Dawson, Eliza Hannali Sommers, Carl Wesley, John A. and Mandy Pearl,—the last two named deceased.

Our subject and his wife resided in Indiana until 1878, when they settled in Nodaway county, Missouri. Mr. Huff owns a fine farm of two hundred acres, including fields, pastures, stock lots and orchard. The place is well improved, and there are a large house, barn, sheds, cribs, etc. Mr. Huff keeps up in all the new improvements of the day, and his farm is one of the most attractive and best kept in the county. He is a well informed man, an active citizen, one who is in favor of all improvements which tend to advance the community. Politically he is a Republican, taking an active interest in that party. He is a member of the G. A. R., Marshall Post, No. 162, of Elmo. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HENRY T. PISTOLE.

This gentleman scarcely needs an introduction to the readers of the history of Nodaway county, for he is known far and near as the popular proprietor of Cedar Grove farm, one of the most valuable properties in the county. In all walks of life there are leading men whose progressive spirit

prompts them to take an advanced stand, and such a one is Henry T. Pistole, who is accounted one of the most prominent and influential agriculturists of Nodaway county. He is numbered among the native sons of the county and his career is one which has ever reflected credit upon the place of his birth. He first opened his eyes to the light of day October 25, 1855, on a farm three miles east of Pickering, his parents being William M. and Amanda C. Pistole. His grandparents were Thomas J. and Lucinda (Long) Pistole, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee. They became very early settlers of Nodaway county and the name is therefore inseparably interwoven with the pioneer history of this section of the state. The grandfather died March 27, 1879. The father of our subject was a farmer whose life was devoted untiringly to agricultural pursuits. He acquired thereby a comfortable competence and provided well for his family. He died June 1, 1891, but his widow still survives him and is yet living on the old homestead.

Henry T. Pistole spent his boyhood days at his parental home and has always resided upon the home farm. As soon as old enough he began to handle the plow and has since worked in the fields, taking a just pride in the raising of excellent crops. To-day he is the owner of Cedar Grove farm, one of the most attractive country places in Nodaway county. A beautiful residence stands in the midst of the well-kept lawn and in the rear are commodious barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock. The latest improved machinery and all modern accessories and conveniences are here found, and the farm is hardly surpassed by any in the entire state.

Mr. Pistole has been twice married. On

the 3d of October, 1878, he wedded Miss Belle Boatwright, but she died after a few months, passing away on the 20th of July, 1879. On the 15th of January, 1882, he was again married, his second union being with Julia F. Dillon, who was born in North Carolina and is a daughter of Isaiah and Cynthia (Wheeler) Dillon, both of whom were natives of the same state. Her father, while acting as a nurse in a southern hospital during the Civil war, was taken ill and died. In 1863 Mrs. Pistole removed from North Carolina to Indiana and in 1880 came to Missouri. By her marriage nine children have been born, all of whom are living, namely: Wallace, Charles O., Ava L., Virgil H., Floy C., Glenn D., Grover C., Velma T. and Annis I.

After his marriage Mr. Pistole located on a farm three miles north of Pickering, where he owned two hundred and forty acres of land and engaged in general farming. As the years have passed he has added many improvements to his place and Cedar Grove farm is now ranked among the best in this part of the state. In connection with the raising of grain and stock he operates one of the best steam threshers in the county. He has all of the latest improved machinery, together with modern accessories and conveniences, and his progressive methods have given him an advanced position among the agriculturists of the community. In his political views Mr. Pistole has been a stalwart Democrat since having cast his first presidential vote for S. J. Tilden, but has never sought official preferment as a reward for his party fidelity. In the Christian church he takes an active part, also in Sunday-school work. Socially he belongs to the Masonic lodge of Pickering, having been identified with the order since 1879.

He is a most popular citizen, genial in manner, social in disposition and kindly in temperament, his many excellent qualities having gained him the high regard of all who know him, and he well deserves representation in this volume.

THOMAS B. GILL.

Among Nodaway county's prominent and successful farmers none are more deserving of mention in a work of this kind than Thomas B. Gill, the proprietor of the Spring Valley farm in Green township, comprising two hundred and forty acres, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with good and substantial buildings, that stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise.

Mr. Gill was born near Junesville, Ohio, November 25, 1844, a son of George and Hannah (Ainsley) Gill, who were born, reared and married near Leeds, England, and came to the United States about 1838, locating first in Ohio and later moving to Monroe, Wisconsin, when our subject was about five years old. There the parents both died, the father at the age of seventy-three, the mother at the age of seventy-one years. He was a stone cutter and farmer by occupation, but was living a retired life at the time of his death.

Thomas B. Gill was about twenty-four years of age when he left the parental roof, and on the 1st of January, 1870, he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he purchased eighty acres of unbroken prairie land, to the cultivation and improvement of which he at once turned his attention. Being industrious, enterprising and energetic, he soon prospered, and is to-day the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty

acres. In connection with general farming he is engaged in feeding and shipping stock, making a specialty of sheep and handling from thirteen to fourteen hundred head per year. At the age of twenty-seven years, Mr. Gill was united in marriage with Miss Lydia M. Peck, who was born near Freeport, Illinois, a daughter of Sidney and Eliza Peck. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have three children, namely: Myrtie E., now the wife of L. Dow Taylor; and Arthur and Armond, twins, at home with their parents. The family is one of prominence in the community where they reside, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Gill cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but is now a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has creditably filled school offices in his district.

PAUL RICHARD KUCHS.

The successful career of the above named prominent citizen of Nodaway county, Missouri, is another proof of the value to America of the strain in our national blood supplied by natives of the "Fatherland." Paul Richard Kuchs, the senior member of the firm known as the Maryville Bottling Works, which company is the local agent for the Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, is one of the progressive German Americans of Maryville and is regarded as one of her leading business men.

Mr. Kuchs was born in the town of Reichenbach, Saxony, Germany, March 29, 1851. His father, Carl F. Kuchs, born in the same town, was long the proprietor of a brickyard and summer garden. He brought his family to the United States in 1869, and after spending three years on a farm near Doniphan, Kansas, went to

Cleveland, Ohio, where he died in 1880. He married Henrietta Gerisch, who died in Maryville, in 1897. Their children are: Louis, of San Francisco, California; Emma, the wife of Adam Enderlein, of Seneca, Kansas; Charles R., of Doniphan, Kansas; Paul Richard, of Maryville, Missouri; Max, of Cleveland, Ohio; William, of Cleveland, Ohio; and Elizabeth, the wife of John Holtzer, of Niobrara, Nebraska.

Paul Richard Kuchs was eighteen years old when he came with his parents and others of their family to the United States. He had learned the trade of wood-turner and his first employment in America was in a chandelier factory in New York. From that city he soon came west to Doniphan, Kansas, where for a short time he was employed at farm work until he took up his trade again at Atchison, Kansas. Not long afterward, however, he returned east as far as Cleveland, and for some five years worked in the chair factory of W. D. Toiler & Son, of that city. Desiring to see and know more of the far west, he took a trip to California, and visited all the larger cities of that state, remaining on the Pacific coast nearly two years. Upon his return to the Mississippi valley he traveled for a while as salesman for Adam Brenner, the famous wine-maker of Doniphan, Kansas. In 1882, with a capital approximating sixteen hundred dollars, he formed a partnership with Peter Quast and they rented the building where the Maryville Bottling Works now stand and engaged in the bottling business. The prosperity of the business of Quast & Kuchs was a source of gratification, not only to its founders but also to their fellow townsmen as well, for in their many years' residence at Maryville they made themselves



PAUL R. KUCHS.

known as men endowed with the spirit of progress and enterprise. Mr. Quast died in 1899 and the Maryville Bottling Works was incorporated, and his heirs hold a portion of the stock of the concern; and the people of the town have come to regard the enterprise so ably managed by Mr. Kuchs as one of the permanent local interests.

Mr. Kuchs has shown his faith in Maryville as a progressive city by investing his accumulations here. His enterprise has impelled him to do his share in the building up of the town and he owns five residences, one of which is his present home; and he also owns a half interest in the two-story brick building known as the "New Oak," on Main street, and two other residences in partnership with Adolph Lippman. He is a stockholder of the Maryville National Bank and in the Maryville Electric Light & Power Company.

In 1883 Mr. Kuchs married Helena Kraus, a daughter of George Kraus, well known as a restaurant man of Maryville, and has children named Albert, Paul, Catherine and Richard. He is also a chapter, commandery and shrine Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a Democrat. He does not participate actively in politics or take any special interest in matters not directly connected with his business.

W. R. LITTELL.

One of the most prominent citizens of Tarkio, Atchison county, Missouri, is the rising young lawyer who is prosecuting attorney for the county. W. R. Littell, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mason county, Illinois, September 30, 1864, a son of George W. and Amanda (Robinson) Littell, the former of whom was a promi-

nent and well-known citizen who lived in this county for a number of years. He was born in New Jersey, and became one of the earliest settlers of Nodaway and Atchison counties, investing in land extensively, which he purchased for five and eight dollars per acre, later adding until he owned twelve hundred acres. He was of French descent, while the mother of our subject, who was born in Manchester, Ohio, was of a Pennsylvania family whose ancestors came from Germany.

The children born to the parents of our subject were: Aaron, who is the captain of a coast steamer and resides in Florida; Mrs. Martha Smith, who resides in this county; W. R., who is the subject of this sketch; Carrie, who resides in Florida; Fannie H., who resides in Fairfax, Missouri; W. B., who resides in Florida, engaged in the fishing and sponge business; C. P., who also resides in Florida; and Catherine, Essie and Louisa, who are living at home.

George W. Littell was a soldier in the Civil war, belonging to the Second Illinois Cavalry, enlisting in 1861 and proving himself a gallant soldier. In politics he was a staunch Republican, later becoming a member of the Populist party, and is an esteemed comrade in the G. A. R.

Our subject was reared in Mason county, Illinois, until he was eight years old and accompanied the family in their emigration to northwest Missouri. The exercise he obtained in helping to develop the farm and in caring for stock over so many miles, developed him physically, but did not dwarf him mentally, his education being carefully looked after. After securing an elementary education he was a student in the college at Tarkio, at which he graduated in the class of 1887, with much credit. Mr. Littell is

very popular among his associates and takes great interest in athletic sports of every kind. He is the captain of Company A, Fourth Regiment, National Guard of Missouri.

For a number of years our subject has been active in the political field in this county, and in 1896 received the election to the office of prosecuting attorney on the Populist ticket, and was re-elected in 1898. In 1898 he was elected at St. Louis, as the chairman of the Populist state committee of Missouri, in which convention his judgment and sound comprehension of the issues made him an admirable member.

Mr. Littell was married in Tarkio, in November, 1898, to Miss Mina J. Shaum, a daughter of a well known business man of this town. Socially our subject is connected with the I. O. O. F., also with the Masonic order, in both of which organizations he is deservedly popular. Mr. Littell is a man of wide experience, calm judgment and earnest thought, realizing the difference between right and wrong, and is one whom his fellow citizens could trust in any office within their gift.

JUDGE ED F. RANKIN.

This well known citizen of Atchison county is one of the largest stock-dealers in northwestern Missouri and has been instrumental in improving to a considerable degree the stock raised in the state. His efforts have therefore been a public benefit, for the improvement of the stock adds to its market value and the wealth of the agricultural class is therefore augmented. The rich pasture lands in this locality provide excellent opportunities to the stock-raiser and this industry has become a very important

one in the commercial interests of Missouri. Mr. Rankin deals in cattle, horses and mules, and his business affairs have been so ably conducted that he is now one of the most prosperous citizens of Atchison county, where he has made his home since 1876.

A native of Illinois, Mr. Rankin was born in Henderson county, February 27, 1854, and is a son of Alexander Rankin, now deceased. The grandfather of our subject was William Rankin, who was of Scotch ancestry and removed from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Indiana in an early day. The family was noted for industry, honesty and excellent business qualifications. Many of its representatives have been expert judges of cattle and have been largely interested in improving the stock-raising interests of the localities in which they have resided. Alexander Rankin, the father of our subject, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, and for years was a very prominent business man and stock-dealer in Warren county, Illinois, where he resided during the greater part of his active business career. He became extensively interested in land investments in Atchison county, purchasing several hundred acres in Colfax township in 1875. He was united in marriage to Miss Jane Struthers, who proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. She was born in Ohio, a daughter of Thomas Struthers, who was of Scotch parentage, and resided in Illinois for many years, being one of the prominent agriculturists of the western section of that state up to the time of his death. Alexander Rankin died in 1871. He was a very honorable business man, straightforward in all his dealings and won the confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact. His widow still

survives him and is now a resident of Tarkio. In their religious belief they were of the United Presbyterian church. In their family were four sons: Ed F., of this review; D. C., an enterprising farmer of Colfax township; Thomas B. and John A., also well known residents of the same township.

Ed F. Rankin was reared in Warren county, Illinois, and has been familiar with the cattle industry since his boyhood and accustomed to the saddle and the care of the stock. He acquired his education in Warren county, and reading and business experience have added greatly to his practical knowledge. In company with D. C. Rankin he came to Atchison county, in 1876, and began farming where he now lives. Today he owns five hundred and sixty acres of rich land well improved, having a good residence which stands on a natural building site. On the place is a beautiful grove, a bearing orchard, large barns, sheds and cribs, feed lots, a modern windmill for pumping water. The green pastures, rich meadows and fertile corn fields, and everything about the place are kept in first-class condition. He has some fine herds of cattle, jacks and coach horses. His stock being of superior grades, second to none in this part of Missouri. He feeds three or four hundred head of cattle annually, and this branch of his business brings to him an excellent income. He has inherited the family characteristic of being an excellent judge of stock, including both cattle and mules. He not only feeds but also buys and ships stock, and in connection with Rep. H. Wilsie he has four hundred mules ready for the market. He has recently built a large mule-feeding barn upon his farm. He is a very busy man, usually found in the saddle or in his buggy, thus passing from one part of

his farm to the other in order to superintend his extensive business interests. He has also traveled extensively over Nebraska and Montana, in the interest of his business, purchasing stock in various places and making profitable sales.

Mr. Rankin was united in marriage, in Colfax township, Atchison county, to Miss Mary Willsie, a representative of one of the honored families of the community. She was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and was reared and educated in that state. Her father, Henry Willsie, was a prominent citizen and early settler of Atchison county. By her marriage she has become the mother of five children: Bessie Kate, who is a student in Mishawaka, St. Joseph county, Indiana; Alexander, who is sixteen years of age and is now a student of Tarkio College; Edith, who is a student in the University of Vermillion, South Dakota; and Ruth and Donald Grant, who are at home.

In his political affiliations Mr. Rankin is a Democrat, and in 1900 was elected county judge by a good majority. He is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Democracy and is a popular resident of the county, his social disposition having gained him many warm friends. In business his word is as good as his bond, and he has the confidence of all who know him. A persistency of purpose is one of the salient features of his success, and, combined with honorable dealing and careful management, has brought to him a gratifying degree of prosperity.

FRANK M. COMPTON.

Prominent among the energetic, far-seeing and successful business men of Missouri is the subject of this sketch. His life his-

tory most happily illustrates what may be attained by faithful and continued effort in carrying out an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy have been the crowning points of his success, and his connection with various business enterprises and industries have been a decided advantage to his section of Missouri, promoting its material welfare in no uncertain manner.

Frank Marion Compton was born in Warren county, Indiana, October 24, 1847, and is a son of Marshall and Asenath (Foster) Compton, the former a native of Pike county, Ohio, born March 4, 1811, and the latter was born near Omega, same state, in 1817. In 1845 they moved from Pike county, Ohio, to Warren county, Indiana, settling upon a farm. Here the subject of sketch was born, the youngest son in a family of six sons. Their mother died in 1850, and their father March 9, 1893, on the homestead just mentioned. Four of the sons still live in Indiana,—three in Warren county, and J. F., the eldest, at Perryville, Vermilion county, now a joint representative to the legislature from Vermilion and Vigo counties.

At his parental home the subject of this review remained until seventeen years of age, and then started out to make his own way in the world. The sun shone down on many a field which he plowed in his youth and ripened the grain which grew from seed that he planted. He acquired his education in the public schools near his home and in Wabash College. He spent two years in a graded school and two years in college, and thus well equipped for life's duties with a good education he left Indiana, taking up his abode in Danville, Illinois, where he was employed as a salesman in a dry-goods store for five years. In the spring of 1882 he ar-

rived in Burlington Junction, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has since made his home.

In August, following, he formed a partnership, under the firm name of Montgomery, Jones & Company, and began general merchandising, Mr. Compton being a silent partner. The enterprise proved a profitable one and he continued his connection therewith until June, 1890. In the previous year he entered the Northwestern Banking House as cashier, and for four years held that office. He then retired on account of ill health and sold his bank stock. On his retirement the following appeared in the Burlington Junction Post in its issue of February 4, 1893: "On last Tuesday F. M. Compton stepped down and out as cashier of the Northwestern Bank, having sold his stock to Mr. McAllister and resigned his position as a director. The Northwestern has prospered under his able financial management and he has demonstrated beyond a doubt his ability as a successful banker. When he took hold of the business the institution was under an unfortunate financial cloud and it required close management and good financing to take it through the struggle ahead of it. How well this was done can be estimated by the present good standing of the bank. Of course, others have helped and have been loyal to the Northwestern; but on Mr. Compton's shoulders rested the responsibility and to him more than any one else belongs the credit of the success."

After a year's retirement Mr. Compton again purchased stock in the bank and was elected its president in 1895. As a financier in northwestern Missouri he has gained a reputation which any young man might well covet. His financial conservatism renders the business entirely safe, and yet he is pro-

gressive in his operations, keeping in touch with modern business methods. His reliability and energy have been important features in the success of the institution, and in financial circles Mr. Compton enjoys an unassailable reputation.

On the 5th of October, 1887, Mr. Compton was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Brogan, who was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1860, and is a daughter of Joel and Docia (Witton) Brogan. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and in the autumn of 1855 came to Missouri, locating six miles southeast of Burlington Junction, where he spent his remaining days, passing away at the age of sixty-two years. His widow, also a native of Tennessee, still survives him and is now living in Maryville with a married daughter, at the age of sixty-nine. In their family were seven children, all of whom yet survive, while with the exception of one all are married. Mrs. Compton acquired her education in the public schools, remaining with her parents until she gave her hand in marriage to the subject of this review. She is a most estimable lady and to her husband is a faithful companion and helpmate on the journey of life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Compton hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, take an active part in its work and for three years he has served as the superintendent of the Sunday-school, while with all of the church societies she is identified. They have a pleasant home, which was erected in 1896, and is celebrated for its gracious hospitality. Since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant, in 1868, Mr. Compton has been a stalwart Republican, never wavering in his allegiance to the party. He has made an untarnished record and an unspotted reputation as a business man. In

all places and under all circumstances he is loyal to truth, honor and right, justly valuing his own self-respect as infinitely more preferable than wealth, fame and position. In those finer traits of character which combine to form that which we term friendship, which endear and attach man to man in bonds which nothing but the stain of dishonor can sever, which triumph and shine brighter in the hour of adversity,—in those qualities he is royally endowed.

BLUFORD J. JONES.

Among the old and respected farmers and successful stock-raisers of Atchison county, Missouri, is Bluford J. Jones, the subject of this sketch. He was born May 20, 1858, a son of James G. and Susan (Hammer) Jones. James G. Jones was born in Tennessee, February 4, 1823, but was reared in Jasper county, Missouri. He was a son of John Jones, one of the pioneer settlers of Jasper county, where he became a large farmer and conducted both a distillery and gristmill. He was a very prominent man, owned slaves at that time, filled all the local offices and was leader in the councils of the Democratic party. James G. Jones, the father of our subject, served through the Civil war, doing duty as a teamster in the Confederate service. He married in Jasper county, where he settled upon a farm, and there his children were born. In 1865 he removed to Nebraska, where he remained for twelve years, then sold that farm and came back to Missouri, where he bought a farm in Lincoln township and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at an advanced age in 1880. He never aspired to office, although he was all

his life an active worker for the Democratic party.

The mother of our subject was before marriage Susan Hammer, born in Pike county, Missouri, February 9, 1825, a daughter of Jacob and Polly Hammer, her parents being one of the five families which came together from Ohio and settled in Missouri. In 1841 Mr. Hammer moved to Jasper county, where his life ended. He had been engaged in farming all his life, was a stanch Democrat in his political opinions, and one of the constant and consistent supporters of the Baptist church. His children were Betsey, Sally, William, Mehala, Eliza, Mrs. Jones, David, George and John. Those of Mr. and Mrs. James Jones were: Sally, now Mrs. Gentry, John D., Joseph G., George, Martha, who is now Mrs. Anderson, Adeline, our subject, Warren P. and James. The religious convictions of the excellent parents caused them to be consistent members of the Baptist church, and in this belief their children were reared.

Bluford J. Jones was reared and educated in the common schools of his native county, remaining under his father's roof until he became of age. He then purchased the interest of the other heirs, and now resides upon the old homestead, engaged in cultivating the fine farm of three hundred and forty acres included there. He has made many improvements, until it is one of the finest farms in this locality. With him resides his honored and aged mother.

The marriage of Mr. Jones took place July 3, 1899, to Miss Lavina Dunham, an intelligent young lady, the daughter of John P. and Ann (Mullis) Dunham. Mr. Dunham, a native of Ohio, and Ann Mullis, a native of Kentucky, married in Indiana and moved to Missouri, where he died in 1889,

at the age of sixty-seven years. Mrs. Dunham still survives, a worthy, Christian lady and devoted member of the Christian church. Their family record is as follows: Aaron, Nathan, John, Henry, Alfred, Joseph, deceased, William, Caroline, deceased, and Mrs. Jones.

The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bluford Jones are: Harry, born July 8, 1890; and Frank, born January 9, 1893. Mr. Jones is a Democrat in his political belief, but his ambition has never been for any office. In the Methodist church the family are highly esteemed, and through the county no name is held more respected than theirs.

J. S. ABBOTT, M. D.

For many years Dr. Abbott was actively connected with the medical fraternity in Atchison county, but has now put aside professional cares in order to devote his energies to farming pursuits. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, November 16, 1845, his parents being Samuel B. and Sarah (McCafferty) Abbott, both of whom were natives of Ohio. His father was a farmer and also a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and he was also a graduate of medicine. He never practiced, but devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil and to the work of proclaiming the gospel, following the circuit for thirty-five years. By precept and example he led many to accept the better way of life and his influence was strongly felt by all with whom he came in contact. He died in Ohio, in March, 1872. For some years afterward his wife made her home in the Buckeye state and then came to Missouri, spending her remaining days with her son J. S., her death occurring in December, 1897, when she had attained the ripe old age

of eighty-eight years. She was a lifelong member of the Methodist church and her earnest Christian teaching has a marked influence over her son, who was her only child. The father had been previously married, his first union being with Miss Elizabeth Fitzgerald, by whom she had four children, namely: George H., a resident of Idaho; Elizabeth, the wife of T. Harvey; and Nancy and Andrew J. All of these are now deceased with the exception of George, who for ten years served in the United States army and is now a resident of Idaho.

The Doctor spent his youth and boyhood about town enjoying the sports which are usually indulged in, and pursued his education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen, however, he had determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, and he began reading under the direction of Dr. C. Layton. When twenty-one years of age he began attending the lectures in the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, and was graduated in the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons with the class of 1875. Prior to graduation in 1865, he began practice at Beaver, Ohio, where he remained for three years. Subsequently he spent fifteen years in Latham, in the same county, and thence removed to Craig, Burt county, Nebraska, where he remained for a year and a half. The year 1896 witnessed his arrival in Atchison county. He located in Dotham and soon secured a liberal patronage, demonstrating his skill and ability in the successful way in which he handled many difficult cases. He won a high and enviable reputation both as a physician and surgeon and as an upright and honorable man. He continued practice until 1897, when he purchased a farm near Dotham, where he makes his home. He has practically retired from

professional work, although many of his old patrons refuse to employ any other physician, and he therefore continues his services at their homes. It is his desire, however, to give his time and attention to agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and in the new enterprise he has met with creditable prosperity.

In the state of his nativity in 1864 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Rose, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Anderson and Mary Rose, of Ross county, that state. Her father was a farmer by occupation and both he and his wife are now deceased. They held membership in the Methodist church and reared two children, but John, the elder, died in Ohio. The younger is Mrs. Abbott, who by her marriage has become the mother of the following children: Mary J., now Mrs. Woolhether; Elmer T., at home; Elva O., a farmer; Anna B., and Charles L., who carries on agricultural pursuits. The mother died in June, 1886, in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was a consistent member. In February, 1889, the Doctor was again married, his second union being with Miss Anna Ross, of Canada, who was brought to Missouri when five years of age and was reared by her sister, Mrs. Sloper. The other children in the Ross family were: Alexander M., a contractor of Chicago; Mrs. Christine Gregory, of that city; and Mrs. Elizabeth Sloper, living near Skidmore, Missouri.

The Doctor is a Republican in his political affiliations and takes an active interest in all questions relating to the public weal or woe. He has, however, never been an aspirant for office, preferring to devote his energies to his professional duties and business cares. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows, and in the latter has filled all the chairs, and has served as a representative to the grand lodge. His wife is a member of the Baptist church and they are people of sterling worth who enjoy the confidence and esteem of all with whom they have been associated. Dr. Abbott attained his prosperity as a follower of the medical profession, for he kept in touch with the progress made by those who represented the fraternity. In his farming interests he is also prospering, for he possesses excellent business qualifications. All who know him esteem him for his genuine worth and in the history of his adopted county he well deserves mention.

ALBERT A. WOLFE.

The subject of this personal narrative is one of the successful and progressive agriculturists of Atchison township, Nodaway county, where he owns and operates a fine farm of one hundred and thirty acres. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born in Washington county, July 15, 1848, and is a son of Joseph and Matilda (Hazelbaker) Wolfe. The father was born near Winchester, Virginia, in 1821, and in early life followed the carpenter's trade, but later devoted his entire time and attention to farming. In 1857 he moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois, and in 1882 came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he died at the age of seventy-one years. On attaining his majority he supported the Democratic party, but in 1860 voted for Abraham Lincoln and remained a staunch Republican throughout the remainder of his life. He and his family attended the Methodist Episcopal church, and he helped build a church in Illinois. In all the relations of life he was found true

to every trust reposed in him, and in his death the community realized that it had lost a valuable and useful citizen. Mrs. Wolfe still survives her husband, at the age of seventy-five years, and finds a pleasant home with our subject. She is a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of four children, all of whom are living. Two sons are residents of Nodaway county, while her daughter lives in Kansas.

Albert A. Wolfe accompanied his parents on their removal to Illinois, and came with them to Missouri in 1882. He was educated in the district schools near his boyhood home and worked for his father until twenty-eight years of age, when he commenced farming for himself upon rented land. In 1882 he bought a farm of eighty-three acres, which he subsequently sold and then purchased the interests of the other heirs in his father's farm, which is pleasantly located near Braddyville, Iowa, though just over the line in Missouri. It is a well improved and highly cultivated tract of one hundred and thirty acres, upon which Mr. Wolfe is now successfully engaged in general farming. Originally he was a Republican in politics but now affiliates with the Democratic party. In business transactions he is straightforward and reliable, and is justly numbered among the representative men of his adopted country. He cherishes the memory of his father, and like a dutiful son is tenderly caring for his mother in her old age.

WILLIAM S. DUNLAP.

William Sinclear Dunlap, a retired farmer of Washington township, Nodaway county, has for many years been a prominent man in the county. His home is in Guilford,

where he is an active and progressive citizen, always willing to assist in anything that is effectual for the growth and development of the town. He was born December 23, 1838, in Clay county, Missouri, a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Helper) Dunlap.

William Dunlap, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Virginia, where he owned considerable land and many slaves. He was of Scotch extraction while his wife was of German descent. Mr. Dunlap died before the Rebellion. His children were as follows: Robert; James; William Preston; Alexander, the father of our subject; Winifred who married Mr. Whitlock; and Polly Houston. The family attended the Presbyterian church. Alexander Dunlap, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia in 1808. After his marriage he began the pursuit of agriculture on his father's farm, and in 1836 removed to Clay county, Missouri, and later to Caldwell, where he bought a farm, which he improved in general. He afterward sold his farm and moved back to Clay county and thence to Clinton county. In the fall of 1852 he moved to Nodaway county, where he bought a farm in Washington township. There was nothing but a cabin on the rudely broken tract of one hundred and sixty acres, but here Mr. Dunlap remained until his death, which occurred October 18, 1877. His wife died in 1889. Mr. Dunlap was a Whig in early life and later a Democrat. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years. His wife was born in 1812 and was a member of a German family who were prominent farmers of Virginia. She was one of four children, the others being John, Isaac and Purcilla. Her parents were Baptists. Alexander Dunlap and his wife were the parents of five children, namely: James F. and Samuel, de-

ceased; William, the subject of this sketch; Catherine, the wife of D. N. Pully; and Cary C., the wife of John Wardrip.

William S. Dunlap, the subject of this brief sketch, received his education in the common schools of Clay county, this state, his native county. When twenty-two years old he entered General Price's army and was at the battle of Blue Mills Landing and also at the battle of Lexington, where General Mulligan and his army were captured. He had enlisted for three months and at the end of that time returned to Clay county. He freighted with ox teams for the government as far as New Mexico, making several trips which were full of adventure, and Mr. Dunlap has many vivid remembrances of those three years. He saw a great deal of fighting and received a wound, though not a serious one. After this he went to Iowa, where he became a cattle trader, but after a short time returned to Missouri and settled on the old homestead, where he cared for his father and mother until their death. He bought the homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and has added to it until now there are one hundred and ninety-six acres of highly cultivated and improved land. He owns another farm of two hundred and forty acres, and in 1840 bought lots in Guilford, where he built a commodious residence, in which he now lives. He owns six lots and his home in this pretty town.

Mr. Dunlap married Mary W. Richards, a widow of Silas A. Richards, who served in the Confederate army for three months. He was born and reared in Missouri, and at his death left one child, Arthur C., whom Mr. Dunlap is raising. Mr. Richards died February 27, 1874. Mrs. Dunlap is a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Graves) Sharp, both natives of Tennessee. They

were married and moved to White Cloud township, Nodaway county, where Mrs. Sharp died, after which her husband made his home with his children. Their children were: Sarah E.; William H.; Mary W.; our subject's wife; James A.; Jacob C.; Isaac E.; R. Polk, Nancy C., Christian W. and Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have eight children, namely: Lotta, born March 28, 1877; William L., October 23, 1878; Isaac A., December 1, 1880; Mary, July 1, 1882; Alta F., November 21, 1883; Ora B., June 8, 1885; Ethel V., May 30, 1887; and Clara E., April 10, 1889. Mr. Dunlap is a Democrat, and while he is an active worker in that party he has never sought political preferment.

ELIJAH H. GOFF.

For a quarter of a century this gentleman has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Nodaway county, and in that time has become recognized as one of its most valued and useful citizens. His father, John R. Goff, was born in Kentucky, March 26, 1812, of Irish descent, and the son of a prominent farmer and slave-owner of that state. He had several brothers and sisters, among the number being William, Leonard and Jemima. In 1835, before leaving his native state, John R. Goff was married to Sarah M. Edwards, who was born in Brown county, Kentucky, September 1, 1816. Her father also was a farmer. In 1839 Mr. and Mrs. Goff moved to Illinois and first located in Hamilton county, where he improved a farm, but later sold that place and went to Menard county, where he purchased property. Subsequently he took up his residence in Logan county, Illinois, where he improved a farm of two hundred and sixty acres, making it his home until his death,

which occurred May 30, 1890. He was a progressive and successful agriculturist, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat, and was called upon to fill some minor offices, though he cared nothing for political preferment. He was an elder and active member of the Christian church, to which the mother of our subject also belonged. She died January 29, 1885, leaving many friends as well as her immediate family to mourn her loss. Her children were as follows: Emily A., born April 22, 1837, is the wife of J. B. Copper; Harvey E., born January 20, 1839, is a farmer of Nodaway county; William R., born March 9, 1842, is a farmer of Andrew county, Missouri; John A., born January 20, 1845, is represented on another page of this volume; Isaac T., born September 14, 1847, died leaving a family; James A., born June 3, 1850, is a resident of Decatur, Illinois; Elijah H. is next in order of birth; Mary A., born August 3, 1855, died at the age of ten years; Milton C., born September 16, 1857, is a resident of this county; and Charles C., born November 23, 1861, died in Oklahoma. For his second wife the father married a Mrs. England, who died in 1898, leaving no children.

The subject of this sketch was born in Menard county, Illinois, March 22, 1853, and was educated in the country schools of that state. He remained at home with his parents until he was married in 1876 to Miss Lydia A. Alkire, also a native of Menard county, born January 4, 1858. Her parents, D. A. and Ann (Eldridge) Alkire, were natives of the same state and representatives of honored pioneer families. Her paternal grandfather, Leonard Alkire, was born in Ohio, of Irish ancestry, and at an early day moved to Illinois, locating in Menard coun-

ty before the Indians had left for their western reservations. There he entered large tracts of land, which he improved, becoming one of the prominent and wealthy farmers and stock-raisers of that region. He was a member of the Christian church. His children were: Nancy, the wife of Mr. Black; Elizabeth, wife of J. Engle; Amanda, who first married a Mr. Whip and secondly a Mr. Olds; Susan, the wife of J. A. Hughes, Leonard, John, Mrs. Lydia Turner, Milam and David A. Mrs. Goff's maternal grandfather, Henry Eldridge, was a native of England and on first coming to this country settled in New York, but later moved to Illinois. By occupation he was a farmer. In his family were the following children: Mrs. Mary Cox, Mrs. Elizabeth Swaney, Mrs. Margaret Walker, Mrs. Ann Alkire, Edward, William and James.

David A. Alkire, Mrs. Goff's father, owned and worked a large farm in Menard county, Illinois, giving special attention to sheep-raising. In 1876 he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, having previously purchased land in White Cloud township, and to its improvement and cultivation devoted his energies for some time. Later he bought and sold a couple of farms, and since 1891 has lived a retired life in Maryville, enjoying the fruits of former toil. He met with success financially, and his life has ever been such as to commend him to the confidence and respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact in business or social life. Religiously he is a faithful member of the Christian church, to which Mrs. Goff's mother also belonged. She died in 1867. Their children were Charles, born June 29, 1852, who was killed by a tramp; Benjamin, born January 10, 1854, and Chauncey, born September 22, 1856, both

farmers of this county; Lydia A., born January 4, 1858, the wife of our subject; William, born March 8, 1860, a merchant of Maryville; Timothy, born February 23, 1862, a farmer of this county; and Catherine, born July 18, 1864, the wife of J. Thrasher. In 1868 the father wedded Miss Mary West, of Illinois, by whom he has six children, namely: Caroline, born September 14, 1869, the wife of Walter Campbell; Nancy, born April 15, 1871, the wife of John Goff; John, born August 5, 1872, a physician of Oregon; Milam, born September 20, 1873, clerk at Stanberry, Missouri; Lilla, born June 3, 1876, at home; and Elizabeth, born October 23, 1878, deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goff were born eight children, as follows: Roger D., born April 8, 1877, died November 23, 1887; Sally A., born September 20, 1878, died October 5, 1880; James A., born June 15, 1881, is at home; Bessie M., born June 10, 1883, died September 6, 1884; Clark R., born February 14, 1885; Maud F., born November 23, 1887; Ova C., born January 2, 1892; and Edna, born April 30, 1894, died June 23, 1896.

The year of his marriage Mr. Goff came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and located upon his present farm, where he first purchased eighty acres of land. He set out hedge fences, broke the land and placed it under a high state of cultivation, set out fruit and ornamental trees and erected good and substantial buildings, making it one of the best improved and most desirable farms of the locality. As his financial resources have increased he has extended its boundaries from time to time, and now has three hundred and twenty acres. He raises and feeds stock for market, and finds this branch of his business profitable. The Democratic party finds in

him a staunch supporter of its principles, and his aid is never withheld from any enterprise which he believes calculated to prove of public benefit. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian church.

JOHN A. C. GOFF.

John A. C. Goff, now a leading farmer or Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in Hamilton county, Illinois, January 20, 1845, and was reared and educated in that state. His father, John R. Goff, was born in Kentucky May 26, 1812, of Irish descent, and the son of a prominent farmer and slave-owner of that state. He had several brothers and sisters, among the number being William, Lenard and Mrs. Jemima Alkire. Before leaving his native state John R. Goff married, in 1835, Sarah M. Edwards, who was born in Brown county, Kentucky, September 1, 1816. Her father also was a farmer. In 1839 Mr. and Mrs. Goff moved to Illinois and first located in Hamilton county, where he improved a farm, but later sold that place and went to Menard county, the same state, where he purchased property. Subsequently he took up his residence in Logan county, Illinois, where he improved a farm of two hundred and sixty acres, making it his home until his death, which occurred May 30, 1890. He was a progressive and successful agriculturist, and was a man highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat, and was called upon to fill some minor offices, though he cared nothing for political preferment. He was an elder and active member of the Christian church, to which the mother of our subject also belonged. She died January 29, 1885, leaving many friends as well as her immediate fam-

ily to mourn her loss. Her brothers were Robert and Alex Edwards. Her children were as follows: Emily A., born April 22, 1837, is the wife of J. B. Copper; Harvey E., born January 20, 1839, is a farmer of Nodaway county; William, born March 9, 1842, is a farmer of Andrew county, Missouri; John A. is the next in order of birth; Isaac T., born September 14, 1847, died leaving a family; James A., born June 3, 1850, is a resident of Decatur, Illinois; Elijah H., born March 22, 1853, is a resident of this county; Marv S., born August 3, 1855, died at the age of ten years; Milton C., born September 16, 1857, is a resident of this county; and Charles C., born November 23, 1861, died in Oklahoma. For his second wife the father married a Miss England, who died in 1898, leaving no children.

John A. C. Goff assisted his father on the home farm until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted, in 1864, at the age of eighteen years, in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the one hundred days' service and died guard duty at Rock Island, Illinois, until discharged. Returning home he worked as a farm hand for some time.

In 1871 Mr. Goff was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca J. Wilson, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, August 29, 1846, a daughter of Thomas and Amelia (Chesser) Wilson, also natives of Ohio and farming people. Both parents died in Illinois. The father was a Methodist in religious belief, the mother a Baptist. Their children were Sarah, the deceased wife of G. W. Smith, of Illinois; Margaret, the wife of F. Smith, of the same state; Belle, the wife of John Smith, of Illinois; William, who died in that state; Rebecca J., the wife of our subject; Mary, the wife of S. Wilson, of

Illinois; Minerva, who died at the age of sixteen years; Dyson, a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Samuel, of Illinois; Savilla, who died young; Elizabeth, the wife of W. Oglesby; Ada, the wife of M. Goff; and Ida, the wife of C. Goff. Our subject and his wife had six children, of whom the second and fifth died young. The others are Charles E., born September 15, 1872; James T., February 29, 1876; Ida A., April 20, 1879; and Edith, May 7, 1885. Ida A. is now the wife of E. Thompson, a school teacher of Barnard.

For four years after his marriage Mr. Goff engaged in farming upon rented land in his native state, and then spent four years in Kansas, after which he returned to Illinois and bought a farm, making it his home seven years. In 1887 he sold out and came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway county. His first purchase here consisted of an improved farm of eighty acres; but a year later he sold that place and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Hughes township. After living there for a year he disposed of the farm and purchased two hundred and twenty acres of his present farm, to which he has added until he now has three hundred and forty acres under a high state of cultivation and well improved. His success in life is due entirely to his own unaided efforts, for he received no assistance from any source on starting out for himself. Being industrious, enterprising and energetic, he has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable property and is now quite well-to-do. In his political affiliations Mr. Goff is a staunch Democrat, but has never cared for office, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests. Both he and his wife are active members of the Christian church, and are held in high regard by all who knew them.

WILSON B. SEYMOUR.

Wilson B. Seymour, who for many years has been one of the most prominent farmers in the county of Atchison, Missouri, is a member of one of the oldest and best known families in the community in which he resides. Born December 28, 1860, at Irish Grove, Atchison county, a son of Leander and Elizabeth (Beck) Seymour, he grew to manhood, and to-day stands as a citizen of high worth and ability.

John Seymour, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany, but on coming to this country located in New York state and later moved to Massachusetts and to Ohio, in which latter state he died. He was a prominent physician and well known man of his day. John, Jr., the grandfather of our subject, moved with his father to Massachusetts, and later to Ohio, but upon the death of his father he was sent back to Massachusetts, where he was bound out to learn the wagon-making trade. After learning this trade he married and settled in Ohio, near the Pennsylvania line, where he lived until 1837. He then moved to Greene county, Indiana, remaining four years, and later to Ray county, Missouri, where he lived until 1845. His next move was to Holt county, and afterward to Atchison, where he bought land and followed farming, also working at his trade. In 1845 he died, and was buried on his farm. His wife, surviving him, at length was married to John Smelser, both of whom died a few years afterward. John Seymour and his wife had three boys,—Leander, John and George.

Leander Seymour, the father of the subject of this sketch, moved with his father from Erie county, Pennsylvania, to Irish Grove, Missouri, and helped put the farm

into cultivation. He was fourteen at the time of his father's death, after which he began working for himself. He found employment in the service of the government, as a teamster in freighting. He drove oxen across the plains with supplies for the soldiers, and also assisted in establishing forts in the west. In 1850 he went overland to California, where he mined for three years, returning home at the end of that time by the way of the isthmus and New Orleans. While in California Mr. Seymour saved some money, and on his return invested it in the place now known as the homestead. There he followed agriculture and labored otherwise for a number of years, and in 1888 went to Kansas, but returned after two years' time. He sold the homestead to his son and spent five more years in Kansas, where he owned three hundred and sixty acres of land. In 1894 he settled in Atchison county, where he bought a farm, which he afterward sold. At present he is living on one of his farms near Fairfax. He married Elizabeth Beck, a lady of culture and refinement and a daughter of Wilson M. Beck, of North Carolina. Wilson Beck moved to Michigan and later to Indiana, and in 1848 settled in Atchison county, Missouri. He was a well known farmer and a man of sterling qualities. He died in 1861, and left three children: Elizabeth, the mother of our subject; Benjamin and William. Of two others, Samuel had died on the plains, and Franklin had been lost,—supposed to have been murdered. Leander Seymour and his wife had six children, namely: Franklin, born December 3, 1854; Lyda, now Mrs. A. B. Lininger; Malinda; Wilson B., the subject of this sketch; Leander, a farmer of this township; and Mollie.

Wilson B. Seymour, the subject of this

biography, was reared on the homestead where he now lives. He bought the farm and carried on the work begun by his father. He is a successful stock-raiser and a prosperous farmer, and is considered one of the solid business men of the county. He was married, February 3, 1884, to Lura M. Pebley, after which he bought a farm east of his present one on which he lived for seven years. Lura Pebley was a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca J. (Piburn) Pebley, both of Clay county, Missouri. Mr. Pebley located in Atchison county in 1859, where he carried on farming. He died in 1889, and his wife died at the home of her daughter Lura November 21, 1894. Their children were: Thomas, a farmer of Holt county; Sirelda B., the wife of W. A. Mavity; Lura M., the wife of our subject; Robert L.; Ida G., the wife of R. G. Seymour; John; Cora, deceased; and Elisha, railroad agent at Corning.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour are the parents of six children, namely: Royal R., born November 11, 1884; Ralph, August 17, 1886; Lizzie, March 11, 1888; Harley, March 7, 1891; Verna, December 2, 1893; and Hallie, November 25, 1897. Our subject is a member of the Democratic party.

JAMES B. ROBINSON.

The fact that this is, more remarkably than any that has preceded it, the age of the young man's pre-eminence in the business world, finds verification anew when the successful career of the gentleman whose name is above is considered. In his early 'teens he was a clerk in a leading financial institution; at thirty he was its president, and during the six years that have followed he has proven himself not only "the worthy succes-

sor of a worthy sire" but also a man of affairs of signal ability and discretion.

James B. Robinson, the president of the Nodaway Valley Bank, of Maryville, is a distinguished representative of the banking interests of Nodaway county and a member of one of the old and substantial families of the state of Missouri. He was born in Nodaway county November 24, 1864, and is a son of the late financier and man of affairs, Theodore L. Robinson. The latter was born in Callaway county, Missouri, February 8, 1833, and was a son of Daniel Robinson, one of the pioneer merchants of that county.

Theodore L. Robinson was the only member of his father's family who lived to maturity. His business experience from his youth was in the mercantile line, and when he located at Maryville, in 1857, it was but natural that he should have cast about for opportunities to advance his fortune as a merchant. His means were small and his stock necessarily limited, but his business thrived, and after some years he sold it to advantage and entered upon a trade in hardware and lumber, which was likewise profitable. His entry into the banking business succeeded his retirement from the lumber trade. The Nodaway Valley Bank came into existence in 1873, as the successor to the private bank of George S. Baker & Company, the first banking concern in Maryville. The new institution began business with a cash capital of fifty thousand dollars, with Theodore L. Robinson as the cashier and James B. Prather as the president. Upon the death of Mr. Prather Mr. Robinson became the president and the institution was reorganized as a private bank, Theodore L. Robinson and James B. Robinson being the sole owners of the Nodaway Valley Bank. This institution has always done a remarkably safe and suc-

cessful business from its inception, but under the guidance and direction of Theodore Robinson its affairs were especially well managed. The result of his labors for the concern were to improve the character of business and to extend and enlarge its popularity. While actively engaged in banking Mr. Robinson entered other lines of business, which yielded his estate large returns and acquired valuable lands and city property.

If Mr. Robinson was not scholarly from the standpoint of collegians, he was thoroughly self-educated and practical and progressive in other things. His interest in public education was abiding and helpful. For twenty years he was an active member of the board of education of Maryville, and he served the city ably as a member of its board of aldermen. October 9, 1859, Mr. Robinson married Rebecca J. Ray, a daughter of the late James Ray, from Nelson county, Kentucky, who was an early settler in Nodaway county; and she survives him and lives in Maryville with her three children. The eldest, James B. Robinson, became the president of the Nodaway Valley Bank June 6, 1894, a successor to his worthy father; the second is Fred P. Robinson, the cashier of the Nodaway Valley Bank, who married Mary Miller, and they have two children,—Mildred and Virginia; and the third is Miss Jennie Robinson.

James B. Robinson is distinctly a product of Maryville, not simply for the reason of his nativity there but also because he was educated there and taught the principles and practice of important and successful business and has risen to a position at the head of one of Maryville's leading financial institutions. It must not be overlooked that he rose to this place by virtue of his own personal merit and ability, having begun at

eighteen as a clerk in the Nodaway Valley Bank and been promoted from time to time until at his father's death he was in every way and for every reason eligible for the position Theodore L. Robinson had so ably filled. Shortly before the death of Theodore L. Robinson the bank was incorporated and its capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars. In February, 1900, the bank had a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and surplus and undivided profit aggregating fourteen thousand, eight hundred and eleven dollars, and its deposits amounted to two hundred and sixty-one thousand, one hundred and three dollars. Its president is James B. Robinson and its cashier Fred P. Robinson, and those gentlemen, with John T. Welch and William C. Ellison, constitute the board of directors.

To accept the management of such a large estate as was left by Theodore L. Robinson and to assume the official direction of an institution of the importance of the Nodaway Valley Bank, was to assume a responsibility not lightly to be considered. To have demonstrated an ability to bear this responsibility and to have established an unreserved public confidence at as early an age as thirty was to win specially high honors. At that age James B. Robinson became the president of the bank and the actual head of all the Robinson interests.

Mr. Robinson was married, in Maryville, October 3, 1894, to Maggie, a daughter of Dr. I. B. Garrison, of Albany, Missouri. Two children are the result of this union: Theodore G. and James B., Jr.

EMMETT E. RICHARDS, M. D.

A prominent member of the medical profession, located in Tarkio, Atchison county, Missouri, is E. E. Richards, the subject

of this sketch, a graduate of Washington University, at St. Louis, in the class of 1898. He was born in Atchison county, Missouri, December 11, 1870, a son of Judge John and Elizabeth (Hays) Richards, the former of whom was a prominent and well known pioneer of this county, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio. Five sons and five daughters were born to the parents of our subject, E. E. being the eldest son.

E. E. Richards received his academic education at Dixon, Illinois, where he graduated in the scientific and business courses, later entering Washington University, at St. Louis, at which great institution he graduated in 1898, with various class honors, and later took a course in hospital work in that city.

Dr. Richards was married, June 28, 1899, near Linden, in this county, to Miss Bessie Carpenter, an educated and cultivated young lady, a daughter of C. H. Carpenter, a well-known citizen of Buchanan township. Both the Doctor and his accomplished wife are members of the Christian church and have a beautiful home on College avenue. Dr. Richards' business office is pleasantly located and furnished with modern equipments, instruments and medical appliances. He is a great student and takes pride in his library, already comprising many valuable volumes, to which he adds every book of merit upon his profession as soon as it appears, keeping thus in touch with all recent discoveries. May 1, 1900, he located for the practice of his profession in Tarkio, Missouri. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the City Hospital Alumni, of St. Louis, and also of the Missouri Valley Medical Society, of the Missouri Valley.



EMMETT E. RICHARDS

JAMES L. LAMASTER.

James L. Lamaster, a descendant of an honored pioneer family and one of the leading farmers of Nodaway county, was born January 30, 1843, in Morgan county, Kentucky. He was a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wyerman) Lamaster, both of Kentucky when married.

Elijah Lamaster, the grandfather of our subject, was of French descent and was one of the early settlers of Kentucky. He was a very prominent man and was well liked by all who knew him. His children were: Benjamin, the father of our subject; Ambrose; William; Isaac; and Lewis, who moved to Missouri and then to California. Benjamin Lamaster was reared in Kentucky, where he remained until after his marriage. After the fall of 1859 he settled in Andrew county, Missouri, where he rented a farm for two years. He then bought a farm, which he sold a few years later and moved to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he ran an express wagon until his death, which occurred in 1889. In politics he was a Republican. He married Elizabeth Wyerman, a daughter of Jacob Wyerman, a miller and farmer by occupation. Jacob Wyerman died at the age of one hundred years and left as his children John, Elizabeth, Polly, Benjamin, Margaret, Jemima, Bunyon, William, James, Nancy, Jackson and Sarah. Mr. Lamaster and his wife had eight children, namely: John, of Oklahoma; J. L., the subject of this sketch; Jemima, the wife of R. McMakin; Elizabeth, who married H. Edwards; Nancy J., the wife of John McCoy; Elijah, of Oklahoma; Melvina, the wife of F. Hanks; and William, of St. Joseph. Mr. Lamaster was seventy-one years old at the time of his death, and his wife died at the age of seventy-three.

J. L. Lamaster, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the common schools of his native place. He moved from Kentucky to Missouri with his parents when fifteen years old and grew up on the Platte purchase. He remained under the parental roof until he was of age, and in 1861 enlisted in Kimball's regiment of the state militia, serving six months. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the western department. He did good service looking after government property and bushwhackers. A portion of his regiment was captured at the battle of Glasgow, but the company which Mr. Lamaster was in was not captured. He received an honorable discharge at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and also his pay, June 30, 1865.

Returning to Andrew county, he resumed work on his father's farm until 1866, when he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Nodaway county. When he came to this county it was but sparsely settled and the land upon which he moved was but little improved, having nothing but a small log cabin on it. In 1867 he married and in 1868 sold this farm and bought an interest in the Hainey place. He now owns one hundred and eighteen acres of this place, and on it he has built a comfortable home and commodious barns and outbuildings. He is a self-made man, having acquired all of his possessions by hard work and perseverance. He married Dicy C. Hainey, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of James F. Hainey, who was one of the early settlers of the Platte purchase. He was a highly respected farmer. Our subject owns the old Hainey homestead. Mr. Hainey's children were: P. J., a prominent man of Barnard; Abigail, the wife of L. Adams; Harriet, the wife of

F. M. Wall; Louisa, the wife of J. Pulley; Dicy, the wife of our subject; Milford; Lucinda, who married William T. McMakin; Nancy C., the wife of William Shephard; and Samuel.

Mr. Lamaster had four children by his first marriage, namely: Ida, who married B. Gift; Mary M., the wife of H. Lamaster; William T., deceased; Dicy, deceased. Mrs. Lamaster died December 2, 1872. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church. Mr. Lamaster remarried, January 1, 1874, when Mary A. Henderson, a daughter of Widows and Margaret (Irvin) Henderson, became his wife. Widows Henderson, Mrs. Lamaster's grandfather, was a prominent physician and farmer of Ohio, where he owned large tracts of land. He was a Whig in politics, but during the Civil war became a Republican. He died in Andrew county, Missouri, where he settled on the Platte purchase. His children were Rebecca, Anna, Nelson, Noah, Sally, Abel, Katie, Widows, Gilford and Mary. Widows Henderson, a farmer, was married, in Missouri, to Margaret Irvin. They settled in Nodaway county in 1866. Mr. Henderson was a strong Republican and served in the state militia for six months during the Civil war. He died in Missouri in 1893, and his wife, who survives him, makes her home with a son in St. Joseph, though visiting among the other children very often. Margaret (Irvin) Henderson was a daughter of Frank Irvin, who was of Irish descent and a farmer of Tennessee. He reared a large number of children: Maskin, Hampton, Rachel, Cynthia, Betsy, Robert, Eliza, Margaret and James. The parents were members of the Christian church. Widows Henderson had six children, namely: E. W., a business man of St. Joseph, Missouri; Mis-

souri J., the wife of J. M. Miller; Mary A., the wife of our subject; Elizabeth, who married W. Sharp; Florence, who died young; and Dora C. These parents were also members of the Christian church.

Mr. Lamaster and his wife have four children, namely: John E., Walter S., James L. and Arlan R. Our subject receives a small pension.

DAVID YEISLEY.

David Yeisley, an influential citizen and well known farmer of Nodaway county, Missouri, residing near Arkoe, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, December 30, 1826. His father, John Yeisley, was of German descent, and resided in Pennsylvania. In his early manhood he moved to Ashland county, Ohio, where he bought a piece of heavily timbered land, and after clearing it began farming. He died on the old homestead in 1842. A prominent Democrat, he represented his county in the state legislature, and was an active worker in the interests of his party. An honorable, intelligent man, he was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He married Saloma Camera, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, and they had eleven children, namely: George, Peter, Jacob, Mary, Philip, Joseph, Susan, David, our subject, Samuel, William and Sarah,—all of whom grew up.

David Yeisley, the subject of this biography, was educated in the common schools of Ashland county and grew to manhood at his parental home. In 1848 he went to Iowa, where he engaged in breaking prairie ground. He farmed in Hardin county, Iowa, for several years, and in 1857 moved to Missouri, where he has since resided. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of unim-

proved land, on which stood a small log cabin, and after breaking the ground he began farming. He was a good worker and it was not long until he had a neat and attractive farm, of which any one might well be proud. Here he raised stock and general farm products and became one of the well known farmers in that vicinity. He is a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the state militia during the Civil war, though he was not called upon to serve in active battles.

Mr. Yeisley has been twice married, first to Olivia Elsworth, of Ohio, a daughter of John Elsworth, of New York state. He was a farmer and trader and located in Iowa, and in 1857 in Missouri, where he bought a farm, on which he lived until his death. His children were: Freeman; Daniel; Eliza; Jonathan; Henry; Hester; Almyra; Olivia, the wife of our subject; Hannah, the wife of J. H. Smith; and Mary C., the wife of T. Boyston. Mr. Yeisley has the following children by his first wife: John, living in Washington; Mary S., the wife of C. Patterson; Henry and David. His wife died in 1865.

Mr. Yeisley remarried in 1870, this time wedding Mrs. Medina Clark, a daughter of Solomon Sherer. Solomon Sherer was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Ohio, and later to Indiana, where he bought land. Later he sold his farm and moved to Illinois, thence to Iowa and later to Missouri, where he has since resided with his daughter. He is now a hale, hearty old gentleman of ninety-seven years. His children were: Manassa, Matilda, Sino, Medina (the wife of our subject), Sarah, Josiah, Anna, Harriet, Louisa, Herman, Hulda and Barbara. Mrs. Yeisley was the wife of A. S. Pitts, by whom she had two children,

—Jennie and James. Her second husband was James Rich, and they had one son,—Nathan. By her third husband, Samuel Clark, she had one daughter,—Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Yeisley are the parents of two children,—Nora and Walter.

Mr. Yeisley is an honest, upright citizen and has many friends in the county.

ALBERT T. ELLIS.

In the field of commercial activity Albert T. Ellis, now deceased, won distinction and was classified among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Maryville. He possessed the enterprising spirit of the west, which has been the dominant factor in producing the wonderful development of this section of the country. Brooking no obstacles that honest effort could overcome, he steadily worked his way upward until he left the ranks of the many to stand among the successful few. He was a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the concern with which he was connected a large degree of success.

Mr. Ellis was born in Lexington, Kentucky, August 20, 1843, and was a representative of one of the pioneer families of Missouri. His father, Leander T. Ellis, came to this state in 1843, settling on the Platte purchase. He served as the sheriff of Buchanan county and later removed thence to Nodaway county, where he took up his abode about 1848. Albert T. Ellis was the eleventh child in his large family of children. Although his father was prominently identified with the earlier educational interests of Nodaway county, the son was denied, through force of circumstances, all

opportunities for intellectual advancement in the schools beyond the mere fundamental knowledge, which he acquired before attaining his ninth year. Broad reading, experience, observation, a retentive mind and active connection with the practical affairs of life, however, brought to him considerable knowledge and he became a well informed man, thoroughly conversant with the leading questions of the day. When a little lad of nine summers he began work as a farm hand, and for ten years he was thus engaged, earning little more than what sufficed him for his livelihood. His physical and mental strength, however, were being developed and prepared him for the arduous duties of business life in later years. At the age of nineteen he became connected with mercantile interests and worked his way upward until he ultimately became one of the most prominent representatives of commercial pursuits in Maryville. He first entered the employ of Adam Terhune and then entered the employ of Beal & Robinson, prominent dry-goods merchants, who gave him fifty dollars per month. With that firm he continued three years, enjoying their confidence and respect in an unusual degree.

But he was ambitious and wished to engage in business for himself. He had little in the way of capital save experience, but he had established public confidence, was energetic and determined, and, relying upon these qualities, which in business life are more substantial than capital, he resolved to start upon an independent business career. He chose a line with which he was entirely familiar, investing a few hundred dollars in a stock of drugs and opening his store in 1865, on the west side of the square. After three years, in which he became permanently established in business, his patronage having

steadily increased throughout that period, he entered into partnership with James B. Prather, their business relations continuing uninterruptedly for a period of twenty-eight years, with mutual pleasure and profit. The partnership was remarkable for its length of duration, its perfect harmony and the continuous and gratifying success which attended their efforts. Both partners were men of well known reliability and possessed the unqualified confidence of the residents of Maryville and vicinity. They possessed unusual business sagacity and each was personally qualified to meet the social and business requirements of the other. They erected a store building just north of the Nodaway Valley Bank building and instituted a jobbing business, at the same time conducting the leading retail drug house in Maryville.

As his financial resources increased Mr. Ellis made judicious investments in real estate. He purchased both city and country property, the value of which increased as time advanced, thus guaranteeing the financial independence of his family. His property holdings became extensive, and in addition to the land and the buildings which he erected he was the owner of a plat of ground on Main street on which, in 1883, he erected one of the first brick residences of the city, making it his place of abode until called to the home beyond.

On the 21st of December, 1865, in Maryville, Mr. Ellis was united in marriage to Amanda, a daughter of John Allen, who came to Nodaway county from Richmond, Kentucky. She was born in Bloomfield, Iowa, in 1850, and by her marriage became the mother of three children, namely: Mrs. J. Woodson Smith; Mrs. E. S. Hoyt, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Albert T., who married Edna Jesse and resides in Minne-

apolis. He is interested in the Hanaimo Telephone Company, of Maryville.

Mr. Ellis died March 31, 1890. He was tall in stature and when in health weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds. He possessed unfailing good nature and a very genial manner, and was fond of a practical joke. Some one said of him, "Everybody liked Al Ellis, and when he was gone he was sincerely missed." When twenty-one years of age he joined the Masonic fraternity and became a Knight Templar. As a citizen he was very popular. He identified himself with no questionable and unworthy enterprises or movements, and his patriotic interest in the town and county was sincere and permanent. He gave to every interest calculated to prove of public benefit his earnest support and co-operation. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy and of that party was an earnest supporter, but never was an aspirant for public office. With him friendship was inviolable, and his greatest happiness was found in the midst of his family at his own fireside.

Such in brief was the life history of Albert T. Ellis. The character of the man has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review, and in the summary of his career we note only a few of the salient points,—his activity and sound judgment in business affairs, his conformity to the ethics of commercial life, his loyalty to his country and his genuine friendship and regard for true worth of character. These are the qualities which made him a valued citizen in the community in which he made his home.

JAMES SCARLETT.

James Scarlett, a representative farmer and pioneer settler of Atchison county, Missouri, is a native of Orange county, Indi-

ana, and was born October 20, 1827. He was a son of Samuel and Jemima (Charles) Scarlett. Joel Charles, our subject's maternal grandfather, was a well known farmer of Indiana, where he owned considerable property. He owned the land on which the famous resort of French Lick is located. His children were Azer; William, who was killed by the Indians while working on his farm; Elizabeth Wilson; Frankie Holbert; Cynthia Pinnick; Jemima, who married Samuel Scarlett. Samuel Scarlett, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of North Carolina, born August 22, 1798, and in an early day moved to Indiana, where he carried on farming. His children were John, Samuel, James, William, Stephen, Elizabeth and Virginia. Samuel Scarlett, Jr., the father of our subject, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, where he received his education. He married and then moved to Indiana, and in 1852 settled in Iowa, where he bought a claim and began farming. He died in Clarinda September 3, 1869, and his loss was greatly felt, as he was a good citizen and a prominent worker in the Methodist church. He was married three times, first to Jemima Dunbar, who was a widow with three children,—Elizabeth, Mary and Margaret. She bore him two sons, one being William W., who went to California in 1860 and died there in 1899. He next married Mrs. Rachel Hankins, a daughter of Mr. Blagraves, of Tennessee. She was born January 8, 1804, and died May 24, 1860. She was the mother of four children by her first marriage, namely: Elizabeth, Abraham, Harrison and David. Mr. Scarlett was the father of four children by his second marriage, namely: Mary, the wife of M. Damewood; Rebecca, the wife of William Williams; Samuel, of Colorado; and Sarah, who married W. Reed,

of Iowa. Mr. Scarlett had no children by his third wife. She bore the maiden name of Ann Reed and was born April 18, 1806, while her death occurred January 19, 1892.

James Scarlett, whose name heads this sketch, was reared and educated in his native place and remained under the parental roof until he had grown to manhood. He farmed in Indiana until 1853, when he sold his farm and moved to Iowa, remaining there until 1863. He then sold his property and located in Atchison county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, and, after making many good improvements, carried on farming on a large scale. He handled a great many head of cattle and was very successful. He gradually added to his property until he was the owner of eight hundred and forty acres of splendidly cultivated land. He gave several hundred acres to his children and now owns but one hundred and eighty acres, on which he lives. In 1898 a cyclone struck his farm and destroyed all the buildings, demolishing the orchard and fields and leaving the place completely wrecked. Mr. Scarlett at once rebuilt his house and barns, and, though they are not as elaborate as before, he has just cause to be proud of his home. He is a broad-minded man and keeps up with all the improvements of the day. He was a Democrat for many years, later a Republican, and is now a Populist, having held several minor township offices. Mr. Scarlett married Caroline Pace, a daughter of Edward and Susan (Foster) Pace, who were among the early settlers of Indiana, having moved there from Tennessee. Mr. Pace was a good business man and a leading member of the Methodist church. He had three children by his first wife: Cynthia, the wife of L. Winemyer; John and Daniel. For his second wife he married Susan Fos-

ter, and the following children were born to them: Richard, of Iowa; William, who died in Texas; Wesley, of Colorado, who was the captain of a federal company; Elisha C., who served in the Rebellion; Rebecca, the wife of D. Hawkins, who died in Colorado; Caroline, the wife of our subject; Mary, the wife of H. Scarlett; Lewis, a Methodist minister and prominent citizen of Lincoln, Nebraska; and Elizabeth. Mr. Scarlett and Caroline (Pace) Scarlett were the parents of the following children: Rachel, born in Indiana, in 1851, is the wife of Charles Scarlett, a distant relative; Susan, born in Iowa, in December, 1853, is the wife of A. Vangundy, of Nebraska; Rebecca, born in Iowa, in 1855, is the wife of John Huston, a Methodist minister. Mrs. Scarlett died in 1860.

On the 28th of March, 1861, Mr. Scarlett was united in marriage to Sarah Vangundy, who was born February 5, 1843, in Ross county, Ohio, a daughter of John and Lea Vangundy, of Pennsylvania. Her father was born January 13, 1799, and was twice married. On the 24th of March, 1821, he wedded Margaret Search, whose death occurred July 6, 1833, and on the 11th of January, 1835, he was again married. His second wife, Lea Vangundy, was born May 11, 1809. John Vangundy the father of Mrs. Scarlett, moved to Ross county, Ohio, where he lived until 1859, when he located in Clark township, Atchison county. He built a large gristmill at Milton, which he ran for several years and then sold to a son. He also owned large tracts of land. He was a Methodist minister and in Missouri was a local preacher. He died August 7, 1874, at Milton, and his death was greatly mourned by all who knew him. His second wife died October 4, 1899, at the age of

ninety years. The children by his first wife were: Jonas, James, John, and Jane, who married Mr. Cartlieb, a Methodist minister. His children by his second marriage were: Samuel, of Kansas; Margaret, the wife of N. Little; Sarah, the wife of our subject; and William, a farmer of Atchison county. By his second marriage Mr. Scarlett is the father of four children, namely: W. W., born January 14, 1862; John G., born November 4, 1863; Samuel V., born November 14, 1865; and James F., born January 12, 1867. Mr. Scarlett is a Royal Arch Mason.

JAMES H. LEMON.

The adaptability of Americans to business, to politics or to warfare has been often commented on by foreign writers. It is this fitness for the duty of the hour, whatever form it may take, that makes the American character so strong and the patriotic combination of men so characterized that renders America so successful and victorious in all her undertakings whether of war or of peace. The farmer soldier in time of war becomes the farmer statesman in time of peace, and he fights in the political and economic battle for general prosperity as arduously and as patriotically as he fought on the tented field. Among the soldier-farmers of Nodaway township none is more highly esteemed than the successful man whose name is above.

James H. Lemon was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1842, and comes of a family noted for sobriety, industry, honesty and patriotism. He is a son of Elisha and Phebe (Hartman) Lemon and is descended, in the paternal line, from Scotch and Quaker ancestry. His father was a farmer and served his country as a

soldier in the war of 1812. His maternal grandfather, Michael Hartman, was of that sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock which has produced men and women of ability through many successive generations. His parents were both born near the place of his own nativity. They had six children, named as follows: James H.; Clara, deceased; Amanda, a resident of Illinois; E. H., living in California; and Martha S. and Charles W., of Goodhope, Illinois. The father of these children died at Goodhope, Illinois, at the age of forty-five years. He was a farmer by occupation and in politics a staunch Democrat. His widow survives, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The family moved out from Pennsylvania to Illinois when James was a mere lad, and there he was brought up at farm work and given such education as was available to him, time and place considered. After leaving the public school at Prairie City he taught country schools some time, with good success. How long he might have pursued this career will never be known; for the Civil war began and advanced to startling proportions, with no prospect of early termination. The country needed soldiers and President Lincoln called for "three hundred thousand more," and young Lemon, then twenty years old, was one of those who responded. August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, taking part in the fighting at Nashville, Mobile and Pleasant Hill, accompanying Banks' Red river expedition, and participated in the warfare at Tupelo and Yellow Bayou. He was honorably discharged from the service as sergeant of the provost guard, First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and with a

record so excellent that any soldier might well be proud of it.

Returning to Illinois, he engaged in farming in McDonough county. He married, in 1869, Emily Kautz, a daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Walker) Kautz, a woman of much ability and culture, who had been born in Indiana and reared and educated in Illinois and had done much good work as a teacher. Jacob and Mary A. (Walker) Kautz had six sons and three daughters, and one of their sons, George, had been a soldier in the war of the Rebellion in Mr. Lemon's regiment. Both died at Kingston, Missouri, at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Kautz was a farmer, a man of fine character, who was respected by all who knew him, and Mrs. Kautz was beloved during her long and useful life by many who had found in her such "a friend in need" as is truly "a friend indeed." Mr. and Mrs. Lemon have six children, named as follows in sequence of birth: William P., Charles W., Sadie K., L. Amy, Nellie J. and Hervey Allan.

Mr. Lemon came, with his family, to Missouri in 1875 and located in Nodaway township. He began farming in a moderate way on one hundred acres and now owns six farms aggregating one thousand and forty acres of rich and productive land, adapted to all the purposes and demands of farming in this part of the country and well equipped with buildings of all kinds common to farms, including windmills for drawing water and all other appliances and machinery essential to successful cultivation. He farms and raises stock on a goodly scale and by modern methods, and his management of his affairs is such that he has been always and increasingly successful.

Mr. Lemon is a staunch Republican, fully

in sympathy with the most advanced principles of his party. He has, since young manhood, been an influential worker in the local political field, having often been a delegate to important party conventions, and in 1898 the nominee of his party to represent his district in the state legislature, meeting defeat, however, by a strong combined Democratic-Populist vote. He has kept his old army associations alive so far as has been possible by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is an ardent supporter in all its aims and interests. As a justice of the peace he has served his fellow citizens well and faithfully and won reputation for the justice and fairness of his decisions. He is a devoted friend of education, a believer in temperance in all things and in all ways a public-spirited and helpful citizen. Standing a good six feet in height and well and strongly built, he looks every inch a soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES A. BICKETT, M. D.

Foremost among the representative physicians and surgeons of Nodaway county, Missouri, stands the gentleman whose name appears at the opening of this sketch. Well equipped, both mentally and physically, to battle with the trials peculiar to his profession, he has managed to gain a practice, which in itself speaks for his splendid ability and untiring energy.

Dr. Bickett was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on February 8, 1838, a son of Hieromy J. and Cynthia (McBey) Bickett, both natives of Kentucky. He can trace his ancestry back to Manfred, who went to England with William the Conqueror. His great-grandfather, Anthony Bickett, who



J. A. Bickell M. D.

came to America in the colonial days, served in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Bickett has the silver buckles which his great-grandfather wore during the battle of Yorktown. After the war he settled in Maryland, where he died some years later. Anthony Bickett, our subject's grandfather, was united in marriage with Miss Ann Knott in Kentucky, in the year 1813. In the Knott family was J. Proctor Knott, once governor of Kentucky and a cousin of our subject. Ann Knott was the oldest daughter of Thomas and Frances (Ray) Knott, who were married in 1790. Thomas Knott, the father of Thomas, was born in England and came to America in 1765, locating in Maryland. In 1768 he was married to Miss Jane Hart, the elder sister of Lord Percy, who died in 1871, at his country seat, Winterton Castle, leaving an estate valued at eleven million pounds. Anthony and Ann (Knott) Bickett were the parents of a large number of children, as follows: Hieromy J., the father of the subject of this sketch, Thomas, Evaline, Purcilla, Joseph, W. Anthony, Fanny, Sarah and Nancy A. Fanny and Nancy are yet living, and reside in Maryville. The Bickett family have always been members of the Catholic church. The Knott family were Presbyterians.

Hieromy J. Bickett, the father of our subject, became a school teacher in early life and taught for thirty-six years. He was a highly educated man, being a graduate of St. Mary's College, in Kentucky. He moved to Illinois and in 1858 to Missouri, where he began farming. Later he sold his farm and began gathering evidence that he was the heir to the estate left by Lord Percy, whose will read that the estate was to go to the oldest heir. While in pursuit of this evidence Mr. Bickett died at the home of his

son in Kansas, October 18, 1884, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife had passed away from this life in 1863. Politically Mr. Bickett was a Democrat, but he never aspired to office. Our subject, James A. Bickett, being the last heir to the Lord Percy estate, is confident that in a few years he will be in possession of the estate.

Dr. James A. Bickett moved with his parents to Illinois, and later to Missouri, and, arriving at the age of twenty-one, began reading medicine. In those days it was the practice of all students of medicine to thoroughly master the science of medicine and surgery, and Dr. Bickett gave his time and attention to the study for over seven years. Early in 1861 he joined the militia, his uncle being colonel, and after six months' service became a member of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Missouri Volunteer Infantry. This company was assigned to the western department and their first battle occurred at Lexington, Missouri, where Mulligan's command was captured. Within two days all were paroled and left for their respective homes. Dr. Bickett returned to Maryville. During the winter of 1861 the company reorganized and took the name of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of the Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and were assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. Dr. Bickett was in the battle of Shiloh, which continued for two days, their company being the first to be fired upon. While acting as riding orderly for the brigade he was taken ill and sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where he remained for twelve months, after which he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home in Maryville, Missouri.

In Maryville he resumed his studies and also began practicing. In 1865 he began with Dr. Dunn, and after receiving his cer-

tificate of registration went to Hamburg, where he opened an office. For the next few years he made several changes, moving from Hamburg to Rockport, where he remained one year, thence to Braddyville, Iowa, where also he remained a year, then back to Maryville for a few months, next to Bridgewater for two years, and in 1872 he located in Conception, Nodaway county, but only remained one year when he returned to Maryville, but afterward again came to Conception, where he has successfully practiced ever since. He has a large and lucrative practice and has won the confidence of all in the community.

In 1865 Dr. Bickett was married to Miss Isabelle Dunn, a daughter of Judge Dunn, of Iroquois county, Illinois, but formerly of Tennessee. Judge Dunn was a prominent Democrat and held many offices for that party while residing in Iroquois county. His death occurred there in 1850 and he was mourned by all who knew him. His wife moved to Nodaway county and made her home with her son, Dr. S. M. Dunn, of Maryville. It was there she died in 1870. Her children were: Joseph, M. D.; Elizabeth; S. M., M. D.; T. J., M. D.; Lucinda, now Mrs. Buford; David W., M. D.; Jane; Martin V., M. D.; Mary, now Mrs. Woolsey, M. D.; and Isabella, who is the wife of our subject. She is a cousin of John Morgan, of Confederate fame, and a niece of Brigadier General Walker. Dr. Bickett and his wife have been blessed with six children: Mary H., who is Mrs. J. L. Kinsela; Maud, now Mrs. William Helpley; David P., at home; George F., who married Catherine Simonieg and is now in business at New Conception, Missouri; Florence, who died in February, 1896, at the age of sixteen; and J. Franklin, who is at home.

Dr. Bickett is a member of Post No. 473, G. A. R., department of Missouri. He has resided in Nodaway county for forty years and is one of the most upright and loyal citizens in the town in which he makes his home. He is well known throughout the county and is highly respected by both the young and old.

JOSEPH JACKSON.

The life of any honest and successful man is interesting to the people of the community in which he lives. The life of a patriotic man is doubly so. The writer comes now to the consideration of the career of one who has not only proven himself an honest official and a successful man of affairs, but has risked his life and been partially shot away for love of the stars and stripes and the human liberty which they mean to all who look upon them. The recital of the leading incidents of his useful career may serve to bring to the mind of the reader of this generation something of the kindly and helpful admiration which the loyal people of the north felt for the disabled or invalid soldier after the war of the Rebellion, and involves a reference to an act of disinterested friendship which might be made the text of a lesson in brotherly love and kindness.

Joseph Jackson was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, September 20, 1842, a son of the late John Jackson, who in October, 1843, located in Nodaway county, Missouri, a mile and a half north of the site of Maryville. As Mr. Jackson was brought to Nodaway county an infant in arms and has had an uninterrupted residence at and near Maryville of fifty-seven years, he is regarded as practically, if not really, a son of the soil. The well remembered and venerable pioneer, John

Jackson, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, October 10, 1810, lived out his days where he settled in 1843, dying January 27, 1875. His father, also named John, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry and went into Ohio from Greenbrier county, Virginia, at a time when Ohio was a frontier state, and many of the inconveniences of his youth were encountered again by John Jackson during the early years of his residence in Missouri. He was a poor man, able only to buy a claim, which he entered later, and provided for his family while gaining a foothold as a farmer in his new home. His early experiences helped him to meet the trials and emergencies as they came, and he possessed a faculty for inventing a way of doing things in which he had not had previous experience and which could not be accomplished by means at hand in a manner creditable, if crude and primitive, and he had a great force which lay in his physical strength and a strong mentality. Had he had the advantage of education and the opportunities of a later day he would have been a man of more than ordinary ability. He was a Democrat and the first treasurer of Nodaway county. His wife was Harriet Dunn, a daughter of Joseph Dunn, of Jefferson county, Ohio, who died aged seventy-three years, in July, 1892. The children of John and Harriet (Dunn) Jackson were: Sarah, the wife of Logan Holt, of Maryville, Missouri; Joseph; Louisa, the wife of William E. Trueblood, of Maryville, Missouri; Rachel, now Mrs. James H. Bentley, of Osceola, Missouri; Benton, of Nelson, Nebraska; Phrona, the wife of W. H. Hawkins, of Maryville, Missouri; Ada, who married Charles Manning and resides at Hermitage, Missouri; and Oliver, of Olney, Colorado.

Joseph Jackson was purely a country

youth prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. He acquired little knowledge of books that he did not get from the country schools, but possessed an active mind and a perfect physical organization, just the equipment required for a good and efficient soldier. In 1861 he joined Kemble's regiment of Missouri troops for six months, and served his entire time of enlistment in the state. He re-enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Missouri state militia, and in October, 1863, entered the volunteer service of the United States by enlistment in the Twelfth Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, which was attached to Hatch's brigade in the Sixteenth Army Corps, and in 1864 was in the command of General James H. Wilson, under General George H. Thomas, at Gravel Springs, Alabama. Mr. Jackson was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in the last mentioned famous engagement he was twice wounded while charging a Confederate battery at Spring Hill, receiving a shot in the right arm and losing his right leg. He was sent to the Franklin hospital and removed, when occasion was presented, to Nashville, Tennessee, to Louisville, Kentucky, and to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, in turn. From the last named place he was furloughed and permitted to go home to regain his health if possible. He reported at the hospital again for duty in May, 1865, and was discharged from the service as orderly sergeant of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, July 3, following, and mustered out with that rank.

Upon his return home Mr. Jackson's disability incapacitated him from the work to which he was reared, and he was for a short time without employment. As an act of friendship for him Dr. G. B. Ford, the coun-

ty clerk of Nodaway county, resigned that Mr. Jackson might be appointed to the office. The county board acted in accordance with the arrangement and Mr. Jackson entered upon his duties September 1, 1865. In November of that year a special election was held to fill the unexpired term, and Mr. Jackson was chosen for the office. After serving through the remainder of that term he served for three full terms, of four years each, being elected in 1866, 1870 and 1874, his last term expiring in January, 1899. During his incumbency of the clerk's office, namely, July, 1873, he bought a third interest in the private bank of Fisher & French, and thus his connection with the financial matters of Nodaway county began. In 1876 Mr. Fisher disposed of his interest to his partners and the Farmers' Bank was organized and took the place of the original institution. In 1884 the First National Bank of Maryville came into existence and superseded the Farmers' Bank. It was capitalized at one hundred thousand dollars and officered as follows: Joseph Jackson, president; J. C. Terhune, cashier; and William Perdew, J. W. Lamar, Charles E. Carr and the president and cashier as the board of directors. The business of the First National Bank and of its predecessors has been of great volume. The personnel of its officers and directors has been a guarantee of its stability and a justification of the universal confidence in it. Its deposits have increased in a ratio commensurate with the business of the county and amount to three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, while its surplus is twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. Jackson was married, in Nodaway county, April 20, 1866, to Amanda, a daughter of William and Sarah (Murphy) Broyles, formerly of Tennessee. The chil-

dren of this union are: Lola, the wife of James F. Colby, of Maryville; Mary, who married Paul Ream, of Maryville; Laura, now Mrs. Miles G. Saunders, of Pueblo, Colorado; Miss Nellie Jackson and Joseph F. Jackson.

The Civil war had much to do with shaping the politics of Mr. Jackson. He learned something of Democracy from his father, but the events of later years convinced him that the party of Fremont was the one he should espouse. He cast his first vote for the Republican ticket and has remained steadfast to the Republican faith. Since his retirement from the office of county clerk he has had no active connection with politics. His time is devoted to his bank and its affairs, and no other interests command his attention.

JAMES H. WORKMAN.

There is no man in Nodaway county more deserving of a place in such a record as this, than the prominent citizen whose name is above, an account of whose career will be read with interest and profit. He is one of the most progressive and enterprising of the farmers and stockmen of Nodaway township, his postoffice being Maryville.

Mr. Workman was born in the Hoosier state, forty-eight years ago, a son of John Workman, who came to Nodaway county more than forty years ago. John Workman was born in North Carolina, December 12, 1815, a son of Philip Workman, who also was born in North Carolina and had a brother in the Revolutionary war. Their grandfather was born in Germany, of German stock. John Workman was reared in North Carolina at farm work as found on a North Carolina farm, and was taught the

capital value of honesty and industry. He was married September 21, 1834, to Elizabeth Motley, a woman of good family. She was a good wife and helpmeet to him for over half a century. She was born and reared in North Carolina and died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Soon after his marriage, John Workman removed to Lee county, Virginia, where he lived for a year, then went to Monroe county, Indiana. There he engaged in farming until 1859, when, with teams and covered wagons, he removed his wife, children, household goods and stock to Nodaway county, Missouri, and settled on the farm where he now lives. The children of John and Elizabeth (Motley) Workman were: William, of Nodaway township; John, of Bates county, Missouri; David, of Nodaway county; James H., the subject of this sketch; George, of Nodaway township; Francis, of Nodaway county, and Joseph Thomas, of Maryville. Their daughters who have died were: Nancy Oliphant, who died in Indiana and left two children,—Sarah Montague and Parthenia Griffin,—the latter having a home with her paternal grandfather, John Workman; Mrs. Margaret Burch, who died in this township and left three children; and Mrs. Celia Carmichael, who died in Union township and left ten children.

James H. Workman was only six years old when he was brought by his parents from Monroe county, Indiana, to the Workman homestead in Nodaway county. There he was brought up to manhood, plowing and seeding and cultivating and harvesting and caring for stock. He seems to have been a born stockman, for he cannot remember when he did not like stock and enjoy attending to it. This liking has been a source of

much profit to him in his maturer years. Educational advantages in Nodaway county were very limited in the pioneer days. Mr. Workman attended school as he could find time from work, in an old log schoolhouse with a stone fire-place and stick chimney and slab benches. The teachers were scarcely more creditable than the building, judged by modern standards, yet they were well meaning and faithful and did much good in their day and generation. Mr. Workman's education, obtained under such disadvantages, was necessarily limited, but he has found it very useful and has added to it by practical experience and by reading and observation until he is a very well informed man. He continued with his father until he was twenty-two years old and then took up the work of improving the farm on which he now lives. It is located near a stream and presents the diversified features of bottom land and upland, timber land and prairie land, and it includes fields well adapted to raising grain of all kinds and blue grass and other pasture land; it is provided with good buildings and all necessary appliances for profitable operation, and is, altogether, a valuable property, of which Mr. Workman has reason to be proud when he remembers that he redeemed it from a state of nature. Besides raising and marketing, at top prices, about every kind of produce usually grown in this vicinity, he keeps a large number of horses, cattle and hogs and makes a marked success of that branch of his enterprise.

On the 6th of July, 1881, Mr. Workman was married to Miss Amelia Griffith by Rev. H. C. Bolen, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church well known to the old families of Nodaway county. Mrs. Workman's father, Washington H. Griffith, was a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, who made a

home in Missouri and there married Miss Bethlinite Kine, a native of North Carolina, who was reared in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith had seven children: Amanda, Australia, Baxter, Bascom, George W., Thomas J. and Warren M. Mrs. Griffith died when Mrs. Workman was a girl of fourteen, and Mr. Griffith survived until 1899, dying at the ripe old age of eighty-three. He was a farmer, a Methodist and a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Workman have two sons: Charles O., born June 16, 1885, and Eugene, born February 11, 1888. Mrs. Workman is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Workman is a Democrat, influential in local politics and devoted to the principles of his party. He is public-spirited to an unusual degree and is no less useful as a citizen than successful as a man of affairs.

BALEY H. KINDER.

Baley H. Kinder, who owns two hundred and twenty acres of valuable farm land in Atchison township, Nodaway county, is one of the most highly respected residents of that portion of the state. He is a public-spirited citizen, well informed on the topics of current interest and lends his active support to all worthy objects having in view the development of his country.

Mr. Kinder was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, June 17, 1837, and is a son of James F. and Kittie A. (Hudgens) Kinder. The father was of German descent, but was reared in Kentucky and resided in that state until after his marriage, when, with an ox team, he traveled to Missouri. For three years he was a resident of Johnson county, being one of the first settlers in that portion of the state, locating there when wild animals were numerous and the huntsman had

ample opportunity of indulging his love in the sport of the chase. Subsequently Mr. Kinder removed to the Platte purchase in Andrew county, where he remained until 1865, when he became a resident of Nodaway county, here spending his remaining days, his death occurring when he was seventy-two years of age. In his political affiliations he was a Whig. His widow survived him until March 30, 1892, and she passed away at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of three children, as follows: Letitia, who married D. B. Ferguson, of Nodaway county; Talitha, the wife of Robert Patterson, of Holt county, Missouri; and Baley H., of this review.

Mr. Kinder, whose name introduces this record, came with his parents to Missouri in 1837, and his early life was a highly interesting one. When he was not herding cattle he spent his time hunting and fishing and in roaming through the woods or over the prairies. He acquired his education in the primitive schools of that day and by home reading. He was a very industrious and ambitious young lad, and at the age of sixteen he was placed in charge of a herd of sheep and cattle. He lived for a number of years with his brother-in-law, and in 1861 he entered the Confederate army, under the command of Sterling Price, remaining with the southern troops until the war was ended. He saw much hard fighting, being engaged in the battles of Blue Mills, Lexington, Helena, Cane Hill, Little Rock, Pleasant Hill, Pea Ridge and Shreveport. After leaving the service he returned to his home and has since resided in Nodaway county. Having not always enjoyed good health, he has spent much of his time in traveling over Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas. All his acreage is well

improved and in excellent condition. It is devoted to general farming, and in his business affairs Mr. Kinder has prospered.

In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Gray, a lady of intellect and good family, who was born July 31, 1848, in Noble county, Ohio, and is a daughter of James Gray. Her father was a well known citizen of that county. His birth occurred in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1819, and he married Rachel Haines, who was born in Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of the following children: Mrs. Sarah J. Johnson, Mrs. Isabelle Kinder, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Shanklin, Mrs. Louisa Shaw, John W., Mrs. Mary Patterson, David, Clark, Charles M., Mrs. Rachel Morrell, Mrs. Dora E. Snoderly and Mrs. Ida Pollock. Mrs. Gray died at the age of forty-one years, but Mr. Gray is still living, a member of the Methodist church. His grandparents, Robert and Ann Murdock, resided in Pennsylvania at the time of the Revolutionary war, and on horseback his grandmother swam the Monongahela river with two of her children, one in her lap and one behind her, in order to get away from the Indians. She reached the block-house in safety and there aided in running bullets for the men who were engaged in protecting the fort.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kinder have been born seven children: Cora A., who was born November 30, 1868, and is the wife of D. Garrett; Emma L., who was born March 22, 1870, and is the wife of George McDermott; James F., who was born December 2, 1871, and is now deceased; Kitty M., who was born August 3, 1877, and is the deceased wife of William Ross; an infant who was born December 3, 1881, and has also passed away; Mabel, born June 30,

1884; and Oakley E., born June 24, 1886. The living children are all residents of Atchison township, Nodaway county. There is but one grandchild, Everett N. Garrett, who is now four years of age. Mrs. Kinder is a member of the Christian church. In his political affiliations Mr. Kinder is a Democrat and is a very popular man in Atchison township.

STEPHEN H. KEMP.

In the business circles of Maryville Stephen H. Kemp occupies a position of prominence, being the cashier of the First National Bank. His father, Matthew Kemp, was a pioneer of Keokuk, Iowa, removing to that state from Clayton, Adams county, Illinois. He spent the remainder of his days in Iowa, following the occupation of farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. He was twice married, his second union being with Mrs. Rhoda (Ham) Smith, and by their union were born the following named: Elizabeth, the wife of Harvey Miller, of Maryville; and Stephen H. Kemp, of this review. The children of the first marriage were David, who is living in Hancock county, Illinois; Samuel, of Hutchinson, Kansas; and Mrs. Ella Carter, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Stephen H. Kemp was born at Clayton, Illinois, on the 20th of June, 1860, but spent his boyhood days on an Iowa farm. In the springtime he took his place in the fields and aided in the plowing. When crops were ripe he assisted in the harvest fields and thus his time passed through the summer months, while in the winter season he pursued his education in the public schools. His business experience aside from the farm was begun at Camp Point, Illinois, where he served as

a salesman in the store of George W. Cyrus. Subsequently he accepted a clerkship for the firm of Pratt & Blood in the dry-goods business at Camp Point, remaining with that house until the year 1884, when he came to Nodaway county. He had a brother-in-law living here and this induced him to seek a home in northwestern Missouri. He engaged in farming southwest of Maryville, entering into partnership with O. E. Ross, for his financial resources were limited, and this enabled him to gain the necessary machinery and other equipments for the farm. His labors, however, brought him some capital and he purchased a team and eventually became the owner of a farm, for which he paid on the installment plan. He continued his farming operations there for three years and then decided to abandon the business, locating in Maryville, where he was first employed in the book store of Fred Hastings, acting as clerk there for a year. On the expiration of that period he was offered the position of bookkeeper in the First National Bank, and on the 1st of July, 1893, he was promoted as cashier of the institution, as successor to Horace Richmond, and early in 1894 became a member of the board of directors. He is a popular bank official and his efforts have contributed in no small degree to the prosperity of the institution. He is very careful and reliable in the conduct of the business intrusted to him as cashier, and his safe, conservative policy has commended him to the confidence and good will of all with whom he is associated.

Mr. Kemp has been twice married. In Carthage, Illinois, on the 2d of September, 1882, he wedded Miss Anna Ross, who died July 27, 1888, leaving a daughter, Jean. On Christmas day of 1890, he was again married, his second union being with Lillian,

a daughter of George R. Epperson, of Graham, Missouri. Five children grace this union, namely: Larue, George, Ilene, Greta and Joseph. In his political views Mr. Kemp is a Republican and has served for one term in the city council of Maryville, but has never been an aspirant for public office, his business affairs claiming his entire attention.

EDWARD H. WHITE.

This gentleman, largely interested in and identified with several branches of business, is considered the leading business man of Atchison county. A prominent merchant, banker, farmer and stock raiser, he has become known throughout the county as a man of great keenness of perception and business ability. He was born in Henry county, Illinois, October 22, 1848, a son of Abraham and Martha (Hubbard) White.

Isaac White, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New York. He married a lady of the same state and it was there they passed all of their lives. They were the parents of the following children, namely: William; Ellen; Eunice, first married to Mr. Rogers and later to a Mr. Baldwin; Abraham C., the father of our subject; Egbert and Isaac B. They were attendants of the Methodist church. Abraham White, our subject's father, remained in New York until 1840, when he voted for William Henry Harrison. He then moved west, locating in Henry county, Illinois, where he bought a farm, which he successfully conducted. While the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was being constructed he furnished some timber and did some teaming for the company. In 1860 he made some prospecting trips west and bought some land in



EDWARD H. WHITE

southern Missouri. In 1868 he bought some land in Atchison county, and while he did not move to this state for a number of years he made many trips back and forth and spent considerable time in Missouri looking after his property. After his wife's death, Mr. White sold the old homestead and made Atchison county his permanent home. He bought large tracts of land and at one time owned sixteen hundred acres. Mr. White did not lend his money but, always made good, careful investments and became a very successful farmer and stock-raiser. He helped organize banks at Tarkio, Westboro and the Farmers' Bank at Fairfax, and was a large stockholder in all of them. In his declining years Mr. White was a great traveler, visiting the Paris Exposition in 1878, Mexico and other southern places on his return from Paris, and in 1894 made a trip to California, where he invested in a large tract of land. He spent the remainder of his winters in that state, and later visited the Sandwich Islands, including Honolulu. He died in California, April 15, 1898. Politically he was a Republican, but never sought political preferment.

Mr. White married Martha Hubbard, a daughter of Judathan Hubbard, a descendant of an honored and old New England family and residents of Connecticut for many years. Mr. Hubbard was a tanner by trade, and in 1838 went to Illinois, where he bought land and became a prosperous farmer. He died in that state, in December, 1860, and his wife later moved to Missouri, where she lived up to the time of her death, which occurred in May, 1880. They were members of the Congregational church. Their children were Martha, the mother of our subject; and Harriet, who died at the age of nineteen years. Mr. and Mrs. A. C.

White had two children: E. H., the subject of this sketch; and James R., a farmer of Iowa and Missouri, who spends a great deal of time in California.

Edward H. White, whose name heads this sketch, received his education in the public schools and the high school of Kewanee, Illinois. In the year 1869 he moved to Missouri, and after taking an interest in his father's business engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1872 he married, but continued in business with his father until 1883, when he received his share and began business for himself. He owns over a section of land, all of which is in a high state of cultivation. The house, barns and out-buildings are large, with all modern conveniences, and his farm is one of the finest in the state. He became interested in a creamery at Tarkio, of which he was a large stockholder and succeeded in establishing it on his own farm. It is conducted by himself and son-in-law, R. L. Dills. They milk as many as seventy head of cows, and, with the milk bought from other farmers, carry on a large and lucrative business. In 1884 Mr. White helped organize the Farmers' Bank of Fairfax, in which he is a large stockholder and of which he is the vice-president. They started with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, but have since increased it to twenty-five thousand dollars. They have undivided profits of twenty thousand dollars and the bank is considered one of the most solid institutions in the county. In 1897 Mr. White bought a large brick block and started a store of general merchandise, under the firm name of Hayes, Rhoades & White. In 1899 the firm name read Rhoades & White, and now Mr. White is the sole owner. He carries a large stock of general merchandise and the store is well

patronized by the residents of Fairfax and the farmers in the community. His home is but three miles northeast of Fairfax, and it is there he entertains his numerous friends.

Mr. White married Adaline M. Muinch in 1872. She was born in Germany, in 1852, a daughter of G. F. Muinch, who came to this country when his daughter was very young, locating in Atchison county. He is a prominent farmer near Rockport, this county, is a member of the Lutheran church and is respected by all. His children are Fannie E., Adaline M. (the wife of our subject), Pauline C., Lewis H., Gustavus, Charles and Ida M.

Edward White, the subject of this sketch, is the father of ten children, namely: Olive H., the wife of R. L. Dills, a partner of Mr. White in the creamery business; Augusta E., Stella, Orville, Elmer, the twins Austin and Agnes, Walker, Elsie and Edward. The family are attendants of the Presbyterian church, in which Mr. White has been an elder for several years and is at present the Sabbath-school superintendent. Mr. White is a Republican, and, while he has always been greatly interested in politics, has never cared to hold any office. He is a charitable man and has many warm friends in the county.

AMBROSE N. GILLUM.

One of the prominent and successful agriculturists of Atchison county, Missouri, who is also entitled to honor as a veteran of the Civil war, is Ambrose N. Gillum, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pike county, Illinois, February 2, 1845, was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. He was the son of David and Melissa (Harris) Gillum, the

former of New York, the latter of Indiana. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Benjamin Gillum, who, for services performed in the war of 1812, when he fought under General Jackson at New Orleans, was given a land warrant. He spent his last days in Pike county, Illinois. His wife was a Pennsylvania German. The name of Gillum is of English origin, while Harris is of Welsh derivation.

David Gillum, the father of our subject, was born in Indiana, but removed with his parents to Illinois before he had reached manhood. He continued with them until he had reached his majority, then married and engaged in various kinds of work, remaining in Adams county until he enlisted in the army during the Civil war. He entered the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, remaining until shattered health compelled him to obtain an honorable discharge. He was in the Red river campaign, where the exposure and hardship caused disease from which he never recovered, he dying February 7, 1865. In early life he had voted with the Democrats, but had a great admiration for President Lincoln and cast his last vote for him. Both he and his worthy wife were consistent members of the Methodist church, she surviving him until April, 1876.

The mother of our subject was a daughter of William Harris, a prominent physician of Pike county, Illinois, where he lived to an advanced age, known far and wide for his charities. He was a member of the Dunkard church, a good and pious man. His children were: William; Melissa, who became the mother of our subject; Homer, Ellen, Sophronia and Flora. The family of Mr. and Mrs. David Gillum numbered ten children, as follows: Our subject, who was the second; Alphro, a physician who died

in Illinois in 1890, at the age of forty-three; Albertus, deceased; Mrs. Rebecca Stone; Mrs. Mary Lilla; Lucy, deceased; Mrs. Ellen Waters; Hugh D., deceased; Charles, who served for five years in the United States army; and Seth, employed on a railroad at Cairo, Illinois.

Until November, 1863, our subject resided at his home, assisting his father, whose health was delicate. He then enlisted in the Union army, entering the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, serving in Companies M and H. He was assigned to the Department of the Gulf and saw much hard service. He was in the Red river campaign and was under fire for eighteen days. The regiment was never in winter quarters, being constantly engaged in skirmishing. He performed his duties so faithfully that he received promotion and at the time of the surrender of General Lee was first sergeant of his company. The mustering out was accomplished at Houston, Texas, and Mr. Gillum was honorably discharged after two years and seven months of service in his country's cause.

Returning to his home in Adams county, Mr. Gillum again engaged in peaceful pursuits. In 1867 he married and with his faithful and willing wife began the struggle that has resulted in the comfort and plenty that now surround them. Believing that greater opportunities were offered a poor young man in the west, he removed in 1868 to Nebraska, but in March, 1869, he settled in Atchison county, Missouri. For three years Mr. Gillum rented land, but in 1871 he was able to purchase eighty acres. He is one of the plain, sensible men who are willing to work hard, asking odds of none, and in his little shanty on that wild prairie land he put some of the hardest labor of his life. For nine years he improved this farm and

he owns it yet, but in 1881 he located upon his present place. A small frame house and a little tract of unbroken land constituted the improvements. Since that time Mr. Gillum has continued to improve the place, has erected a comfortable and commodious residence, outbuildings and barns, planted orchards and trees and has brought his farm to a very high state of cultivation. He engages in a general farming line and also raises stock.

The marriage of Mr. Gillum was to Miss Lucy L. Hedden, born in Pike county, Illinois, a daughter of Calvin and Frances (Gooding) Hedden, both natives of Kentucky, the former dying in Illinois, in 1855, the latter in 1889, in Kansas. They were worthy members of the Baptist church. The following children were born unto them: Mrs. Adeline Jelleson; Irminda, deceased; Abraham, of Colorado; Newton, deceased; Mrs. Mary Tarr; William, deceased; Mrs. Catherine Petterson; John, who has also passed away; Lucy, who became Mrs. Gillum; James, of Oregon; Roscoe, of the same state; and Sophia, who became the wife of William Moore and after his death wedded John Perdum.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillum reside in a beautiful home, located on an elevation which gives them a fine view of the surrounding country. They have reared a number of children and have provided them with every advantage in their power to bestow. The surviving children are Fanny L., the wife of G. Wallace, a farmer of Kansas; Laola, now Mrs. Baker; and Samuel and Sophia, who are attending college in Shenandoah, Iowa. Three children—Mary, Verda and Edward—died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Gillum are valued members of the Christian church, where they have many appreciative friends.

As our subject has earned all he possesses by his own effort, assisted by the wise counsel and cheerful help of his wife, they can take a pardonable pride in their possessions, and he may feel assured of the esteem of the whole community, where he has lived an honest life.

JOHN H. FULLINWIDER.

Missouri has often been referred to as a cosmopolitan state. It is a refuge and a home for worthy settlers from all lands; but it is no less remarkable from the fact that in the American division of its growing population are found representative families who have figured as pioneers and as leaders in the work of emancipation, enlightenment and development in all periods of our national history. This fact has been brought to the mind of the writer, perhaps for the hundredth time, by a consideration of the genealogy of the prominent citizen of Dawson, Nodaway county, Missouri, whose name supplies the title to this article.

John Houston Fullinwider comes of an old Kentucky family, prominent in peace and in war, always patriotic, always high in the public confidence. He was born in a log cabin at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1830, a son of Dr. Sam Fullinwider, a native of Shelby county, Kentucky. Three brothers, the first of his family and name in America, fled from Europe on account of the religious persecution, and the family, always liberty-loving, was represented in the patriot army during the struggle for American independence. Mr. Fullinwider's father, Jacob Fullinwider, removed from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Shelby county, Kentucky, where he became a warm personal friend of Daniel Boone, the pioneer and In-

dian fighter of the "dark and bloody ground." One of his daughters was generally conceded to be the most beautiful woman in her day in Kentucky. She married into the Mount family and was the mother of Governor Mount, of Indiana.

Dr. Sam Fullinwider received a good English and classical education, studied medicine and married Jane Houston, a cousin of General Sam Houston, the liberator of Texas, and had six children: Miriam; John Houston, the subject of this sketch; Narcissa Virginia, Nancy Jane, Catherine and Samuel. Mrs. Fullinwider died in 1845. Dr. Sam lived to cast his vote for McKinley in 1896, and died at Creston, Iowa, at his daughter's, Mrs. Judge Medill's. He removed to Burlington, Iowa, in 1836, when his son, John Houston, was six years old, and was a pioneer physician and long a prominent citizen of that town, which he saw develop from a mere hamlet of log cabins.

John Houston Fullinwider, who passed the years of his infancy and early childhood at his birthplace in Indiana, has a vivid recollection of the journey of the family to Iowa. There he was educated and grew to manhood. He was married at Kossuth, Iowa, in 1851, to Harriet E. Harper, a daughter of John and Delilah (Hughes) Harper. Mrs. Fullinwider's grandfather in the maternal line was Judge Hughes, a man of prominence in his day and generation. She was reared and educated in Ohio and Iowa, finishing her studies at Mount Pleasant, in the latter state. She was one of ten children, of whom but one other is living, Eliza. Her mother died when about fifty years old, her father at the age of fifty-eight years.

Mr. Fullinwider served his country as a soldier for two years during the Civil war,

as a member of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was in General Banks' Red river expedition and later was under the command of General A. J. Smith. He participated in the operations between the Red river and Memphis and was in the fight at Holly Springs and saw other active service in Mississippi and Arkansas. He returned to Iowa and was mustered out of the service atavenport, with an exceptionally good record as a soldier. In 1865 he removed from Iowa to Nodaway county, Missouri, and located in Lincoln township, where he has since operated different farms, successfully. He is a prominent Republican and a member of Elmo Post, No. 162, G. A. R., and has acceptably filled the office of postmaster at Dawson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fullinwider have had seven children: Neander, who died aged ten years and eleven months; Edward T.; Charles H.; Laura E., now Mrs. McBride, of Piatt county, Illinois; John H., of Lincoln township, Nodaway county; Mattie V., the widow of Grant Metcalf, of Colorado; and William P. They are rearing four grandchildren, children of W. P., named Joseph W., Lavenia H., Myra G. and Jessie May. They have also raised another grandson to manhood,— Pearl Harper, a son of Charles Fullinwider.

SANDERS H. RASCO.

Sanders H. Rasco, a member of one of the pioneer families of Nodaway county, Missouri, and for many years one of the leading farmers in this section of the state, is a native of Taswell county, North Carolina, and was born February 24, 1822. He is a son of Arthur and Polly (Widen) Rasco, of North Carolina. John Rasco was

one of the pioneer settlers of that state, and followed the occupation of a farmer all his life. His children are as follows: William; Arthur, the father of our subject; and John and Rachael. John Rasco died at the age of seventy-six years, and his wife lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and sixteen years.

Arthur Rasco, the father of our subject, began farming after his marriage, and lived in the same house the remainder of his life. He was a farmer and cotton-raiser and a man of great integrity. Of a sociable nature he made many friends, and was well known in the community. He held some prominent positions for the Democratic party. His death occurred in 1870. His children were: Irason, Nellie, Smith, Sanders (the subject of this sketch), Vinson, William, Henry, Mary A. and John. None but Sanders settled in Missouri, and but four of the children are now living.

Sanders Rasco attended school but ninety days, and the education he has received has been from observation and from communication with educated people. After his marriage he rented a farm, where he lived a short time. He then moved to Missouri, where he has resided ever since. His funds at first were very low, and success could be obtained only by hard work and perseverance. He settled in Ray county in 1855, where he followed agriculture for eight years. He sold the land and moved to Buchanan county, residing in St. Joseph for eighteen months, where he worked at anything he could find to do. June 6, 1854, his wife died; but he continued farming in Buchanan county, and June 14, 1857, remarried. In 1861 Mr. Rasco moved to Nodaway county, settling near Hopkins, where he rented a farm. Nodaway county was but sparsely settled at

that time, and the farm on which he moved was but little improved. He lived there one year and then moved west of Barnard, where he rented a farm for five years. The farm on which he next moved and has since lived, proved to be a valuable piece of land, and Mr. Rasco was very successful in raising good stock and crops. He is an honest, up-right man, and has the confidence of all in the community. He is considered one of the most prosperous men in the county, and his success in life has been of his own making.

Mr. Rasco married Sarah A. Thomas, who was born in North Carolina, June 5, 1820, a daughter of Henry Thomas, of that state. She had the following brothers and sisters: Daniel, Henry, Isariah, John, James, Sally, Mary and Elizabeth. Mrs. Rasco died at St. Joseph, Missouri, June 6, 1854. She had three children: James H., born June 2, 1843; Logan, born April 1, 1845; and Mary, born April 7, 1850, and died April 6, 1860. Mr. Rasco remarried a few years later, this time choosing Melissa Martin, a native of DeKalb county, Missouri, born February 18, 1835. She was a daughter of Christopher and Parmelia (Jobe) Martin. Christopher Martin was a native of Kentucky and moved to Missouri when very young. He settled in Saline county, where he carried on farming and later moved to DeKalb county, and then to Buchanan county, where he entered land and lived for a number of years. He then sold out and moved to Iowa, where he died in 1860, a plain, honest farmer. His wife, who was a native of Tennessee, lived on the old homestead in Iowa until her death, which occurred in January, 1891. They were members of the Christian church. They left the following children: Andrew; Sarah, the wife of J. Bass; Morina; Eda; Melissa, the wife

of our subject; Susan, Benjamin F., Purcilla, James, Samuel, and Betty, deceased.

Mr. Rasco has the following children by his second wife: Eda, born May 1, 1858; William, born September 15, 1860; Sarah F., born March 7, 1862; John, born December 23, 1863; Maggie E., born March 14, 1866; Arthur M., born January 30, 1868; Ibra, born June 19, 1870; George S., born August 20, 1873; Netta, born April 28, 1876. Mr. Rasco had two sons who served in the federal army during the war in the south. He himself was a Union man and a member of the state militia. Politically he is a Democrat. The family attend the Methodist church.

JOHN W. GRAVES.

John W. Graves, a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Atchison county and one of the well-known farmers and stock-raisers in that vicinity, is one of the public-spirited men of the county and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a man of splendid business ability and has been very successful in a financial way. He is a native of Atchison county, having been born June 27, 1847. This country was in a very crude state of cultivation at the time and but thinly inhabited, and Mr. Graves has experienced all the hardships of pioneer life.

Samuel Graves, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Kentucky. He served in the war of 1812 and died in Kentucky some years later. He had three sons—E. H., J. P. and W. E., our subject's father. W. E. Graves grew to manhood in Kentucky and then moved to Missouri, spending some months in Buchanan county, before settling in Atchison county. He en-

tered some land, which he improved and then sold, next buying a farm where the town of Milton now stands. Mr. Graves was a slave owner, and although a Union man he was in sympathy with the south. He was at one time the captain of the Paw Paw militia and saw some active service, though for only a short time. He underwent all the hardships of pioneer life, but at the time of his death was the owner of a fine, well stocked farm and was considered one of the well-to-do farmers in that section. He filled the office of justice of the peace for some time, and for a time was the postmaster at Irish Grove. Religiously he was a Methodist and was an active worker in the church. He married Edna Saunders, of Kentucky, and this union was blessed with five children, as follows: J. W., the subject of this sketch; Robert, of Milton, Missouri; R. S., of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he is secretary of the police board; W. E., of Craig; and Elizabeth, the wife of W. H. Hineman. Jack Saunders, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Buchanan county, Missouri, and was a large slave-owner. He built the first house in Maryville, Missouri, and also built the Saunders Hotel, of St. Joseph. He owned considerable land in Nodaway county and was a heavy speculator, spending the most of his time in St. Joseph. His children were: James, Maryville; Robert, of Oklahoma; Edna, the mother of our subject; Michaw, of St. Joseph; and Betta, now Mrs. Jester, of Saline county, this state.

J. W. Graves, whose name heads this sketch, remained at home until he had reached his twenty-second year. His father gave him forty acres of land on which to make a beginning in life, and on this he built a house and started to cope with life's

struggles in earnest. A thorough, conscientious worker, it was not long until he was fairly on the way to success. He began stock-raising and the tilling of the soil, and his present farm of three hundred and ten acres, on which there is a large house and several outbuildings, speaks for his thrift and labor. He also has a good orchard, which yields much fine fruit each year.

Mr. Graves married, May 20, 1869, Rebecca Angel, who was born in Clay county, Missouri, December 10, 1849. Her father, Thomas Angel, was an early settler of Clay county, who moved to Atchison county in 1859, where he was a prominent farmer. He served a short time in the Confederate army and died in this county in 1888. He was a member of the Baptist church. His children were: Alfred; Thomas; J. B.; Mrs. Nancy McDaniel; Ella, the wife of J. Gray; Florida, the wife of H. Anderson; Rebecca, the wife of our subject; Adda, the wife of R. L. Gross; Birda Moore; May, now Mrs. Shala; and Jane, the wife of J. F. Browning.

Mr. and Mrs. Graves are the parents of the following children, namely: Carrie, who married A. Smith; Ora, the wife of N. Moore; Guy, Bessie, Samuel, Ivan M. and Marie. They also have three grandchildren. Mr. Graves is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

ANDREW J. WADE.

Andrew Jackson Wade, a well known farmer and stock-raiser of Atchison county, Missouri, was born May 2, 1854, a son of Jefferson and Maria (Vineyard) Wade. Jefferson Wade was a native of Ohio and moved to Iowa in 1844, settling on a strip of territory which was then under dispute, both

Iowa and Missouri claiming the land. This land, or a portion of it, is now known as Fremont county, Iowa, where our subject was born. At that time the country was but sparsely inhabited, the Indians being Mr. Wade's nearest neighbors. They were very friendly, and all the farmers were on equal footing, there being but little wealth in the community. Mr. Wade owned considerable land, and was an honest, thrifty farmer, commanding the respect of all in the community. He died at the age of seventy-seven years, in 1892. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Maria Vineyard, and the following children were born to them: Sanford, now living in Oklahoma; William, in the west; Aaron, of Oklahoma; Mahala Jordan, of Iowa; Mrs. Mary Doty, of Wyoming; A. J., the subject of this sketch; and Franklin, of Iowa.

A. J. Wade received his education in the schools of his native county,—Fremont county, Iowa. In 1876 he bought land where he now lives, and one year later began improving it, building a small house and cultivating the soil. He bought a cattle ranch in northwest Nebraska in 1886, but after losing some stock he became dissatisfied and sold the ranch. His present farm is seven miles southeast of Tarkio and six miles northeast of Fairfax. It is well improved in every way, having a large number of forest trees and a splendid orchard, besides a modern house and commodious out-buildings. The country was nothing but prairie when Mr. Wade located here, and his present home and farm is an example of the care and management given to the farms in this section of the country. Mr. Wade is a Democrat in politics, but he has never cared to accept public office.

In 1883 Mr. Wade was united in mar-

riage to Isabelle Green, a daughter of William and Isabelle (Moore) Green. She was born in Moniteau county, Missouri, April 19, 1841. William Green was born in Randolph county, Indiana, May 11, 1836, a son of James and Milla (Vernard) Green, both of Randolph county. James Green and his wife settled in Atchison county in 1842, where Mr. Green's was one of the pioneer families of the county. In 1857 William Green married Isabelle Moore, a daughter of James and Sarah (McKay) Moore, who lived in Missouri. James Moore went to California during the gold fever, and died on the ocean when returning east. His wife and family moved to Sullivan county, Missouri, and later to Atchison county, where the wife and mother died some years later. She was the mother of the following children: Joseph, George W., James B. F., William A., Isabelle and Margaret. William Green and his wife were blessed with the following children: Amelia D., now Mrs. Fox; Isabelle, the wife of our subject; Bertha, the wife of J. Thornton; Sarah, the wife of A. Strickland; William P.; Jerry, deceased; and Mary, deceased.

Mrs. Wade has borne three children: Leta, born January 13, 1884; Cecil, born January 5, 1887; and Walter, born June 16, 1889. She is a consistent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Wade is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ANDREW NICOLL.

Occupying the highest position within the gift of the people of Tarkio, Andrew Nicoll, as mayor of the city, is controlling its affairs in a business-like manner, and he exercises his official prerogatives in support of every measure which he believes will con-



ANDREW NICOLL.

tribute to the public good. Scotland has furnished many worthy and prominent citizens to the United States, and among the number is the subject of this review, who was born in Perthshire, on the 24th of July, 1832, a representative of an old family of that county. His father, Andrew Nicoll, Sr., was a farmer, noted for industry, honesty and fair dealing. The grandfather, William Nicoll, also carried on agricultural pursuits. He belonged to a lowland family, and throughout his entire life devoted his energies to the cultivation of the soil. On the old homestead the father of our subject was reared, and when he had attained adult age he chose as a companion on life's journey Miss Margaret George, who was born in Perthshire and was a neighbor of Andrew Carnegie, the great steel king of America. Her father, James George, was also a native of that locality and was the proprietor of a tavern or inn of that town. Thinking to improve his financial condition and better provide for the wants of his family, Andrew Nicoll, Sr., crossed the Atlantic in 1839, emigrating from Glasgow, on a sailing vessel, which reached New York harbor after a voyage of seven weeks and two days. He then proceeded to Delaware county, New York, where he resided for the remainder of his life. He was the father of nine children, who reached mature years—three sons and six daughters—namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Beckwith, who died in the Empire state; William, of Delaware, New York; Andrew, of this review; Mrs. Margaret Russell, of Delaware county, New York; Anna, of Cedar county, Iowa; Christina E., a widow living in Red Oak, Iowa; David, a United Brethren minister, of Ida county, Iowa, who has several times represented his county in the state legislature,

and was a soldier in the war of the rebellion; Mrs. Jane Emery, of Napa Valley, California; and Mrs. Janet Boyd, of Red Oak, Iowa. The father of these children followed farming as a means of livelihood, and died in Delaware county, New York, at the age of seventy-three years, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was kind and considerate to his family, was a good citizen and a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. His wife remained a widow for twenty years and was called to her final rest at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

In taking up the personal history of Andrew Nicoll, we present to our readers the life record of one who has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Atchison county, whose business career has been honorable and straightforward, bringing to him a comfortable competence, and whose fidelity to the duties of citizenship has won him official honors in his adopted town. He was a little lad of seven summers when he came with his parents to the United States, and upon a farm in Delaware county, New York, he was reared to manhood, lessons of industry and economy being early instilled into his mind, his life also becoming imbued with principles of honesty that have ever since characterized his dealings with those with whom he has come in contact. To the public-school system of the Empire state he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. In 1857 he went to Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged at farm work until 1863, when he removed to Cedar county, Iowa, and there purchased eighty acres of land, for which he paid the government price of a dollar and a quarter per acre. Later he sold that farm and purchased other land, having faith in Iowa and her future. Subsequent purchases extended his posses-

sions until he had five hundred acres, but afterward sold a portion of this, and at the present time he has three hundred and twenty acres of the rich land of the Hawkeye state. His home adjoined the town of Clarence for a number of years, but in 1893 he came to Tarkio in order to provide better educational facilities for his children.

Mr. Nicoll has been twice married. In the spring of 1863, in Delaware county, New York, he wedded Isabella McGregor, a native of that county and a daughter of John and Mary (Kennedy) McGregor. Her father was born in Scotland, and her parents both died in Delaware county. By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nicoll three children were born, namely: John A., a resident of Cedar county, Iowa; David, a physician of Clinton, Iowa; and Mrs. Margaret N. Whitnell, who is living in Delaware county, Iowa. The mother, who was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, died in 1870, her loss being deeply felt by her family and many friends. In November, 1872, Mr. Nicoll was again married, his second union being with Nancy Clane, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, a daughter of David and Nancy Clane, both of whom departed this life in the Buckeye state. The children of the second marriage are: William, the eldest, who served with the Fifty-first Iowa Infantry in the Philippines, is a popular and well educated young man. He was a graduate of Tarkio College, a professor of mathematics in the high school at Red Oak for two years, and is now a member of the faculty in Tarkio College, being a professor of mathematics there. George also is living in Atchison county. Robert is a graduate of Tarkio College, of the class of 1890. Charles is pursuing his studies in Tarkio College and is a well known

and expert member of the college foot-ball team. Ann died at the age of eighteen years. Homer, the youngest, is seventeen and a student in Tarkio College. The children have been provided with excellent educational privileges, thus fitting them for life's practical and responsible duties, for the parents realized fully the value of education in this world's activity.

Mr. Nicoll is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Clarence, Iowa, and has served therein as elder for many years. In his political affiliations he is an inflexible Republican, unswerving in his allegiance to the party. On that ticket he was elected to the office of mayor, in which capacity he is now so capably serving, handling the reins of city government in a most careful manner. He is well informed not only on political issues but has also made a study of the needs of the city and does all in his power to promote its progress along lines of substantial improvement. He is a friend of education, of religion, of temperance and of all interests which tend to benefit humanity. He has a fine residence in Tarkio, and the members of the household occupy an enviable position in social circles. Viewed from almost any standpoint, Mr. Nicoll's life may be termed a success. He belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while laboring for individual success, and is a man of pleasant demeanor and genuine worth, having gained the confidence and regard of all whom he has met.

JOHN H. FELLOWS.

One of the enterprising residents of Dale township, Atchison county, is John H. Fellows, the owner of Cedar Hill farm. He

was born in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, May 10, 1851, a son of Isaac and Margaret Fellows. The former was born and reared in Vermont, while the latter was a native of Quebec, Canada, and was of Scotch lineage, her parents having come to the new world from the land of hills and heather. Isaac Fellows was one of the first settlers of Dodge county, Wisconsin, later removed to Waukesha county and subsequently took up his abode in Milwaukee, where he remained for a number of years. At that time the land on which the city now stands was a wooded tract. He cleared several farms in that locality and after cutting down the trees sold the wood to the steamboats plying on the lakes. In 1865 he came to Missouri, locating in Andrew county, where he died at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. He was a zealous Republican in his political affiliations, and both he and his wife were members of the Methodist church. The children born unto this worthy couple were as follows: William, a soldier of the Civil war who died in Missouri; Mary, who resides near Plum Creek, Nebraska; Maria, who lives in Denver, Colorado; Lewis, who is a member of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry and is now deceased; Edward, who resides in Atchison county; William L., who also has passed away; John H., of this review; Charles, who is a railroad man in the west; and Newton, who died in infancy.

John H. Fellows was reared upon a Wisconsin farm where he was taught lessons of industry and honesty, and these principles have permeated his entire career. He was educated in the public schools of the county and was an apt pupil. At the age of fourteen he came to Missouri and spent the remainder of his minority in Atchison county. He married in Savanna, Missouri,

in 1877, Miss Lida M. Condon, who was reared and educated in this state. She is the daughter of Harrison and Ann E. (Shaw) Condon. Her father was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and lost his eyesight in the Civil war. He died in Colorado, at the age of sixty-three years. Of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Grand Army of the Republic he was a representative member and was respected by all who knew him. The mother of Mrs. Fellows lived to be sixty-five years of age, and at her death left the following children: Byron E., a publisher of Maryville, Missouri, who married Miss Mattie Vaughn; Alice M. Nunn, who resided in Salina, Kansas; Lilly S.; Frederick, who lives in York, Nebraska; Mrs. Fellows and W. E. Condon, who is a resident of Pocatello, Idaho.

For several years after his marriage John H. Fellows was engaged in the stock business, spending three years in Texas and finally locating upon what is one of the best farms of this portion of Missouri. It consists of two hundred acres of rich land, upon which he has erected a model farm residence. He has made a specialty of the raising of Hereford cattle on the Cedar Hill farm and has spared neither time nor expense in bringing his herd up to a high standard, having some very fine specimens of this particular breed. All over the state his cattle are noted for their quality, size and value.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fellows has been blessed with six children: Fred-eric C., born December 24, 1880; George B., born August 11, 1883; Maud E., born September 30, 1886; John E., born October 6, 1891; Herbert Allan, born May 24, 1894; and Frank Audsley, born August 24, 1897. In politics Mr. Fellows is a Democrat, and both he and his wife are members of

the Christian church. He is a prepossessing man, his great height giving him a fine bearing, while his genial disposition makes him a favorite with all his acquaintances.

JAMES M. CLISER.

This prominent and successful agriculturist of Nodaway county is a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family of this state and has been actively identified with its development and progress. He was born in Page county, Virginia, May 16, 1829, a son of John and Arisba (Wood) Cliser, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Virginia. His paternal grandparents brought their family to America at an early day and settled in Virginia, where their deaths occurred. Their children were: John, the father of our subject; David, who married after coming to this state, reared a family of children and is now deceased; Martin, who died in Virginia; and Mrs. A. Fronk.

John Cliser, the father of our subject, grew to manhood in Virginia, and in early life worked at the blacksmith trade in connection with farming. He sold his original homestead and bought a larger farm in another county, where he lived for ten years, but lost money in this transaction. In May, 1847, he started for Missouri, traveling by team to Parkersburg, Virginia, where he took a boat and proceeded by water. He reached western Missouri in July, and first located at Fillmore, Andrew county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, upon which were some slight improvements. He was not long permitted to enjoy his new home, as his health failed and he died October 19, 1847, at the age of fifty-two years, and his remains were interred upon his farm. He was a soldier of

the war of 1812, a Democrat in politics, and an upright, honorable man. His wife died April 8, 1862, at the age of fifty-seven years, and was laid to rest by his side. She was a daughter of Joshua Wood, of Page county, Virginia, who was of Scotch descent and died before the Civil war. He was one of the prominent and wealthy farmers and slave-owners of his county, and was a member of the Primitive Baptist church. In his family were nine children, namely: Thornton, Pendleton, Singleton, Cassandra, Louisa, Lucinda, Sophia, Liza and Arisba. Singleton, Mrs. Cassandra Covington and the mother of our subject were the only ones of this family to come to Missouri.

James Cliser is the oldest in a family of ten children. Of the others we make observations as follows: Louisa died at the age of five years; Cassandra married John Brand and both are now deceased; Eliza is the wife of James Henderson; Sarah is the wife of William Gibbons, of the state of Washington; Joshua died on the homestead, November 2, 1899; John lives in the state of Washington; Julia died at the age of twenty-five years; Charles lost one leg and one arm while serving in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and died a number of years later from exposure; and Benjamin is a farmer of Washington.

In the Old Dominion James M. Cliser was reared and educated, in much the usual manner of farmer boys of his day. At the age of eighteen he came to Missouri with his parents and as his father died shortly afterward he took charge of the farm. Guided by a mother's good counsel the family was kept together and reared to habits of industry and honesty. In 1854 our subject married Miss Louisa Best, who was born in Missouri, April 30, 1839, a representative of one

of the oldest families in the state. Her father, David Best, a farmer and slave-owner of Kentucky, came to Missouri at a very early day and first settled in Clay county, but when the Platte country was opened up for settlement he moved to Andrew county, where he purchased land. About 1857 he purchased property in Collins county, Texas, where he made his home during the Civil war. He was a Democrat in politics and both he and his wife were members of the Christian church. They are now deceased. Their children were: Mrs. Mary A. Hale; Howard, a resident of Indian Territory; Louisa, the deceased wife of our subject; Mrs. Catherine Bounds, Mrs. Susan Skaggs, Mrs. Charity Muggs, Margaret, Richard, David and Silas. To Mr. and Mrs. Cliser were born eleven children: David M., born February 16, 1856, is a farmer of this county; Mary C., born April 30, 1857, is the wife of William Key, a farmer; Frances L., born July 12, 1858, is the widow of William Hubbard; John H., born November 20, 1860, died August 27, 1865; Charles P., born October 2, 1862, died May 14, 1881; Margaret E., born January 16, 1865, died October 2, 1865; Susan D., born October 6, 1866, is the wife of H. M. Witt, of Guilford; Cora B., born November 11, 1868, died August 28, 1897; James E., born December 5, 1870, died December 8, 1870; Thomas E., born November 24, 1871, is farming on the homestead; and Mattie N., born March 2, 1874, is at home. The wife and mother, who was an earnest member of the Christian church, died November 30, 1874, at the age of thirty-five years and seven months.

Mr. Cliser was again married May 24, 1877, his second union being with Miss Mary J. Hall, who was born in Andrew county, Missouri, November 7, 1844. Her parents,

Charles and Parmelia (Jackson) Hall, were natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, and were married in Andrew county, this state, where the father entered land and improved a farm. He engaged in school-teaching for many years. Being a southern man and his sympathies with the south, he entered the Confederate army during the Civil war. On account of ill health he was compelled to return home before peace was restored, and died January 7, 1865. His wife still survives him, at the age of seventy-six years, and resides on the old homestead in Andrew county. His father was David Hall, an old-style Virginian, who moved to Indiana and later to Missouri, his last days being spent in Andrew county. His children were: Charles, the father of Mrs. Cliser; D. I.; McClure; James; William, who died in Indiana; John, who died in Nebraska; Elsie J., the wife of Thomas Walker; and Emily, who married J. Bass and died in Indiana. Mrs. Cliser is the oldest in a family of eleven children, the others being: Emily, the wife of James Robertson; David M. and John C., both residents of Andrew county; Lucy A., the wife of Jonathan Turpin; Susan C., the wife of Kendal Parker; Sarah M., the wife of Isaac Wright; Catherine, the wife of Robert Goodlow; William F., of Andrew county; Eugenia, now Mrs. Isaac Hummons; and Elsie P., the wife of A. F. Russell. The parents of these children were members of the Christian church, to which our subject and his wife and all of his children also belong, and of which Mr. Cliser has been an elder for thirty years.

After his marriage Mr. Cliser remained on the home farm with his mother until the spring of 1855, when he bought eighty acres of timberland in Nodaway county and erected a cabin near his present home. At

different times he entered land, finally aggregating two hundred acres, near this tract, and by hard work and persistent effort converted the place into one of the most desirable farms of his community. Calves being plentiful, he gradually became connected with the stock-raising industry, which he carried on in addition to farming. Success has attended his well directed efforts and he is now the owner of six hundred acres in the homestead, besides another farm of eighty acres elsewhere. He has money in the bank and also loans some on his own responsibility. As a business man he is enterprising, progressive and reliable, and carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Politically Mr. Cliser affiliates with the Democratic party and takes an active interest in public affairs. He served as justice of the peace for a number of years, and he has been found true to every trust reposed in him, whether public or private. A southerner by birth and training, his sympathies were naturally with the Confederacy during the Civil war, but in 1863 he joined the Union army, enlisting in Company M, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, which did guard duty most of the time in the central part of this state, looking after deserters and bushwhackers. He was in battle at Camden Point, and at different times was stationed at St. Louis, Mexico and St. Joseph, remaining in the service until July, 1865. At one time he was ill with typhoid fever and was sent home on a furlough, it being three months before he was able to rejoin his command. Before entering the army he was arrested and put in jail at Maryville by the United States troops, who released the man he was with on the payment of a sum of money. Their object seemed to be to get

money from their prisoners; but Mr. Cliser's friends advised him not to pay one cent. Then they wanted one hundred dollars to release him. After two weeks spent in the guard house he was brought up for trial, but his witnesses gave him such a good name that the prosecution failed to find anything against him and he was released. A few days after he was released from custody these same midnight rangers came to his home and demanded thirty dollars, which he had agreed to pay (for his release) while in jail. To meet this he had to give up his choice cow and calf, the one belonging to his wife.

AMBROUS COLLINS.

Ambrous Collins, whose residence is in Green township, is an old settler and one of the industrious men of Nodaway county. He settled here in 1873, previous to which time he was a resident of Greene county, Indiana, in which state he was born September 7, 1849. He is a son of Floyd Collins, a farmer of Greene county, whose ancestors were of Scotch extraction and had lived in Virginia for many years. Floyd Collins married Miss Martha Burch, a native of Greene county, Indiana, and a daughter of George Burch, an inhabitant of that state. Floyd Collins and his family left Indiana and removed to Iowa in 1861, making the journey with two teams, consisting of six yoke of oxen and two wagons, besides other stock and cattle. The journey, a long and tedious one, at length terminated, and Mr. Collins found himself in Page county, Iowa, four miles from Clarinda. Here Mr. Collins engaged in farming during the remainder of his life, dying in 1875, at the age of sixty-five. Politically Mr. Collins was a Democrat, and religiously a "hardshell" Baptist.

The widow of Mr. Collins died in Gentry county, Missouri, at the age of seventy-five years. She was a most worthy woman, kind and affectionate in disposition, an excellent wife and mother and a good neighbor, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew her because of her goodness of heart.

Floyd Collins and his wife were the parents of nine children that grew to mature years, namely: Abigail McCraw, of Kansas City, Missouri; Ambrous, the subject of this sketch; Martha McAllister, of Chillicothe, Missouri; Z. Benson, of Cherokee county, Kansas; Davis, of Oklahoma; Maria Porter, of Quitman, Missouri; Amanda Hale, of Atchison, Kansas; Hubbard, of Oklahoma; and Alice Nelson, of Gentry county, this state.

Ambrous Collins was eleven years of age when his parents removed to Iowa in 1861. Of the six yoke of oxen that drew the two wagons with the household goods and family in them Ambrous took principal charge, and drove from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Clarinda, Iowa, with a six-ox team. He obtained his education in a log school house and by reading and study at home. In 1869 he went to Jackson county, Missouri, and in 1873 removed to Nodaway county, where he has ever since made his home. The farm upon which he lives contains three hundred and eighty-three acres of fine farming land, divided into fields of convenient size, and upon the place is an excellent barn.

Mr. Collins was married September 28, 1875, to Miss Cornelia Holt, a woman of a good family who was reared and educated in her own county. She is a daughter of William R. and Sarah (Warren) Holt, and is the mother of one son, William B. Collins, who was born April 1, 1884. William R. Holt, deceased, one of the pioneer settlers

of the county, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1818, and was a son of William Holt, a soldier of the war of 1812. As the name would indicate, the Holt family is of English origin. William R. Holt removed to Missouri in 1837, settling in Clay county. He was married October 31, 1841, to Miss Sarah Warren, a native of North Carolina, born November 18, 1824. She was a daughter of Briscoe M. S. Warren, a native of Orange county, North Carolina, and his wife, whose maiden name was Adeline Troxler, was also a native of the same county. In 1839 they located in Clay county, removing to Nodaway county in 1865, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the former dying at the age of eighty-two years and the latter at the age of seventy-one. They were the parents of five children, namely: Mrs. Sarah Holt; George H. T., of Green township; Mrs. Mary A. Malvern, deceased; Mrs. Rachel E. Jenkins, of Oklahoma; and Mrs. Emily F. Lewis, who died in Brown county, Kansas, near Hiawatha.

In 1848 William R. Holt located in Nodaway county on a farm, upon which he himself built a log house and made many other improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Holt were the parents of nine children, as follows: Mrs. Cornelia Collins; Mrs. Emily F. Prather, of Maryville, Missouri; Mrs. Missouri Linville, of Green township; Barton W., of the same township; William L., of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mary E. Ramsey, deceased; Benjamin F., deceased; and two others who died in infancy. The father of these children died May 16, 1896, when he was seventy-eight years of age. For the most part his life had been that of a farmer, and in politics he was a Democrat. The family are members of the Christian church and are ex-

emplary in their lives. Mrs. Holt is a lady of superior intelligence, has many friends in the county and has witnessed many changes since coming to this county to live.

Mr. Collins is one of the leading Democrats of his county and has been elected to the office of justice of the peace three successive times. He is a man of good judgment and has no object in the fulfillment of the duties of his office except to see justice done. A man of genial temperament, he is in robust health and has many friends.

HENRY F. STAPEL.

No adequate memorial of Henry F. Stapel can be written until many of the useful enterprises with which he is connected have completed their full measure of good in the world, and until his personal influence and example shall have ceased their fruitage in the lives of those who have been about him, as he has been an actor in the busy places of the world; yet there is much concerning him that can with profit be set down here as an illustration of what can be done if a man with a clear brain and willing hands but sets himself seriously to the real labors and responsibilities of life. He is to-day widely and prominently known as the secretary of the Missouri Mutual Insurance Companies, attorney at law and as editor of the Atchison County Mail. His labors have made the city of Rockport, in which he makes his home, well known not only throughout the commonwealth but in other portions of the nation. It was his genius that planned and created the mutual insurance which is followed in Missouri and which has become so popular wherever known, and it has been his industry and energy that have brought about its phenomenal

growth. As an inspiration to ambitious young men of the future and as a tribute of honor and respect, a brief history of Mr. Stapel's life and his work is herewith given.

Henry F. Stapel was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on the 30th of September, 1858, and is a son of Ernest H. and Louisa (Wulber) Stapel. His father was a native of the province of Hanover, Germany, born in the year 1825, and when sixteen years of age he bade adieu to his friends in the land of his birth and crossed the Atlantic to the new world. He located in Dearborn county, where he was married and became a prominent and successful farmer and merchant. He died in 1898, and his widow now resides in Cincinnati, Ohio. They were the parents of the following named: John, who is the special agent of the Missouri Mutual Insurance Companies; Henry F., of this review; Louise, the wife of William Graf, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Anna, who is living in Indianapolis; Rosa, now the wife of John Munich, of Cincinnati; William, whose home is in Indianapolis; and Ernest H., the general agent and assistant adjuster of the Mutual Insurance Companies.

Henry F. Stapel may truly be called a self-made man. He is the architect of his own fortune and has builded wisely and well. When only fourteen years of age he started out in life to provide for his own maintenance, and, leaving home, made his way to West Union, Iowa, where he worked on a farm and at herding cattle, receiving fourteen dollars per month in compensation for his services. In 1875 he removed to Atchison county, Missouri, where he entered the service of William Hunter, who paid him at first fifteen dollars per month, later increasing his salary to eighteen dollars per month. He was employed in that way for



MR. AND MRS. H. F. STAPEL.

a half year, when, actuated with a desire to obtain a better education than he then possessed and thereby gain a livelihood by other than manual labor, he entered the State Normal School, at Peru, Nebraska, in that year—1875. His capital was not sufficient to meet the expenses of an uninterrupted course in that institution, but he possessed a strong determination and believed that a way would be open whereby he might earn the amount necessary to defray his expenses. He spent three years in the normal school and was graduated in the class of 1878. He then came to Rockport, making the journey on foot, and on reaching his destination he had but three cents in his pocket. During the summer of that year he worked in the harvest fields and in the autumn he began teaching school, a profession which he followed through the succeeding three years. Desiring to still further perfect his education he then entered the University of Michigan, with a view of qualifying himself for the profession of the law, and pursued the literary and law course, being graduated in the law department of the university in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Mr. Stapel then returned to Atchison county, Missouri, and entered upon his business career here in connection with journalistic work. He wished to connect himself with a calling in which he might exercise a due amount of influence, desiring to enter a sphere of usefulness whereby he might be in close touch with the great problems of the day and at the same time secure a good living. He believed that Rockport offered an excellent field for a first-class and up-to-date Democratic paper. Accordingly he purchased the Atchison County Mail and began its publication on the 1st of January,

1885. About this time he received the appointment from President Cleveland to the office of postmaster of Rockport, by which his financial independence was established and he was thus enabled to inaugurate a policy in connection with the Atchison County Mail, which brought it into immediate popularity. This journal is the oldest Democratic paper in the county. When it was purchased by Mr. Stapel it had a circulation of about three hundred copies and was then a five-column quarto, one boy doing the work of the office. Under the wise policy inaugurated by Mr. Stapel the paper has acquired a circulation of three thousand weekly, and has been enlarged to a six-column quarto and furnishes employment to a force of about twenty people. When he assumed the management the business was located in Buckham's Hall, a building which would be in striking contrast with the journal's present handsome quarters in the Insurance building. The Mail is the official paper of Atchison county and is also the official organ of the Missouri Mutual Insurance Companies. Through the columns of his journal Mr. Stapel has largely promoted the welfare of his adopted county. He has ever been on the side of progress, reform and improvement, and his editorials have carried weight in influencing public opinion.

His labors, however, have not been limited to one line, a work of still greater benefit and importance being that which he has performed as the founder of the Missouri Mutual Insurance Companies. The idea was conceived by Mr. Stapel in 1880. He held the opinion that the old insurance companies were robbing the public by charging excessive rates, and he resolved that with the assistance of the legislature of the state he would himself engage in the insurance busi-

ness on the mutual plan. High salaries would therefore not have to be paid to officials and the insured would share the profits. But it required seven years to secure the passage of a law under which he could work, and it was not until 1889 that he wrote the first policy for the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company of Atchison county, the parent company of them all. He had blanks prepared and made other necessary arrangements to engage in the work as soon as the bill was passed in the legislature. His first business in this line was transacted on a table which cost fifty cents and stood in the office of the Mail. The first regular soliciting was done by the secretary of the company, and so immediately popular was the idea of mutual insurance that his first day's horseback ride into the country secured for him one hundred thousand dollars' worth of business. The company has had a most wonderful and healthy growth until a mammoth business is now being conducted in the one hundred and fourteen counties of the state of Missouri. At the present time, after eleven years of work, with very few exceptions every land-owner in Atchison county carries a policy in the Mutual Insurance Companies. Insurance in some of the companies, under the management of this central company at Rockport, is carried at less than one-fourth of the cost of insurance in eastern companies. The officers have just reason to mention this fact with pride, for it represents thousands of dollars annually saved to the insuring public. Each year the companies are gaining the confidence of a greater number of people, as the fact is demonstrated that mutual insurance is no longer an untried venture, but has been proved to be a most glowing success, even though it has met

with very severe and uncalled for opposition from line companies and their agents. The promoters of mutual insurance may also be proud of the fact that from a very insignificant beginning in putting into practical application the principles of mutual insurance in Missouri in 1889 this move has inspired other states to introduce this method of insurance, which is now found in Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas and many other states of the Union, which are benefitted by the organization and success of the plan. Although capital and effort opposed the mutual plan and its beginning was small, the officers of the company continued their work until their business has now assumed magnificent proportions. They have over fifteen million dollars of assessable capital and the confidence of a very large per cent of the people not influenced by line insurance agents. In 1889, the year in which the first company was organized, two other companies were also established to engage in the mutual insurance business, namely: The Globe Lodge of the Farmers and Laborers' Mutual Protection Life and Accident Insurance Company and the Missouri Farmers' Tornado, Cyclone and Wind-Storm Insurance Company. The cost of the latter to the people has been less than the interest on the old line rate, there having been but five assessments during the last ten years, ending in 1900.

After the passage of a bill permitting farmers to organize for the purpose of insuring against hail, the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company of Missouri was organized. This made but one assessment in three years, at a cost of one per cent. The same year, 1897, the legislature enacted a law authorizing the chartering of plate-glass insurance by mutual companies, and



Business Office at Headquarters of the Missouri Mutual Insurance Companies, Rockport, Mo.

under this law the Missouri Town Mutual Plate-Glass Insurance Company was authorized to transact business. The business accumulated so rapidly that in 1897 it was found that the quarters of the company were becoming inadequate for the demand for space, and Mr. Stapel devised a plan for the erection of a new building, one which should be equal to the demands upon it made by the business for which it was designed. He interested about two hundred people in the scheme, and the result was the erection of a fine two-story pressed-brick and stone building, the dimensions of which were twenty-six by one hundred and twenty feet. The building, fixtures, cases, application and policy files, boxes and furniture cost over fifteen thousand dollars, and it is said to be the most attractive building west of Chicago.



It is supplied with water-works, electric lights and telephone and is also in direct telegraphic communication with all the world. This is the first mutual-insurance building in Missouri or the United States. From it are directed the operations of hundreds of agents, who in all parts of the state take applications and collect premiums for the fire, tornado, life, hail, plate-glass and accident departments of the Rockport companies. These companies have paid in the past eleven

years for losses, deaths, accidents, etc., over one thousand claims, aggregating more than one hundred thousand dollars. The fine building is named in honor of its promoter, the Stapel Mutual Insurance Building. It has a steel vault, with steel boxes, containing twenty-two million dollars' worth of insurance. As fast as the above mentioned companies were organized Mr. Stapel became their secretary, and has ever since continued to serve each company in that capacity. The success of his insurance enterprise is always uppermost in his mind, and, while it is yet in its infancy, it is one of the strongest and safest financial institutions of the state, doing business in nearly every county and with branch institutions in Arkansas and Texas. In addition to Mr. Stapel the companies are under the management of John Knirim, president; and A. E. Lane, W. M. Bressler, John Cooper, Joseph Durfee, A. E. Wyatt, D. A. Quick, M. T. Buckham, W. H. Hindman, C. E. Volkmann, E. H. Stapel and C. R. Rolf.

Besides the postoffice, to which he was appointed by President Cleveland, Mr. Stapel has held no public position. He maintains a membership in many of the popular insurance companies and is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, a Modern Woodman, a Woodman of the World, a member of the A. O. U. W., of the Iowa Traveling Men's Association, the Odd Fellows' Annuity Association, and the Safety Fund Insurance Society.

Mr. Stapel was first married in 1887, to Lilly Sly, a daughter of Judge John F. Sly, of Fairfax, Missouri. Mrs. Stapel died, leaving a son, John. In 1895, while touring in Europe, Mr. Stapel met, at Munich, Germany, Miss Anna Neidlein, and the same year they were married, in London,

England. After Mr. and Mrs. Stapel's marriage they continued their travels in Holland, Germany, France, Belgium and England. Mr. and Mrs. Stapel have a daughter, named Friede. In July, 1900, Mr. Stapel, together with his family, sailed for the Paris Exposition and afterward completed a tour of Europe, returning to the United States in the autumn. They are members of the German Lutheran church.

In 1886 Mrs. Stapel entered the Conservatory of Music, at Munich, Germany, where she studied piano and voice culture and where she was graduated in 1893, and in this country she is well known for her musical attainments.

MRS. WILLIAM DUNN.

Mrs. William Dunn is one of the well known residents of Lincoln township. Her husband, the late William Dunn, died August 16, 1895, and the community lost one of its valuable citizens. He was numbered among the early settlers of Lincoln township and was a man of sterling worth, who aided in the promotion of every interest calculated to prove of public good to his town or county. A native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was born October 13, 1834, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Barber) Dunn, the former a native of the Keystone state, while the latter was born in the north of Ireland. By their marriage they became the parents of five sons who reached mature years, namely: John, Thomas G., William, Matthew and James. The last named was a soldier in the Civil war and is now living in Greeley, Colorado. The daughters of the family are: Jane, who died in childhood; Elizabeth, who died in Louisa county, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Dougherty, who died in the

same county; Catherine G., who died at the age of five years; and Mrs. Lydia Dill, who departed this life in Eskridge, Kansas. The father of these children died in Winchester, Kansas, at the advanced age of eighty-two. He was a blacksmith by trade and during the greater part of his life followed that pursuit. He held membership in the Reformed Presbyterian church and his life was in harmony with his professions. His wife, a member of the same church, died at the age of seventy years. The children were reared in that religious faith and upon their minds were early impressed the lessons tending toward the development of an honorable manhood and womanhood.

William Dunn spent his boyhood days in the Keystone state, and in his father's shop learned the blacksmith's trade, working at the forge for some time. He became an expert in the methods of handling iron and steel, and his mechanical genius enabled him to keep everything about his farm in good condition. The educational privileges which he enjoyed were afforded by the common schools of the neighborhood. When the country became involved in civil war he espoused the cause of the Union, entering the federal service as a member of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he remained for two years. He participated in the battle of Petersburg and lost the index finger of his right hand, which was shot off in an engagement. He was also in several other battles and skirmishes as a member of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia. He then received an honorable discharge and returned to his home.

At the age of twenty-five Mr. Dunn had married Miss Rachel McClellan, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania. They had five children, three of whom are now de-

ceased, one having died while Mr. Dunn was serving his country as a soldier. Mrs. Susan E. Stewart has also passed away, dying in Clay Center, Kansas, and John M. died in Louisa county, Iowa, April 4, 1877. In 1866 Mr. Dunn removed the family to Louisa county, Iowa, where he resided until 1879, working at his trade and following agricultural pursuits. His first wife died in that county, and was survived by the following children: Sarah J., the wife of John Walker, of Page county, Iowa; John M.; Susan E., who has since died, the wife of Matthew Stewart, of Clay Center, Kansas; and Nancy, the wife of Robert Peck, of Northboro, Iowa. Mr. Dunn was again married, his second wedding taking place in Page county, Iowa, Sarah A. Glasgow becoming his wife. She indeed proved to him a faithful companion and helpmeet on life's journey. She was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, a daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Taggart) Glasgow, the former a native of the Keystone state, while the latter was born in the north of Ireland. Mrs. Dunn was a maiden of eleven summers when the family emigrated to the western part of Des Moines county, Iowa. Her father died in 1857, leaving to the mother the care of the following children: Elias Thomas; John Calvin; Mrs. Sarah Dunn; Donald C.; Elizabeth, the wife of H. Walkinshaw, who served in the Thirty-ninth Iowa Volunteers; William; Mary Agnes, who died in infancy; and Andrew Wilson and Robert Hamilton, both deceased. Two of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war, John Calvin being a member of Company C, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, and is now a resident of Page county; while Donald C., a resident of Clarinda, Iowa, served also with the Eleventh Regiment of Iowa Volunteers.

The mother died in Page county, Iowa, at the age of eighty-one years, in the faith of the Reformed Presbyterian church, of which she was a consistent member.

Unto William and Sarah Dunn were born three children: Bertha Mary, who is a graduate of the high school of Westboro and is now a successful and popular teacher of Lincoln township; W. T. G., who is eighteen years of age; and John Oliver, who is now seventeen years of age. Their home is a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, which was purchased by Mr. Dunn on his removal to Lincoln township. On the farm are a good residence, commodious barns and outbuildings, a windmill and the latest improved machinery. Mr. Dunn was a very progressive agriculturist who carefully conducted his business affairs and won success thereby. He was six feet in height and weighed one hundred and sixty-five pounds; his manner was genial and courteous; his treatment of others was considerate, and in his family he was a devoted husband and father. He held membership in the Reformed Presbyterian church and enjoyed the warm regard of all who knew him. Mrs. Dunn, since her husband's death, has carefully managed her business interests and cared for her children and has displayed considerable business and executive ability in the control of the farm. She, too, has many friends and is widely known in her adopted county.

HENRY P. HURST.

Henry P. Hurst, a prominent and representative farmer and stock-raiser of Atchison county, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, May 13, 1843, his parents being William and Charlotte (Duvall) Hurst, both of whom were natives of Ohio, in which state

they were married. The father was a son of James Hurst, also a native of Ohio, to which state the family removed from Maryland, when James Hurst was a young man. He was a brick mason and also operated a farm in the Buckeye state. He became one of the pioneers of Missouri, locating near St. Joseph in 1850, but subsequently he came to Atchison county. His last days were spent in the home of his children. An earnest Christian gentleman, he long held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and took an active part in its work, laboring earnestly for its promotion and for the adoption of its principles. A man of sterling integrity and honor, he enjoyed the high regard of all who knew him. In his family were twelve children, namely: William, Hooper, Caroline, Sarah, Thomas, Elliott, Ezra, Charles, Joseph, Mary J., Harriet and Cynthia.

William Hurst, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood and married in Ohio, where he began the struggle of life. In 1855, believing that he might better his financial condition and supply his family with more comfort and privileges in the west, he came to Missouri, establishing a home in the fertile region of Atchison county. They there endured all the hardships and trials of pioneer life, but ultimately their labors were rewarded. The father purchased a tract of school land and transformed it into an excellent farm, the rich and fertile soil becoming fields of productiveness. He also carried on stock-raising and met with a fair degree of success for that day. He was widely and favorably known, his sterling integrity and honor commanding the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Politically he was a Whig and later a Republican. For a number of years he filled the office of jus-

tice of the peace and he was a consistent and faithful member of the Methodist church. He died in August, 1887, and his wife survived him about twelve years, passing away in 1899, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Their children were: Mareen, a farmer of Nebraska; Thomas, of Atchison county; Henry P., of this review; B. W., an attorney at law at Gilman City, Missouri; Mrs. Alice Smelser, in Kansas; Hannah, Florence and Lenoir. Three are deceased.

Henry P. Hurst, whose name introduces this record, was reared on the home farm and as a boy he followed the plow, turning the furrow in many a field that was undergoing preparation for the spring planting. He was educated in the common schools and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He has been a resident of Missouri since he was thirteen years of age. His first business venture was the purchase of a calf, which he raised and sold. In later years he and his brother rented a farm together and afterward bought property, continuing its cultivation for five years, when Mr. Hurst of this review was married and their business interests were dissolved, our subject selling his share in the farm. He then bought eighty acres of land, upon which he yet lives, and as the years passed and his financial resources increased he extended the boundaries of his fields until the homestead farm now comprises five hundred and sixty acres, in addition to which he has seventy acres in another part of the county and eighty acres in Iowa. Throughout the years he has engaged in dealing in calves and has been a very successful stock-dealer for almost a quarter of a century. His business interests have been so carefully conducted that he is now one of the substantial residents of the community,

and in addition to his farming investments he is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Tarkio, and has property in that place which is rented. His home farm is under a very high state of cultivation, divided into grain fields, meadows and grazing pastures. There are a commodious, two-story frame dwelling, nicely located on a natural building site, a large barn and substantial outbuildings. There are also a fine grove and an excellent orchard upon the place, together with all modern accessories and conveniences which go to make up a model farm of the twentieth century. In 1862 Mr. Hurst took the place of his brother, who was serving in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry in the federal army at the time of the Civil war and had been wounded, in consequence of which he was incapacitated for duty. Our subject served in his stead for four months and was stationed at Kansas City and Independence. Previous to this time he had been serving in the state guards and was sworn into the state service.

April 10, 1870, Mr. Hurst was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Hindman, a lady of intelligence, born in Holt county, Missouri, and a representative of an honored pioneer family, her parents being John and Nancy J. (Stephenson) Hindman. William Hindman, her grandfather, was a native of Kentucky, but moved to Missouri at an early day, settling in Holt county. Here he became a well known farmer. His children were: Thomas, Marion, William and John M. John Hindman was reared to manhood in Clay county, Missouri, and later entered the Mexican war, where he saw active service and many hardships. He received from the United States government a land warrant, which was laid out in Holt county. This he greatly improved and afterward sold, mov-

ing to Atchison county, where he carried on farming for several years, and at the time of his death left considerable property. He was born in October, 1825, and his death occurred June 18, 1858. He married Nancy J. Stephenson, who was born February 10, 1830, in Parke county, Indiana. She was a daughter of William and Margaret (Frontman) Stephenson. Margaret Frontman was a daughter of Peter Frontman, who was of German descent. The Stephenson family were the first white settlers in Holt county, Missouri, where they assisted in the growth and development of the place. William Stephenson, Mrs. Hurst's maternal grandfather, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in March, 1789. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother was born in France. He was married in Virginia in 1813, to Margaret Frontman, and then moved to Bond county, Illinois, where several of his children were born. He then moved to Parke county, Indiana, where he remained until June, 1840, when he took up his final residence in Holt county, Missouri, where two of his sons resided. He died in 1842, and his wife lived for several years afterward. Their children were as follows: Mrs. Theresa Baldwin, Blank S., Peter, Mrs. George Baxter, William, John F., Alexandria, Margaret, the wife of J. Hindman, Nancy J., James, Michael A., Ebna, Mrs. Rebecca Collins, Mrs. Sarah Hutton and Mrs. Rachel Rice.

John M. and Nancy (Stephenson) Hindman were the parents of four children: W. H.; Angeline, the wife of our subject; Sarah, the wife of L. Mooney; and Robert, of Arkansas. January 18, 1859, Mrs. Hindman married John Sly, of Pickaway county, Ohio. He was born February 22, 1828, a son of Henry and Ann (McCollister) Sly.

Henry Sly was a native of Virginia and his wife was a native of Maryland. John Sly engaged in shipping cattle in his native state, and in 1857 located in Clark township, Atchison county, Missouri, where he purchased a large tract of land, on which he built a large brick house and several fine out-buildings. He served several years as county judge and was well known in the community. Mr. and Mrs. Sly were the parents of four children: H. O., a prominent farmer; Lillian, the wife of H. F. Staple; Senoma, the wife of George Hunter; and Mary, the wife of H. E. Wyatt. Mr. Sly was a Democrat in politics. His wife died December 25, 1882. He is still living.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hurst have been born twelve children, as follows: Bertha, now the wife of W. Canner; William, who died at the age of two years; Oscar, who is working the homestead farm; Clarence, an agriculturist on two hundred and eighty acres in Lincoln township; Irena, the wife of G. Peck; Pearl, Zilpha, Carl, Nina, Myrtle, Blanche and Benjamin. The younger members of the family are all at home and are students in school. In his political affiliations Mr. Hurst is a Republican and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but has never been an aspirant for office. His has been a busy, active and useful career, and to his diligence and perseverance he owes his success. His business methods have been straightforward and honorable, and he has ever shown himself worthy of the high regard of those with whom he has had any dealings.

TARKIO COLLEGE.

Tarkio College is located in Tarkio, a town of two thousand inhabitants, on the Tarkio Valley branch of the Kansas City,

St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, and in the center of Atchison, the northwestern county of Missouri. A private institution was organized in Tarkio under the name of the Tarkio Valley College and Normal Institute, on August 30, 1883. This became Tarkio College by a charter obtained on October 8, 1884. The trustees of the new college were chosen by the synod of Kansas and by the presbytery of College Springs of the United Presbyterian church, with the exception of three local trustees provided for by the laws of Missouri and elected by the board itself. Its first president was Rev. Samuel C. Marshall, D. D. He remained in office until June, 1887, and died at his residence in Tarkio, August 31, 1888. His successor in the presidency was Rev. J. A. Thompson, the present incumbent.

In September, 1886, the synod of Iowa was substituted for the presbytery of College Springs in the administration of the college. The synod of Nebraska agreed to share its management in September, 1887, and the synod of Kansas, having established an institution within its own bounds, withdrew from control of Tarkio College in October, 1889. The management of the college is vested in a board of directors, thirteen in number, of whom four are elected by the synod of Nebraska, six by the synod of Iowa, and the remaining three by the board itself. These synods include the congregations of the United Presbyterian church located in Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, and some of those located in Missouri.

The college was organized by men who knew the value of a Christian education. It was and is their purpose to make the school effective for all the purposes of education, intellectual, physical, spiritual, and to ad-



TARKIO COLLEGE.

vance the interests of the individual, keeping in mind the best interests of society and above all the glory of God.

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON.

No adequate memorial of Joseph Addison Thompson can be written, for the work with which he is connected is one which is immeasurable, having to do with the intellectual progress and character development of the individual. Of such a work as his it is difficult to gain a clear and correct conception and it is with a feeling of hesitancy that the biographer enters upon the preparation of his history; yet as the head of Tarkio College Professor Thompson occupies a prominent position in the state of his adoption. He is widely recognized as an educator of superior merit, as a man of scholarly attainments, broad humanitarian principles and high moral worth. He was born near Ross Grove, in Dekalb county, Illinois, on February 8, 1860, and is the third son of the Rev. Samuel Findley and Ellen (Given) Thompson, the former of Scotch descent. The father is a minister of the United Presbyterian church and has devoted his entire life to the holy calling. His wife, a native of the Emerald Isle, passed away on the 15th of February, 1891.

During the boyhood of their son Joseph he resided with his family near Savanna, Illinois, also in Rock Island, that state, and in Dickson, Tennessee. He obtained much of his preliminary education in the latter state, but subsequently entered the sophomore class in Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Illinois, in January, 1880, and graduated, with the first honors of his class, in 1882. Throughout his entire life he has been connected with educational work for

the benefit of man's intellectual or spiritual nature. He began his career as a teacher in a small, one-room log school-house near Dickson, Tennessee, before entering college. After his graduation he became the principal of a little school at Spring Hill, Indiana, and in September, 1883, he matriculated in Allegheny Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of pursuing a course in theology. After two years thus passed he spent a summer in teaching at Stanton, Pennsylvania, and subsequently went to Princeton, New Jersey, where he pursued the third year of the theological course in Princeton Seminary, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1886.

Professor Thompson was licensed to preach by the United Presbytery of New York soon after his graduation and was called to the pastorate of the United Presbyterian congregation at Chetopa, Kansas, in the fall of that year. On the 7th of April, 1887, he was ordained to the ministry by the presbytery of Garnett, at Ottawa, Kansas, and a few days later was installed as the pastor of the church at Chetopa. In June of the same year he was elected to the presidency of Tarkio College, in Tarkio, Missouri, and has since remained at the head of that institution. He had been married on the 28th of December, 1886, to Miss Lillian Esther Logan, who had been his assistant in the Spring Hill school. But her married life was of short duration, for Mrs. Thompson passed away in Tarkio, on the 2d of February, 1888. On the 14th of July, 1891, Professor Thompson was again married, his second union being with Lillie Olivia Woodling, of Beach City, Ohio. Three daughters have been born of the second marriage: Mary Lyon, Margaret Logan and Elizabeth Ellen.

In June, 1891, the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Professor Thompson by Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania. In April, 1900, he was given leave of absence by the executive committee of Tarkio College, that he might accept of an offer made him by the alumni of the college to take a trip through Egypt, Italy, Switzerland, France, Great Britain and Ireland. He spent several months in traveling through those countries, visiting the many scenes of historic and modern interest and storing his mind with much valuable information concerning those lands and their people. Since returning to his college duties in August, 1900, he has delivered a number of lectures and addresses based upon his observations made upon that trip.

He gives to his work most careful thought and attention and is quick to recognize an idea that will prove of practical benefit and use in his educational work. At this point it would be almost tautological to enter into any series of statements to show that the Professor is a man of broad intelligence and genuine public spirit, for these have been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. Strong in his individuality, he never lacks the courage of his convictions, but there are as dominating elements in his individuality a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, as taken in connection with the sterling integrity and honor of his character, have naturally gained to him the respect and confidence of men.

BEN F. LITTS.

Ben F. Litts, a representative of one of the early families of northwestern Missouri and a leading farmer and stock-raiser, is

now county treasurer-elect of Nodaway county. He was born July 21, 1857, in Litsville, Missouri, the town having been named in honor of his father in 1852. His parents the Rev. George W. and Sarah (Davis) Litts, were both natives of Wythe county, Virginia, and in 1850 came to Nodaway county. The mother died in 1892, but the father is still living in this county and for thirty-five years he has devoted his life to proclaiming the gospel as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has had marked influence for good in this portion of Missouri, and his life, as well as his precepts, have been an inspiration to many who have known him.

Mr. Litts, whose name introduces this record, was reared upon a farm in Nodaway county, pursuing his education in the public schools and in Smith's Commercial College, at Savanna, Missouri, in which institution he was graduated in 1879. After completing his literary course he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising and has since followed those pursuits with good success. He now owns a valuable farm of one hundred and eighty acres, and the rich, alluvial soil yields to him excellent crops, while in his pastures are found good grades of stock. He sells considerable stock and thus materially adds to his income.

On the 8th of November, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Litts and Miss Lizzie Best, a daughter of the Rev. John H. Best, a minister of the Baptist church. To them have been born six children, five of whom are still living, namely: Frank L., Bessie, Effie, Walter R. and Paul D. The youngest, George W., died July 28, 1895.

Socially Mr. Litts is connected with the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of Amer-

ica, and is a member of the Fraternal Aid Society. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat and has always taken an active interest in the growth and success of his party, doing all in his power to promote its welfare. For four years he was the assessor of White Cloud township, for six years has been a justice of the peace, and he has been a member of the township board. In 1900 he was made the nominee of his party for the office of county treasurer, and at the November election received a majority of one hundred and thirty-one votes over W. Ed Gray, one of the most prominent and popular Republicans of the county. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties as keeper of the exchequer April 1, 1901, and those who are familiar with his business ability and his upright character have no fear but that his services will prove highly satisfactory to all concerned. His entire life having been passed in this county, he is widely known, and his creditable record has gained him a large circle of friends.

VIRGIL B. HARRIS.

Virgil B. Harris, a prominent and reliable farmer of Atchison county, Missouri, was born in Howard county, this state, near Fayette, on the 30th of December, 1856, his parents being Thomas B. and Margaret (Thompson) Harris. The paternal grandfather, William Harris, was born in Virginia, in May, 1792, but removed from the Old Dominion to Kentucky, where he was married, in 1817, to Miss Margaret Downing, a native of that state. In 1820 they went to Howard county, Missouri, where the father became a prominent farmer, owner of slaves and a representative citizen of his neighborhood. In his family were the fol-

lowing named: Mrs. Eliza Atterbery, Thomas B., Rachel Jackson, Hardin, Celda, Ezekiel, Claybourne, Margaret and Mrs. Polly Thompson. The father died in May, 1876, at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother passed away in 1872, both dying on the anniversary of their birth.

Nero Thompson, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of South Carolina, and on attaining his majority came to Missouri, where he afterward married Miss Elizabeth Williams. She was born in North Carolina, but in an early day accompanied her parents to Missouri. After their marriage Mr. Thompson entered land near Fayette, Missouri, and successfully carried on farming until his death, which occurred in 1867. He owned a number of slaves, whose labors were utilized in improving and cultivating his farm. He was loved by all who knew him. His devotion to his family was most marked. He counted no personal sacrifice too great that would enhance the happiness and promote the welfare of his wife and children, and it seemed that he could take no pleasure in anything if it was not also enjoyed by them. He was a lifelong Democrat, but never aspired to public office. His sympathy was with the south at the time of the Civil war, but when hostilities were inaugurated he was too old to enter the service. He did all in his power, however, to aid the southern cause, permitting his boys to go to the front to battle for what he believed to be right. His wife was a consistent and valued member of the old-school Baptist church, and her religion was not something to be donned on Sunday but formed a part of her every-day life, Christian principles permeating her actions and her treatment of all with whom she came in contact. Her death occurred about 1865.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born seven children,—Mrs. Mary Jones, William, Mrs. Margaret Harris, Uriah, Milton, John and Willoughby. Most of the children followed the example of the mother in her Christian life.

The Harris and Thompson families were united through the marriage of Thomas B. Harris and Margaret Thompson. The former was born May 2, 1818, near Gettysburg, in Grayson county, Kentucky, and when only two years of age was taken by his parents to Howard county, Missouri, where he was reared. At the age of twenty-six he married Margaret Thompson, who was born December 12, 1828. The wedding was celebrated on the 16th of January, 1845, and soon afterward they took up their abode upon a farm near Fayette, Missouri, where they continued to reside until the death of the wife and mother, November 13, 1888. She was an earnest Christian woman, holding membership in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Harris also belongs to the same church, and for many years has been a faithful follower of its teachings. He served for two years in the Confederate army during the Civil war and in his political affiliations has always been a Democrat, but would never accept public office. Long one of the extensive and prosperous farmers of Howard county, he is numbered among its substantial and worthy citizens. In his family were fourteen children, ten of whom were married and had families of their own, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, William T., Mrs. Olivia Cross, Millard P., Jerome W., Virgil B., Mrs. Artemisha Staiger, Mrs. Martha Spotts, Mrs. Belle Jacobs and Mrs. Price Markland.

Virgil Harris was reared and educated in Howard county, Missouri, and afterward re-

moved to Platte county, where he was married in 1885. He had managed the homestead farm for his father until he was twenty-nine years of age, but at the time of his marriage he took up his abode upon a farm in Howard county, where he resided for eight years. On the expiration of that period he came to Atchison county, in 1892, and purchased the farm upon which he yet resides. He has erected a commodious residence and has made many substantial improvements, including the planting of orchard and shade trees. His property will now compare favorably with any farm in the township. He is living a contented and happy life upon his place, his time being occupied with the care, supervision and improvement of his land.

A marriage ceremony performed in 1885 united the destinies of Mr. Harris and Miss Mary F. Lott, a daughter of Fountain Pitt and Elizabeth (Newman) Lott. Her father was born in Kentucky and was a son of William Lott, one of the pioneer settlers of the state. He married Elizabeth Newman, in Platte county, Missouri, and resided there for sixteen years, engaged in farming. In 1877 he came to Atchison county and purchased one of the best tracts of land in this portion of the state, but sold the property to his son, W. R. Lott, in 1882. His political opinions have always been in accord with those of the Democratic party, but he has lived to a good old age and has never desired political preferment. Both he and his wife were valued members of the Missionary Baptist church. During the Civil war his sympathies were with the south and he did all in his power to promote its cause. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lott were born the following: Robert, Mrs. Ellen Petty, George W., Mrs. V. B. Harris and Willard B. Three bright

boys grace the union of our subject and his wife, namely: Thomas L., born June 21, 1889; Virgil G., born August 21, 1895; and Vodrae B., born June 12, 1898. Mr. and Mrs. Harris and their eldest son are connected with the Missionary Baptist church and socially he is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen Camp. The family is one of the most esteemed of the neighborhood and in this volume well deserves mention among the representative people of Atchison county.

GEORGE M. INGERSON.

This enterprising agriculturist of Nodaway county is the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and ninety-two acres, pleasantly located six miles north of Maryville and two miles south of Pickering, and in its management he has displayed good business ability as well as an excellent knowledge of every department of farm work.

Mr. Ingerson was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 22, 1842, a son of Thomas and Tacey (Ballou) Ingerson, also natives of that state. His paternal grandfather, Jonathan Ingerson, a farmer by occupation and a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in Massachusetts of English ancestry, and died in New York state. He was a devout member of the Methodist church, and a supporter of the Democratic party. His children were Jesse, Caroline, James, Elizabeth, Thomas, Andrew, Hannah, Abigail and Jane. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Eli Ballou, was also a native of Massachusetts and an agriculturist, who spent his last days in New York. His brother, Hosea Ballou, was a celebrated Universalist minister of Boston, Massachusetts, and a man of national fame. Eli Ballou's children

were Eli V., Christian, Phebe, Hannah and Tacey. Our subject is the oldest in a family of six children, the others being Adeline, who died unmarried; Charles, a resident of Oakland, California; Edgar, Alice and Purcival, all of Ohio. The parents were members of the Methodist church and most estimable people.

The first sixteen years of his life George M. Ingerson spent upon the home farm in New York and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. The Civil war having broken out, he enlisted October 1, 1861, in the First New York Light Artillery, which was assigned to the Third Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. Colonel J. D. Bailey, the first commander of the regiment, was killed at the battle of Seven Pines, and was succeeded by Colonel C. S. Wainwright. In January, 1864, Mr. Ingerson was discharged, but on the 1st of the following February he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment and remained in the service until hostilities ceased, being finally discharged in June, 1865, as quartermaster sergeant. During the second battle of Bull Run he was captured, but three days later was paroled and sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, where he was exchanged at the end of four months. He was always found at his post of duty, valiantly defending the old flag and the cause it represented, and participated in many skirmishes and seventeen hotly contested battles, but fortunately was never wounded. He was in the front line of battle when Lee surrendered, and took part in the grand review at Washington, D. C. He was mustered out at Elmira, New York, and now receives a small pension.

After three months spent at his home in New York, Mr. Ingerson went to the pinneries of northern Minnesota, where he was en-

gaged in lumbering three years, and then made a prospecting tour through Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico and Colorado. Stopping at Denver, he worked at carpentering and mining for a time, and later engaged in the livery business at Georgetown. After his marriage, in 1878, he followed mining for two years, and then came to Nodaway county, Missouri, and purchased his present farm, which at that time was but poorly improved. He has since erected a good two-story residence and two large barns and other outbuildings, has set out an orchard and made other improvements which add greatly to the value and attractive appearance of the place, it being one of the most desirable farms of its size in the county. He handles considerable stock, a part of which he sells in the local markets and the remainder he ships.

In 1878 Mr. Ingerson was united in marriage with Miss Clara Scrafford, who was born in Maine, September 23, 1849, a daughter of A. H. and Saphronia Bartlett, also natives of that state. The father, who was a millwright by trade, moved from Maine to Wisconsin, and later to Kansas and Colorado, where he following mining. Subsequently he went to California and is now living a retired life in San Diego. He is known as Colonel Bartlett, having served with that rank in the militia during early days. His wife, who was a member of the Methodist church, died in California. Their children were Charles, Erastus, Henry and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Ingerson have five children, namely: Adeline, now the wife of E. Bainum; Ethel, Alice, Purcival and Anice, all at home. Mrs. Ingerson is a member of the Methodist church. Socially our subject affiliates with the Grand Army Post at Pickering, and politically is identified with the

Republican party. As a citizen he has ever been found ready to discharge any duty devolving upon him, and his loyalty is above question, being manifested in times of peace as well as in times of war.

HENRY W. BOWER.

Probably every state in the Union has furnished representatives to Missouri, and among those who came from Indiana was numbered Henry W. Bower, who at an early day in the development of Atchison county took up his residence here and became an important factor in its development and progress. He was born in Jay county, Indiana, March 11, 1848, his parents being George and Hannah (Whitman) Bower. They were both natives of Ohio but were married in the Hoosier state. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Henry and Catherine Bower, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Delaware. They resided for some time in Ohio and after rearing their family there removed to Iowa, where they remained eight years. On the expiration of that period they returned to Ohio, where they spent their last days. They were members of the Lutheran church and the grandfather of our subject was of German lineage. Their children were George, Wilson, Henry, Wesley, Nicholas, David, Catherine and Isabel.

George Bower, the father of our subject, was reared to manhood in the state of his birth, and when a young man went to Indiana, where he followed the carpenter's trade, pursuing that occupation until 1850, when, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he made the journey overland across the hot and sandy plains and through mountain passes to the Pacific coast, where

he engaged in mining for six years. He then returned by way of the water route to join his family in Indiana and with them removed to Iowa, where he continued for two years. Subsequently he became a resident of Illinois, taking up his abode in Hancock county, where he purchased a farm and spent his remaining days, dying at the old homestead. During the latter part of his life he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a plain, honest, hard-working man, entirely free from ostentation, pretending nothing beyond what he really was, and commanding the respect of those with whom he was associated by reason of his genuine worth. In politics he was originally a Whig and on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the new Republican party. His first wife passed away about ten years before his death. She was a faithful and devoted member of the Christian church, the daughter of James Whitman, an Ohio farmer, who became one of the early settlers and prominent citizens of Indiana, in which state he died. He had seven children: Sarah; Hanna, the mother of our subject; Barbara, Elizabeth, Harriet, James, and William. Mr. Bower had four children: Mary, the wife of O. Graham, of Nebraska; Henry W.; Angeline, the wife of D. Whitstone; and Hattie, the wife of G. Bushie.

Henry W. Bower was reared in the usual manner of farmer lads whose time is devoted to the work of the fields and to the acquirement of an education in the public schools. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa and to Illinois and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He afterward worked as a farm hand and later rented a farm for two seasons, carrying on agricultural pursuits on his own account. In 1878 he

crossed the Mississippi river and spent one winter in Shenandoah, Iowa, after which he was for some time engaged in prospecting in Nebraska, and the surrounding country. The following year he came to Atchison county, Missouri, and purchased a quarter section of wild land.

After building a small house he began breaking the prairie and fencing the fields and soon had his land under a high state of cultivation. For a year he kept bachelor's hall and then his sister acted as housekeeper for him until 1882, when he chose as a companion and helpmate on life's journey Miss Ora B. Hoard. He then began life in earnest and as the years have passed prosperity has attended his efforts. About 1889 he purchased another eighty acres of land adjoining his first purchase and changed his place of residence, erecting on the new tract a commodious two-story frame dwelling, a large barn and good outbuildings. He has also set out an orchard which yields its fruit in season, and groves of ornamental and forest trees protect his home from the hot rays of the summer's sun and add to the value and attractive appearance of the place. His property is divided into fields for cultivation, into meadow land for hay and into pastures for grazing. The entire farm is in good condition and pleasantly located about three miles west of Westboro. In addition to the cultivation of the cereals best adapted to this climate he has carried on stock-raising, feeding cattle and hogs.

On the 20th of January, 1862, Mrs. Bower was born in Scott county, Indiana, and twenty years later she gave her hand in marriage to him whose name introduces this record. She belongs to one of the honored families of the Hoosier state. Her father died while serving his country in the Civil

war and the mother also died during the girlhood of Mrs. Bower. She came to Missouri to join her brother and here formed the acquaintance of him to whom she afterward gave her hand in marriage. She was the second of five children, the others being Mrs. Kittie Phillips, Lucinda, Mrs. Malinda Short, and Lincoln, who died in Nodaway county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bower have been born three children, namely: Anna B., who was born May 18, 1884; Millie C., born April 18, 1885; and Orville W., born June 24, 1888.

Mrs. Bower is a member of the Christian church and her many sterling qualities have gained her the friendship of those with whom she has become acquainted in her Missouri home. Mr. Bower is a man of diligence and enterprise. His life has been an active and useful one, in which business affairs have been so conducted that success has crowned his efforts with a very desirable competence.

JUDGE WILLIAM LEEPER.

Honored and respected by all, there is no man in Nodaway county who occupies a more enviable position in business and political circles than Judge William Leeper. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution; and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is to-day his.

The Judge was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, March 15, 1818, and is a son of John and Margaret A. (Carberry) Leeper, natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, Charles Leeper, was also born in the latter state of Scotch-Irish descent, and

belonged to a prominent old family of Scotland, which included a number of professional men of Edinburgh. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and served as high sheriff of his county. As the proprietor of the Loudoun furnace and forge, as well as a grist-mill in Pennsylvania, he became wealthy and influential, but by going security for his friends he lost heavily. He died in that state. His children were Allen, Charles, William, Samuel, Robert, John, James, Mrs. Mary Elder, Betsy and Jane.

In territorial days John Leeper went to Indiana and became one of the pioneers of Dearborn county, where he was married. Having learned the tanner's trade in his native state he started a tanyard in Dearborn county, and with the money made in this way he entered land, from which he cleared the heavy timber, transforming it into a good farm. In 1831 he sold his tannery and farm and moved to Marion county, the same state, entering land in what is now the town of Acton. Upon the farm which he developed there he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of sixty-five years. Religiously he was a strict Presbyterian, and politically was a staunch Democrat. His wife survived him a number of years and visited our subject in this county, but died in Indiana, in 1870. Her father, Joseph Carberry, was born in the north of Ireland, and coming to this country in colonial days took part in the Revolutionary war, being with the army that terrible winter at Valley Forge. For some years he followed farming in Pennsylvania and then moved to Indiana, becoming the owner of a small farm in Dearborn county, where he and his wife spent their last days. They had six children, namely: Valentine, who died unmarried; Peter; Mrs. Nancy Merlatt; Margaret; Mrs. Elizabeth



JUDGE WILLIAM LEEPER

Pike, whose husband, James Pike, was a military man of much talent, and belonged to an aristocratic family; and Mrs. Lucy McCracken, whose husband was wealthy.

Judge Leeper is the third in order of birth in a family of eleven children, the others being Charles, who died in Oklahoma in 1897; Jane, the wife of Joseph Pitcher, a farmer of Indiana; Joseph, who went to California in 1849 and died while coming home; Allen, who as a blacksmith worked for the Confederate army in eastern Missouri during the Civil war and later died; James, a soldier of the Mexican war and the Union army in the Civil war; John, who died young; Valentine, who was a member of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry during the latter struggle and died after his return home; Robert, who died young; Margaret, the wife of Captain Hyden; and Catherine, the wife of Joseph Huston. The father of these children was a soldier of the war of 1812. In religious belief their mother was a Methodist.

Although Judge Leeper received only a limited education in the common schools of his native county, he commenced teaching at the age of seventeen years and followed that profession for some time. On leaving the parental roof, at the age of twenty-one, he found employment on the Broad Ripple canal, but illness soon caused him to return home. Later he went to Illinois, where he taught school and also attended school one term. During the three years he spent in that state he was variously employed, and at the end of that time possessed a horse and fifty dollars in money, which he gave in exchange for eighty acres of land in McLean county. This he leased for three years, but at the end of one year bought the right of the lessee and sold the place for three hundred

dollars. While there he bought, unseen, one hundred and sixty acres of land in Decatur county, Indiana, which he held for three years and then sold for six hundred dollars, in the meantime working at different employments, some of the time being spent in his father's sawmill. He helped build a flatboat, on which he floated down White river and then down the Wabash to Shawneetown, where he left the boat and returned home. After building a log barn for his father, he attended the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, for seven months, and then again taught school. He had bought a colt for ten dollars, which he sold at the age of three years, and with the money thus acquired, in addition to what he had before, he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, paying for the same three hundred dollars in silver, and for the remaining two hundred he was given credit for two years without interest. After paying all and obtaining his deed he had only fifteen cents remaining. For a short time he worked in Kentucky, and then returned home on foot, sleeping one night on a log in the woods. He was employed at making roads for a time, and then turned his attention to the improvement of his land.

In 1847, in Indiana, Judge Leeper married Miss Obedience A. Parsly, a native of Virginia, whose father was one of the pioneer farmers of Indiana, where he died. She was one of a family of eight children, the others being James; Samuel; Daniel; Alexander, who died in Missouri; Jessie; Mrs. E. Scott and Mrs. Elizabeth Judd. Mrs. Leeper, who was a consistent member of the Methodist church, died March 26, 1867, leaving the following children: James, born June 12, 1848; Charles A., born January 19, 1850, a resident of Idaho; Joseph W., born

June 28, 1852; William J., born July 26, 1854; George W., born June 20, 1856; Mary M., born August 11, 1861, the deceased wife of A. Kile; and Ollie Bell, born July 26, 1863, wife of J. S. Faulconer, a prominent farmer of Kansas.

Judge Leeper was again married, in September, 1867, his second union being with Miss Almira F. Lawrence, who was born in Pike county, Ohio, May 14, 1849. Her parents were Hiram and Mary A. (Strong) Lawrence, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Her paternal grandfather, Abraham Lawrence, was a farmer of Ohio, where he died. He had two sons,, the younger being J. Y., who became prominent and wealthy. Mrs. Leeper's father came to Missouri in 1835, and after two years spent in Holt county, took up his residence in Nodaway county. He owned six hundred and forty acres of land in Nodaway, Holt and Andrew counties, and successfully engaged in farming. He was a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religious belief. His mother bore the maiden name of Dorothy Yocum and was a native of Virginia. His father died in Ohio, and his mother in Missouri, and his wife died in Missouri in 1859. She was one of a family of seven children, the others being Mary A., Sarah, Isabel, Willard, Levi and Columbus. To Hiram and Mary A. (Strong) Lawrence were born seven children, namely: Electa D., the wife of P. Bender; Hosea B., Almira F., Daniel S., Levi, Annis and Charles. By his second marriage the Judge has four children: William F., born March 22, 1869; Frederick E., September 29, 1872; Robert C., November 26, 1877; and Hiram L., February 1, 1883. Frederick E. is now in Denver, Colorado.

Judge Leeper enlisted as a private in the state militia during John Morgan's raid, and

as the officers refused to let him fight when he wished to, he left the company, was tried by court martial, made his own defense, and was released. He applied for a commission to raise a company, was elected its captain, and enlisted in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry. He went to Louisville, Nashville, and Bridgeport, Alabama, in pursuit of Hood, and remained in the service until he became ill and was sent to the hospital at Pulaski, Tennessee. While there he resigned and then returned home, but was ill for some time afterward.

In 1864 Judge Leeper made a prospecting tour to Missouri, and on his return home sold his property in Indiana and moved to this state. In 1865 he purchased four hundred and forty acres of land in Nodaway county, for eleven thousand dollars, and commenced farming. He has since bought and sold several tracts, and has become one of the most extensive cattle dealers of this county, his specialty being short horns. He has also been an extensive land owner here. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' Bank at Maitland, and is also a heavy depositor in other banks. He is now practically living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil.

As one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county, Judge Leeper has taken a very active part in public affairs, and has served as county judge four years, besides filling minor offices. He was formerly a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party, and attended most of its conventions. Although he is now living retired, he is still called upon to give his advice in business transactions, for he is a man of sound judgment, keen discrimination and great sagacity. He is also a good judge of law, can attend to legal business accurate-

ly, and has successfully administered estates and acted as guardian of heirs. The record of his life is that of a man who through his own unaided efforts has worked his way upward to a position of prominence and affluence. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable business methods he has followed have won him the respect and confidence of all.

WILLIAM S. SWINFORD.

This gentleman is owner and occupant of the Long Branch Stock Farm. Not a better known or more popular man resides in Nodaway county, and he is one of the most public-spirited men in the county. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, December 21, 1854, a son of William and Rebecca (Thompson) Swinford.

The paternal great-grandfather was Elisha Swinford, who married Thankful Done, of South Carolina. He was a native of England, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, where he spent the greater part of his life. His children were Polly, James, Sally, John, William, Betsy, Samuel and Nancy. John Swinford grew to manhood in Kentucky, and in 1826 married and moved to Putnam county, Indiana, where he became a prosperous and well known farmer. He lived on the homestead until his death. Early in life he was a Whig, and later became a Democrat. His children were: William, the father of our subject; Wilson F., residing in Nodaway county; George, also of this county; Salene, now Mrs. Tucker, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Thankful, now Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Euseba Leatherman; Polly A., the wife of J. Hambrick; and Nancy S., the wife of R. Hart.

William Swinford, the father of our subject, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, November 20, 1815, and was reared to a life of honest toil. When he was eleven years old his parents moved to Indiana, and there he assisted his father until he reached the age of eighteen. He then married and began farming for himself, remaining in Indiana until 1856, when he located in Nodaway county, Missouri. He bought five hundred acres of land for his homestead, and other land for planting and for raising stock. He was a Democrat before the Civil war, but during that time became a Republican. After the war he returned to his old belief and became a Democrat. He was the captain of his company in the state militia, and in 1862 was elected high sheriff, a position which meant a great deal in those days. Mr. Swinford went to Maryville, where he lived about ten years, and then returned to the old homestead. His wife died February 14, 1880, and in 1881 he moved to Barnard, where he conducted the hotel in that place. In October, 1882, he re-married, and in 1890 moved to Guilford, where he now lives and is retired from active business life. His first wife was Rebecca Thompson, who was born in Rock county, Kentucky, a daughter of William and Betsy (Commodore) Thompson, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Thompson moved to Indiana in early life, where he was known as a farmer of much ability. His children were: Sally; Dolly; Rebecca, the mother of our subject; Betsy, Ibba, John, William, Squire, Aelsa and Cynthia.

William Swinford had ten children by his first wife, namely: Jane, the wife of S. Wright; Polly, the wife of J. Hamrick; Sarah, who married C. P. A. Wright; Elizabeth, the wife of D. Palmer; George, a prominent farmer of Nodaway county, who

served in the Civil war; Martha F., who married H. Stevenson; William S., the subject; Miriam, the wife of T. Torrance; Emma, who married J. Protsman; and Fannie, who is the wife of G. Stewart. In 1882 Mr. Swinford married Rosa B. Shore, who was born in Huntington county Pennsylvania, in 1854, a daughter of William and Mercy J. (Robinson) Shore, both natives of Pennsylvania. William Shore moved to Illinois and later to Iowa, and in 1880 to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he was by occupation a farmer. He died October 9, 1886, and his wife still survives him. Mr. Swinford has no children by this last union.

William Scott Swinford, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of Maryville. He made visits with his father to Indiana and Illinois and back again to Missouri, where he grew up on the homestead, remaining under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years old. After his marriage he continued living on the old homestead, where he farmed, raised cattle and hogs and market truck. The soil is rich and fertile, and the place is known as the Long Branch Stock Farm. He raises the shorthorn cattle, and his horses and other animals are of the finest stock. The land is in an excellent state of cultivation, and the buildings are large, modern and commodious. In 1872 he married Mary E. Thompson, who was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, January 28, 1860. She was the daughter of John and Polly (Adams) Thompson, both natives of Indiana. John Thompson moved to Iowa and later to Missouri, settling in Nodaway county in 1858, where he bought a farm. He sold this farm the same year, and continued to buy and sell farms for some time. He was a firm

Republican and served in the state militia during the Civil war. By his first wife he was the father of eight children, namely: John; Benjamin; Samuel; James; Squire; Laura, who married William Best; Rebecca, the wife of A. Nelson; and Mary E., the wife of our subject. Mrs. Thompson died in 1862. Mr. Thompson then married Sarah Smith, a daughter of John Graves, one of the earliest pioneers of the county, who went to California in 1849, but never returned. By this second marriage Mr. Thompson was the parent of George, Noah, Cynthia and Dell.

Mr. Swinford and his wife have been blessed with five children, namely: Dwight L., born October 15, 1878; Carrie, born August 3, 1880, now the wife of Sylvester Shrader; William A., born January 10, 1885; Glen D., born December 12, 1888; and George M., born July 23, 1892. Mrs. Swinford is a member of the Christian church, and her husband attends the Seventh Day Advent church. The family is well known in the community and have a host of friends, who speak of them only in the highest terms.

JOHN LOWE.

John Lowe, for many years a railroad man and at present a retired farmer living on his estate near Barnard, Nodaway county, is a man of considerable means and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. He was born in county Armagh, Ireland, June 24, 1829, where he was reared and educated in the common schools.

John Lowe, his paternal grandfather, was a weaver by trade, and never came to this country. His children were: Stephen, who came to America; Margaret, who also

came to this country: Patrick, of Ireland; and John, the father of our subject. John Lowe, our subject's father, married Margaret, a daughter of Michael O. Houghy, a farmer of Ireland. Michael Houghy had seven children, namely: James, who came to America; Patrick, who died in Ireland; and Bridget, Ann, Elizabeth and Mary, all of whom died in Ireland; Rose, who came to America; and Margaret, the mother of our subject. John Lowe came to America in 1830, bringing his wife and one child with him. His wife died and afterward he went to Pennsylvania, working at contracting on the railroads. After saving enough money to buy a farm he went to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he farmed, his daughter keeping house for him. In 1842 he sent for his sons whom he had left in Ireland, and they lived with him on the farm until his death, which occurred in 1846. He left a good estate and was fairly successful in life. He was a Democrat in politics, but never aspired to office. His children were: Patrick, who was a locomotive engineer for thirty years and died in Philadelphia, leaving a wife and nine children: John, the subject of this sketch; and Ann, the wife of J. Park Molder, of Philadelphia. The parents were Catholics.

John Lowe, the subject of this sketch, was fourteen years old when his father sent for him to come to America. He learned farming and also engineering, and at the age of twenty took charge of an engine on the Philadelphia & Reading road. He worked on this road or its branches for many years and also ran an engine for the Lehigh & Northern Pennsylvania Railroad. After moving west he spent about five years on the St. Joseph & St. Louis Railroad. During the battle of Gettysburg he was de-

tailed to run a supply train, for three days, to this town, and was under army regulations. In all his forty years of railroading he had no accidents, which is very remarkable, considering railroading in those days. In 1869 he abandoned the work and went to Missouri, where he bought a farm.

Except for a brief time spent as engineer on the St. Joseph & St. Louis road, he has continued at farming. His farm contains two hundred and fifty-five acres of highly cultivated land, and in the past few years he has been feeding cattle and hogs. The barns, houses and outbuildings are in first-class condition and speak well for the thrift of the owner. There is also a fine orchard on the place.

Mr. Lowe married Margaret Boylan, a native of Ireland. They were married at Philadelphia. Mrs. Lowe was a daughter of James and Mary Boylan, both natives of Ireland. Mr. Boylan came to America in 1833, settling in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he worked in the car shops of the Reading Railroad Company. He and his wife were Catholics. The children were: Margaret, the wife of our subject; and Mary, James, Kate, Ella and Susie,—all residing in Reading with the exception of Susie, who died in Chicago, November 18, 1900. Mr. Lowe and his wife are the parents of the following children, namely: Margaret, a sister of charity at Utica, New York; Mary; Joseph, of Omaha; James, farming on the homestead; Ella; Thomas, who died January 11, 1899; John, who died young; and Frank, an engineer, who when last heard of was at Port Arthur. Mrs. Lowe died June 26, 1881, and her husband, who has retired from active business life, is enjoying his declining years to the best of his ability, on the old farm, surrounded by his chil-

dren. He is a constant attendant of the Catholic church, of which his family have always been members. He is widely known in the county and is highly respected by all.

THOMAS HUMPHREY.

The plain story of a simple life of honest endeavor and legitimate success is always interesting, and it cannot but be instructive and encouraging to those who are bravely and honorably waging the warfare of life. The biographical sketch which follows is not only such a record of human endeavor; it is more, a narrative of patriotism which, in the time of our nation's need, impelled its subject twice to enlist as a soldier and many times risk his life for humanity.

Thomas Humphrey was born near Harlansburg, Butler county, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1840, a son of Harvey Humphrey and a grandson of Thomas Humphrey. Thomas Humphrey, the grandfather, was born in Ireland, and soon after he came to America locating in the state of Pennsylvania, while his wife was from New Jersey. There Harvey Humphrey was born and reared and learned the trade of carpenter. He married Elsie Douglas, of Scotch descent but a native of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Andrew Douglas. In 1854, gathering together his movable property and his young family, Harvey Humphrey emigrated to Jackson county, Iowa, and settled near Maquoketa. There the family remained until 1870, during a period of twenty-six years, when they removed to Nodaway county, Missouri, and located in Lincoln township. There Harvey Humphrey died, aged seventy-seven, and his wife at the age of eighty years. This worthy couple had six children, three of whom are

living: Emily, who married Joseph Book, of Jackson county, Iowa; Mary, who married Michael B. Kirby, of Lincoln township, Nodaway county; Thomas, the subject of this sketch; Andrew, who died in his thirteenth year; Ruth Ellen, who died at about twenty-two years of age; and James, who died at Clearmont, Nodaway county, and left a family.

Thomas Humphrey was reared on a farm in Jackson county, Iowa, and attended the public schools near his home. He had only just passed his majority when the war of the rebellion broke out. In August, 1862, responding to President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand volunteers, he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Wood. He was in the battles and skirmishes at Walnut Ridge, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post and Little Rock. He participated in the fighting on the march back to Vicksburg along the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers. He was discharged from the service on account of disability at St. Louis in 1863 and returned to Jackson county, Iowa. Later he re-enlisted and served continuously until the close of the war. Returning home again in 1865, he was, in 1866, married to Miss Martha Gilmore, a daughter of James and Margaret (Roderick) Gilmore and a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. James Gilmore, also a native of Pennsylvania, removed with his family to Jackson county, Iowa, when his daughter was a mere child: there she was reared and educated. Mrs. Humphrey was a worthy and helpful wife until the end of her life. Her death, in 1885, at the age of forty-two, was the one great sorrow of Mr. Humphrey's life and her removal was a loss to her children which nothing could ever repair.

In 1883 Mr. Humphrey took up his residence in Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri, and secured a small farm with only a few acres under cultivation, which has since grown gradually into a valuable farm of two hundred and twenty acres, with a good house, barns, outbuildings and essential equipments of every kind. The children are Otis B., Edgar A., Eugene, Adella, Minnie, Fred and Lucy, now Mrs. Dallas Hearst. The family are members of the Christian church.

Mr. Humphrey is a Democrat. In all public affairs he takes a deep and abiding interest and his zeal for his party never flags and his solicitude for the success of its principles is always keen. In all matters of business he is a model of honesty and promptitude, and his neighbors often remark that "his word is as good as his bond."

Z. W. COFFIN.

Z. W. Coffin is a veteran of the Civil war and one of the early settlers and prominent farmers of Atchison township, Nodaway county. He manifested his loyalty to the government during the Civil war by three years' service upon the battlefields of the south, and since that time he has been as faithful to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the stars and stripes in response to the president's call for aid to preserve the Union.

Mr. Coffin was born in Hancock county, Indiana, June 11, 1842, and the ancestry of the family may be traced back through many generations not only in this country but also in Europe. The father of our subject was John Coffin, a son of Zacharias Coffin, and the ancestry is traced on back in direct line to William, the son of Samuel,

the son of John, the son of Tristram Coffin. The last named was one of a company of nine who in 1660 purchased the island of Nantucket from the Indians, the deed being signed by two chiefs,—Wenackmamack and Neckanoose. Beyond Tristram Coffin the line is unbroken back to Sr. Richard Coffin, who went to England from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and still back of Sr. Richard it can be traced to the time of the arrival of Danits in Denmark in the second century. From the sixth to the tenth century the Coffins bore an active part in all of the conquests of the old Viking kings and rovers who terrorized western Europe for many centuries. John Coffin, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina, where he was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Walker. Her death occurred in 1870, when her youngest son, H. G. Coffin, was ten years of age. The father passed away in 1898, in his eighty-fifth year, leaving two sons and five daughters, of whom Z. W. Coffin is the eldest. He has one brother and four sisters who are yet living in Indiana, and one sister, who is a resident of Colorado. Elisha, who served as a soldier in the Thirty-third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, is now deceased; Edward also was a soldier in an Indiana regiment; and H. G. died in Charlottesville, Indiana, in 1881. The other members of the family are Mariah, Francis and Naomi.

Mr. Coffin, whose name introduces this record, was reared and educated in Hancock county, Indiana, where he became familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. In 1873 he came to Missouri, where he has since resided, devoting his time and attention to farming and stock-raising. He now has a farm of one hundred and twenty acres under a high state

of cultivation and is deriving a good income from his labors. Before he came to Missouri, however, he had aided in the defense of the Union on southern battlefields for three years, enlisting as a member of Company F, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry. He participated in the first battle of Bull Run, in 1861, and was in the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded in the thigh by a shell. After receiving that wound he went to the hospital in Philadelphia where he remained for three months, being then granted a veteran's furlough. Returning to his home, he remained until the expiration of his leave of absence, when he rejoined his regiment and took part in the battle of the wilderness, sustaining a wound in the right arm. On account of this he was sent to the hospital in Alexandria, Virginia, and at Indianapolis he received an honorable discharge, returning to his home with a creditable record for bravery and gallantry.

In 1870 Mr. Coffin was united in marriage with Miss Josephine New, a daughter of Foster and Elizabeth (Miller) New. Unto them have been born ten children, namely: Austin M., Tillie E., Orville G., Ursie S., Nora B., Mable F., Ernest, Ione, Edith and Nellie. Mrs. Coffin is a member of the Methodist church and is a most estimable lady. Mr. Coffin is a frank, jovial gentleman and is one of the best business men in Nodaway county, where he has made his home for twenty-seven years, gaining in that time many warm friends.

RICHARD STAFFORD.

During many years Richard Stafford was one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Atchison county, and no history of this community would be complete with-

out a record of his career. He did much to advance the business interests of the community, withholding his support from no movement which he believed would prove of public good. He was known for his sterling worth in every walk of life, being true to each duty, whether public or private. In business he commanded the confidence of his fellow men and in social circles he had strict regard for the obligations of friendship and a high enjoyment of its privileges.

Mr. Stafford was a native of county Cavan, Ireland, born in 1835, and was a representative of an old and prominent English family on the paternal side. His grandfather, General John Stafford, was an officer in the British army and took an active part in some of the wars of the Emerald Isle, winning distinction for his gallantry and valor on the field of battle. He lived to the very advanced age of one hundred and nine years. His son, the Rev. John Stafford, the father of our subject, was born in England, became a minister of the gospel and was a zealous and faithful worker in the cause of the Master. He married Miss Anna Forsythe, a native of Ireland, who was connected with a distinguished family of the Green Isle. He died at the age of sixty-six years, but his memory remained as an unalloyed benediction to all who knew him. By precept and example he led many to enter the better life and his influence was marked upon all with whom he came in contact. By his marriage he became the father of the following named children: John, who is living on the old homestead in Ireland; Mary, a resident of Liverpool, England; Richard; Samuel, of Knox county, Illinois; Frank, who makes his home in Liverpool, England; and Thomas, of Galesburg, Illinois.

In the land of his nativity Richard Staf-



H Stafford

ford spent the days of his youth and in the public schools of Ireland acquired his education. When eighteen years of age he determined to seek his home in America, believing that better opportunities were furnished to young men in the new world. He first located in Sangamon county, Illinois, where he resided until 1858, when he removed to Bourbon county, Kansas, taking up his abode near Mapleton. He was married in Shiloh, Bourbon county, to Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Knox county, Ohio, and a daughter of Colonel Thomas Wilson, a former railroad president and official, and an honored and prominent man of Missouri. He was one of the pioneer railroad promoters and contractors in this state and one of the leading builders of the old Tebo and Neosho Railroad, of which he became the president, acting in that capacity for some time. He was a native of New Jersey and a son of Charles Wilson, who was born in Ireland and came to the United States at the age of nineteen years. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Logan. He died in Fitchville, Huron county, Ohio, and she at Birmingham, Erie county. Thomas Wilson was married in Knox county, that state, to Miss Mary McCoy, also a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Archibald McCoy, a soldier of the war of 1812. He was born in Scotland and married Miss Catherine Hendershot, who was of Holland parentage. He died in Knox county, Ohio, at the age of eighty-four, and his wife passed away in Kansas City, Missouri, when eighty-two years of age. In 1859 Colonel Thomas Wilson and his wife removed to Vernon county, Missouri, where they remained until 1861, when they were driven by the bushwackers from their home and took refuge in the state of Kansas, where the father died at the age of

seventy-six years. He was a surveyor and civil engineer and carried on contracting along those lines. He was a man of superior business ability, his name being prominently interwoven with the early railroad history of this state. He died in 1895, at the age of seventy-nine years, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was interested in the construction of many of the railroad lines of Missouri and Kansas and thus he did much to promote the growth and development of the state, for no other agency does more in this direction than the railroads. He took the contract for constructing a portion of the Joplin branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and a portion of the Sedalia and Fort Scott lines. He aided greatly in the upbuilding of the country, being an important factor in the work and progress made in southern Missouri and southeastern Kansas. He served as a colonel in the state militia, thus winning the title by which he was widely known. Of the Methodist Episcopal church he was an active and consistent member. Colonel Wilson had six children, namely: Elizabeth E. Stafford, who died at the age of twenty-three years, leaving two children, namely: Mary, the wife of D. W. Airy, who is connected with the banking business in Watson, Missouri; and one child now deceased; Anna, who died in 1873, at the age of nine years; Charles, a resident of Fort Scott, Kansas; Phebe A., the wife of Richard Stafford; Marvin, who died at the age of seven years; and Myra, who became the wife of James Montgomery and died at the age of twenty years, leaving one son. The mother of these children now makes her home with Mrs. Stafford, and although eighty-four years of age retains her mental and physical faculties unimpaired. Mrs. Stafford was born in Birmingham, Ohio, but

was reared and educated in Missouri and in Bourbon county, Kansas. In 1865 she gave her hand in marriage to Richard Stafford and they resided in Bourbon county for a time, subsequently removing to Vernon county, Missouri, where they remained until 1871, when they came to Atchison county. Here Mr. Stafford became the owner of six hundred and forty acres of land, to which he afterward added by subsequent purchases until his landed possessions aggregated fourteen hundred acres of very valuable property. This was improved with a fine brick residence, modern in all its appointments and equipments. Shade and ornamental trees added to the attractiveness of the place, while an orchard, good barns and other outbuildings increased the value of the property. Good streams of water and rich pasture lands made stock-raising a profitable business. The meadows gave him a rich yield of hay and the fields returned to him a golden tribute for the care and labor which he bestowed upon them. The Stafford place became widely known as one of the most beautiful country homes in this portion of Missouri.

Mr. Stafford had five children, one by his first wife, namely, Mary E., who has been previously mentioned. By the second marriage the children are: Ida C., the wife of Dr. George F. Burton, of Los Angeles, California; Thomas C., a well known stock dealer of Atchison county; John R., a newspaper man; and Frank W., also a successful stock dealer of Colfax township.

For some years Mr. Stafford gave his political support to the Democracy and afterward became allied with the Populist party. He was very faithful to the political principles in which he believed and frequently served as a delegate to county, congressional and state conventions. He was made a Ma-

son at Possum Walk, Lamar Station, in Nodaway county, Missouri, and afterward held membership in Rockport Lodge. He died August 17, 1899, in Los Angeles, California, whither he went in the hope of improving his health. He was a man of strict honor and integrity, his word being as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by a signature or seal. To his family he was a kind, affectionate husband and father, was a faithful friend, a loyal citizen and a popular man who enjoyed the respect and regard of all with whom he was brought in contact. His qualities were such as to commend him to the confidence and esteem of all and his example in many respects is well worthy of emulation. He started out in business without capital, yet worked his way steadily upward through determined effort and unfaltering diligence, thereby gaining a comfortable competence, and also left to his family the priceless heritage of a good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

OSSIAN E. ALEXANDER.

Prominent among the well known farmers and ex-soldiers of Nodaway county, Missouri, is the gentleman whose name appears at the opening of this sketch. He was born in Jefferson county, New York, December 7 1845, a son of Harry and Phebe (Bullock) Alexander. Rob Alexander, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Vermont, and a member of the Vermont state militia. Harry Alexander, our subject's father, was born in Jefferson county, New York, and was a farmer by occupation. Politically he was a member of the Republican party. His death occurred in his native place, at the age of fifty years. His wife,

Phebe Bullock, was born in Jefferson county New York, and was a daughter of Elkany Bullock. She died at the age of sixty. The following children were the result of this union: Emily; Harrison, deceased; Clarinda; Lydia A., deceased; Ossian E., our subject; Harry and Alice. The family attended the Universalist church.

Ossian E. Alexander was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of his native place. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth New York Infantry, Company B, and served under Captain J. D. McWane for ten months. They were stationed on the James river in front of Petersburg, and on April 2, 1865, that city was taken by the federal army. Mr. Alexander received an honorable discharge at Alexandria, at the close of the war. In 1878 he went west and for one year lived in Boone county, Illinois. He then went to Minnesota, locating in Lincoln county, in the western part of the state. He spent six years in that locality, when, after selling his farm, he purchased eighty acres of land in Nodaway county, Missouri. The farm is well improved, and the buildings are comfortable, with all modern conveniences. Mr. Alexander is an enterprising, thrifty man, and has won the respect of the entire community for his honest and upright dealings with his fellow citizens.

On the 22d of September, 1869, Mr. Alexander was united in marriage to Phebe Fillmore, a native of Jefferson county, New York. She was the daughter of Joseph Fillmore, a distant relative of President Fillmore. Her mother was Phebe Madison, who died at the age of fifty-two years. Joseph Fillmore was a farmer by occupation, and attained the age of sixty-two years.

He was a Republican in politics. The children which resulted from this union were as follows: Lucinda; Malissa; Luther; Leroy, deceased; Willard, deceased; Phebe; Alexander; Angelia, deceased; Edmond; Carrie, deceased; and Daniel.

Our subject has one son and five daughters, namely: Flora Honaker; Edna Colter, Phebe Horn, Carrie Jones, Arthur and Ellen. —the two last mentioned still at home. Mr. Alexander and his wife are the grandparents of the following named children: Blanch Honaker, Maud, Zetta, Lizzie and Jane Colter, and Roy, Leslie Eaton and Clarence Edgar Horn. The family are members of the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Alexander is a Democrat.

PERRY GUTHRIE.

One of the leading agriculturists of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri, is Perry Guthrie, whose farm is pleasantly located two and one-half miles southwest of Braddyville, Iowa. He was born on that place, March 16, 1860, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Osborne) Guthrie. The father was born in Pike county, Ohio, March 5, 1811, and in 1827 removed to Vermilion county, Indiana, where he resided for eighteen months. He then located in Vermilion county, Illinois, at Danville, and, after making his home there until 1854, he went to Wayne county, Iowa, but the following year removed to a farm in Nodaway county, Missouri. When in Illinois he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for ten years, but much of his life has been devoted to farming. During the Black Hawk war he served for about two months, aiding in suppressing the uprising of the Indians, who menaced the life and property of the frontier

settlers. He was married in Illinois, on the 3d of November, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Osborne, who was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 20, 1819. When a maiden of ten summers she accompanied her parents on their removal to Kentucky, and after a year they became residents of Vermilion county, Indiana, whence they went to Illinois. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie were born twelve children. The father died August 21, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years, and his wife passed away October 22, 1892, at the age of seventy-three years.

Perry Guthrie was reared on the home farm, and after attending the schools for some years he spent one term in college. He was married in Nodaway county, Missouri, August 13, 1882, to Miss Ocea Willey. Her parents, Calvin and Christiana (Blake) Willey, were natives of New Hampshire, and from that state moved to Wisconsin, but about twenty-eight years ago came to Missouri, making their home ever since on a farm in Nodaway county. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie have six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: C. Carlisle, A. Garland, M. Mable, C. Edith, Lee Carol and Vernon Cecil. After his marriage Mr. Guthrie settled on the old home place, where he has since resided with the exception of four years spent on another farm one mile west. At the death of his father he purchased the place. At first the father bought only a small tract, but kept adding to it, mostly wild land, until he had a good-sized farm.

Mr. Guthrie usually supports the Democratic party and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1884. He and his family attend the Seventh Day Adventist church, at Clearmont, and are held in high regard by their neighbors and many friends.

DANIEL L. BARKER.

Daniel Lewis Barker, an industrious farmer of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri, is one of the progressive and well known residents of the county. He was born in North Carolina, July 10, 1832, a son of James and Anna (Lewis) Barker. The ancestors of James Barker came to America before the Revolutionary war, when three Barker brothers settled on Long Island. From then on, different members of this family served in the Revolutionary war, Indian war, Mexican war and the Civil war. James Barker married Anna Lewis, a native of Germany. Her parents settled in North Carolina. James and his wife had children, namely: Martin, Rebecca, Mary, Daniel, Jasper, Emiline, Newtin, Joshua and Henry Clay. The last named died when an infant. They moved to Hendricks county, Indiana, where they lived eleven years. Mr. Barker died in 1847, the widow moved to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1853, and died near Ottumwa, Iowa, at the age of seventy-one. She was a member of the Baptist church.

Daniel Barker was nine years old when his parents moved to Indiana. He remained on the farm until he went to Wapello county, Iowa, in 1853 and lived there until 1862.

In 1862 President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand men, and Mr. Barker decided to enter the army. Accordingly he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Benton, and Company G being under the command of Captain Huggins. Mr. Barker was under fire at Columbus, Kentucky, at the siege of Vicksburg, Red River, Arkansas Post, Steel Mound, Tallahatchee river, and Helena, Arkansas.

He was in the hospital for some time, undergoing a severe illness. He received an honorable discharge from the army, with a No. 1 record as a soldier, at Davenport, Iowa, May 18, 1865. Mr. Barker then returned to farm life in Iowa. In 1871 he located in Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has a farm of eighty acres, all in a good state of cultivation. His house and barn are large and commodious, the orchard yields a fine abundance of fruit each year, and the fields and meadows are in good shape.

Mr. Barker married Martha Magers in 1853. She was born in White county, Illinois, a daughter of James and Emily (Braddy) Magers, who were natives of Tennessee. This union was honored by the birth of five children, of whom two are now deceased. The names of all are: Rebecca, the wife of William Guthrie, of Oklahoma; Albert C., who married Rose Abby, and they live at Cripple Creek, Colorado; Emma, the wife of Robert Calvin, residing in this township; and James and Alvina died when infants.

Mr. Barker is a member of the Republican party, and of the Masonic order and G. A. R., Marshall Post, of Elmo, Missouri. He is a man of sound judgment and of great honor, and his friends in the county are legion.

J. L. RIFFE.

Men of strong purpose and determined character are continually working their way upward and passing many who start out on the highway of life, perhaps before them. Persistency of purpose is one of the strongest elements of success and will be found as a salient feature in the life record of every prosperous citizen. It has certainly formed

an important element in the history of Mr. Riffe, who is engaged in general merchandising in Quitman, where he is recognized as one of the most prominent and popular representatives of the business interests of the town.

Mr. Riffe is a native of West Virginia, his birth having occurred in that state in 1861. His father, W. D. Riffe, was a native of the Old Dominion, a representative of one of the ancient families of Virginia. He married Miss Harriet Bogus, who belonged to a well known family of West Virginia. They became the parents of eight children,—six sons and two daughters. J. L. Riffe acquired his education in the public schools and at the age of seventeen years he removed to the west, locating at first at Rockport, in Atchison county, Missouri, where he was employed as a salesman in a store for some time. In that way he mastered all the principles of the mercantile business and became well qualified to carry on an enterprise of his own. Going to Tarkio in 1881, he accepted a position as a salesman with the firm of Emmert & Neal, general merchants, in whose employ he continued for six years. Next he engaged in the general merchandise business in Tarkio, the style of the firm being Hurst Brothers & Riffe, and this relation continued for two years, attended with a good and profitable trade, and then Mr. Riffe sold his interest to the Hurst Brothers. For two years thereafter he was in business with his brother, under the firm name of Riffe Brothers in clothing and furnishing goods, and on the expiration of that period his partner sold his interest to D. W. Airy, and the firm of Riffe & Airy was established and the store continued for another two years.

On the expiration of that period, in 1893, Mr. Riffe removed to Craig, Holt county,

Missouri, where he remained for three years, devoting his attention during the greater part of the time to farming and the raising and feeding of stock. He was recognized as a reliable and enterprising business man of that place and continued his residence there until 1898, when he came to Quitman and established his general merchandise store. The building which he occupies is large and well arranged into departments for the better display of his goods. It has a frontage of fifty feet and is one of the extensive stores of the town. Mr. Riffe carries a full line of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, furniture and other lines found in a first-class establishment of the kind. He is fair and honorable in his dealings and earnestly desires to please his customers, and well merits the liberal patronage which is extended to him.

In 1889 Mr. Riffe was married in Glenwood, Iowa, to Miss Mollie Medis, a lady of a good family, fine education and most excellent character, being a daughter of Abraham Medis. She was educated in Clarinda, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Riffe have one son, D. Carl, a bright little boy of four years. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and have always given an earnest co-operation in religious and educational work as necessary to the best interests of society and good government. Starting in business life as a salesman, Mr. Riffe has steadily advanced until his standing in the business world is assured, his enterprise and capable management bringing to him success.

HAMLIN E. ROBINSON.

The press has not only recorded the history of advancement but has also been the leader in the work of progress and improve-

ment,—the vanguard of civilization. The philosopher of some centuries ago proclaimed the truth that the pen is mightier than the sword, and the statement is being continually verified in the affairs of life. In moulding public opinion the power of the newspaper cannot be estimated, but at all events its influence is greater than any other single agency. In the history of Nodaway county, therefore, an account of the Maryville Republican and its editor, Hamline E. Robinson, should form an important factor.

Mr. Robinson was born April 22, 1845, in Brattleborough, Vermont, and traces his ancestry back to George Robinson, who settled in Needham, Massachusetts, in 1656. He is a representative of the eighth generation of the descendants of the founder of the family in the new world. In 1720 the family removed to Webster, Massachusetts, whence some of its members went to Windham county, Connecticut, where many of the name yet reside, in East Thompson. In the latter part of the eighteenth century Elijah Robinson and his immediate family took up his abode in Windham county, Vermont, where many of his descendants yet reside. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Elijah Robinson, the father of our subject, was born in Jamaica, Windham county, Vermont, and was educated for the ministry. He preached as a representative of the Methodist Episcopal faith in the Green Mountain state from 1843 until 1855, and was then a member of the Wisconsin conference from 1856 until his death in 1887. His wife bore the maiden name of Ellen Brown. She, too, was a native of Jamaica, Vermont, and her death occurred in Evansville, Wisconsin, in 1881. A rather remarkable fact is found in connection with the fam-

ily history, which is that Mr. Robinson had four great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary war. Elijah Robinson and John Patch on the paternal side and Nathaniel Cheney and James Brown on the maternal side.

In taking up the personal history of Hamline E. Robinson we present to our readers the life record of one who is widely and favorably known in Nodaway county. He pursued his education in the common schools of Vermont and Wisconsin and was also a student in the Evansville Seminary in the latter state. He was preparing for college when he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion. Prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he offered his services to the government, joining Company F of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry on Christmas day of 1863. He thus served until June 18, 1865, when he received an honorable discharge and returned to his home.

After the war Mr. Robinson studied dentistry in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1867 until 1870, and practiced also to some extent during that period. In March of the latter year he came to Maryville and opened an office for the practice of dentistry, but in 1871 purchased the Maryville Republican, which he conducted until 1875, when he resumed work along professional lines, again engaged in dental practice until 1886. In that year he once more entered the journalistic field and in 1888 again became proprietor of the Republican, which he has since conducted. In early life he had a taste for writing and when yet young contributed many articles for the country newspapers. The Republican was established in 1866 and is the largest and oldest paper of Nodaway county. Through its columns he labors earnestly to promote the welfare of the community, to secure needed reforms and to pro-

mote substantial advancement along many lines of improvement and progress. He has always been a great lover of literature and scientific and historical works and through fifty years he has probably read three hundred volumes each year. As he assimilates what he reads he is now recognized as a man of broad general information and scholarly attainments and can write and talk intelligently upon almost any subject. He has several times been called to public office, having served as census enumerator in 1880 and as city collector of Maryville in 1881. In 1872-3 he was the chairman and secretary of the Republican committee of Nodaway county and has been a delegate to various district and state conventions of his party and has taken an active part in campaign work.

On Christmas day of 1871, in Maryville, Missouri, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Florence Annetta Donaldson, a native of Scholarie county, New York. They now have three children: Ellen Annetta, born September 23, 1872; Charles Lamb, born October 19, 1873; and Florence, born January 16, 1884. Mrs. Robinson had a grandfather, John Rice, who served in the Revolutionary war, so that the children of the family can boast of five Revolutionary soldiers among their ancestors. In civic societies Mr. Robinson is prominent. He became a charter member of Ivanhoe Lodge, K. of P., of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1868. In 1883 he became a charter member and the first chancellor commander of Tancred Lodge, K. of P., of Maryville, and ten years later aided in the organization and became one of the charter members of Vesta Lodge, K. of P., of Maryville, of which he was also the first chancellor commander. In 1868 he became a member of Abraham Lincoln

Post, G. A. R., of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and now belongs to Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., of Maryville, of which he is a past commander. He was a delegate from Missouri to the national encampment held in 1893, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1900, and was aid-de-camp on the staff of Department Commander Peterson in 1898, and aid on the staff of National Commander Shaw in 1900. In the line of his chosen profession he has been connected with the Missouri Editorial Association from 1872, was its president in 1895-6, and has been a delegate to the National Editorial Association from 1892 until the present time. He was a charter member of the Northwest Missouri Press Association, and has been elected historian of that organization for three terms of five years each, still occupying the position. He is a member of the Missouri State Board of Charities, his term of appointment extending from 1896 until 1905. He is recognized as a leader in public affairs along many lines, and at all times his hearty co-operation is given to every movement which he believes will contribute to the public good.

G. W. LOTT, M. D.

One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then, again, the profession brings one of its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life,—that of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who would essay the

practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance it may be taken as certain that such measures of success have been thoroughly merited. Dr. Lott is unquestionably the leading physician in his town and is one of the prominent members of the profession in the territory covered by northwestern Missouri and southwestern Iowa.

He is numbered among the native sons of this state, his birth having occurred in Clinton county, on the 4th of July, 1858. His father, Fountain Pitt Lott, was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, March 25, 1828, and was of Welsh, Irish and Scotch lineage, his ancestors having come to America in colonial days and taken up their abode in Kentucky at an early period in the development of that commonwealth. Fountain P. Lott was united in marriage to Elizabeth Newman, also a member of a prominent Kentucky family. She was the daughter of William Newman, and when three years of age was brought to Missouri, where she grew to womanhood and acquired her education. Her death occurred October 3, 1878, and the Doctor's father is still living and enjoying good health. In the family were five children: W. R., a farmer of Dale township, Atchison county; Ellen, who was the wife of Rev. J. E. Petty and died in 1888; G. W., of this review; Mary, the wife of V. B. Harris, of Tarkio, Missouri; and W. B., a teacher in Blanchard, Iowa.

Dr. Lott spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the county of his nativity and in the public schools acquired his primary education, which was supplemented by study in the Northwestern Missouri State Normal, at Kirksville. Later he matriculated in the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and progressed so rapidly in his studies that



G. W. Lathrop M.D.

at the age of eighteen he was engaged in teaching, a profession which he successfully followed in Atchison county for nineteen terms. At length he determined to devote his time and energies to the practice of medicine and began study in Fairfax, Missouri, in 1881, in the office and under the direction of Drs. Hunter and Butler, with whom he remained until his admission to the medical department of the State University of Iowa, in the fall of 1882. He was graduated in that institution in 1889 and since that time has continuously devoted his energies to the practice of the healing art. He is very careful and exact in diagnosing disease, never exaggerating its importance, and is very accurate in foretelling complications and results. He keeps thoroughly in touch with the progress that is being made by the medical fraternity, and no new discovery in medical science is allowed to escape his attention. His labors have been attended with a high degree of success, both from a professional and financial standpoint, and the fraternity as well as the public accord him prestige as a medical practitioner. He has been made United States pension examiner and efficiently performs the duties of that office.

In 1886 Dr. Lott was united in marriage to Miss Loah Biggerstaff, the accomplished daughter of R. J. and Jennie (Wilson) Biggerstaff, the former a well known merchant of Blanchard, Iowa, and the latter connected with a prominent family of Clinton county, Missouri. Mrs. Lott was born December 13, 1861, and is a graduate of an Iowa college. Their marriage has been blessed with one child, Georgia Loah, whose birth occurred March 22, 1896. The Doctor and his wife have many warm friends in the community and enjoy the hospitality of many of the best homes in this section of the state.

In his political views the Doctor is an ardent Republican and works untiringly for the interests of his party. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active part in its work and doing all in their power for its growth and promotion. He enjoys the confidence and good will of the residents of this entire section of the country, both as a citizen and as an able physician and surgeon, and is spoken of as one of the most prominent and representative men in the community.

ALEXANDER C. LAUGHLIN.

Alexander C. Laughlin, one of the early settlers of Nodaway county and a prominent citizen of Washington township, is a native of Jefferson county, Iowa, and was born February 12, 1844. He is a son of David and Deborah (Wilson) Laughlin, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. They were born and reared in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. David Laughlin's brothers and sisters were Isabel, Hugh, Rebecca, and Mary. David was reared in Pennsylvania, but when a young man went to Iowa, and in 1842, after his marriage, entered some land, which he began to cultivate. He was a plain, honest farmer and was well known in the community. Politically he was a member of the Republican party, but never sought office. He died December 17, 1883, in Jefferson county, Iowa. His wife still survives him, living on the old homestead. She was a daughter of Alexander and Margaret Wilson, who in 1840 went from Pennsylvania to Iowa, where he died in 1865, at the age of ninety years; and Margaret died January 18, 1880, aged ninety-six years and sixteen

days. He was a Democrat and later a Republican and represented his county in the legislature. His children were Mary, Caroline, Alexander, Hugh, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Deborah, the mother of our subject. David Laughlin and his wife had six children, namely: Margaret A.; Alex. C., the subject of this sketch; John T., living on the old homestead; Sarah E., the wife of A. R. Beale; Mary C., wife of William D. Wilson; and Hugh M., of Van Buren county, Iowa.

Alex. C. Laughlin, whose name appears at the opening of this biography, was educated in the common schools of his native county. He remained at home until January 4, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, Third Regiment, Iowa Cavalry. John W. Noble was in command and the cavalry was consigned to the western department. He was on the raid after General Price in southern Missouri and took part in many hotly contested fights in Arkansas, Kansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. He luckily escaped injury of any kind. He was at the surrender of Macon, Georgia, and from there was sent to Augusta, that state, thence to Atlanta and at last to Davenport, Iowa, where he was mustered out and received an honorable discharge.

On the 19th of August, 1865, Mr. Laughlin returned to Iowa, where he worked on his father's farm until 1869. In that year, after his marriage, he moved to Missouri, locating in Nodaway county. The country was then wild prairie and there were few settlers. He bought one hundred and twenty acres of land four miles from the nearest neighborhood on the north, and after building a small house he began a life of farming. He gave his entire attention to the raising of farm products and feeding hogs and cat-

tle, of which he had a large number. He now has two hundred and forty acres of highly cultivated land, on which there is a large house and commodious outbuildings. He has always made enough money to keep his family in comfort and is conceded to be one of the prosperous farmers of the county. Politically Mr. Laughlin is a Republican. He served four years as assessor and as justice of the peace for fourteen years.

On the 30th of January, 1868, Mr. Laughlin married Sarah E. Pearson, who was born in Allen county, Indiana, May 26, 1851, a daughter of Sampson Pearson. The latter was a native of Ohio but moved to Indiana and then to Iowa, where he carried on farming. After his family scattered he made his home with his son in Gentry county, Missouri, where he died, January 5, 1898, aged eighty-eight years. His children were: Mary E., the wife of A. Taylor; Silas; Young S.; Henry; Rachel; John; Sarah E., the wife of our subject; and Anna. Mr. Laughlin had six children by his first wife: Ada E., the eldest, was born in Jefferson county, Iowa, January 30, 1868, and is now the wife of J. W. Barkley, their home being in St. Joseph, Missouri; Mary E., born in Nodaway county, May 15, 1871, is the wife of W. F. Shaw; Alexander P., born in Nodaway county, September 12, 1875, is the next of the family; John D. was born in Nodaway county, January 2, 1878; Eli W. was born July 12, 1880, in the same county; and Albert W., born in Nodaway county, January 11, 1884, is now in Colorado. Mrs. Laughlin, their mother, was a consistent Methodist and died in the faith of that church May 26, 1887. Mr. Laughlin was again married, March 1, 1891, his second union being with Miss Gillie I. Shepherd. She was born in Missouri, May 18, 1858, a

daughter of Nimrod Shepherd, a native of Virginia, who settled in Nodaway county, Missouri, in early life. He also lived some time in Andrew county. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 and died while in service. His children were: William E., a Missouri blacksmith; Martha; Mary; Gillie, the wife of our subject; Cordelia Ann, the wife of James P. Green; Frank, a farmer; and Clayburn, a farmer. Mrs. Shepherd married A. R. Bowles, a capenter and farmer, who died in this state. She died September 8, 1891. She had one child by the second union, Ada F., who married J. M. Hall, a farmer and teacher of Gentry county, Missouri.

Mr. Laughlin is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of Marion Post, No. 119, G. A. R., of Stanberry, Missouri. He and his wife have five children: Harvey W., born December 20, 1891; Virgil F., November 20, 1893; Russell C., July 10, 1895; Getha L., June 18, 1897; and Marvin E., October 29, 1898.

DOCTOR F. BAILEY.

Doctor Franklin Bailey, the assessor and township clerk of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, and one of the well known, popular and reliable men of the county, was born in Buchanan county, this state, October 23, 1859, a son of James and Mary A. (Cravens) Bailey. Joel Bailey, the grandfather of our subject, was born in North Carolina, where he married Nancy Curley, a daughter of Larkin Gurley, who was a Tory during the Revolutionary war. Joel and Nancy Bailey had ten children,—seven sons and three daughters. Three of the children died young. Mrs. Bailey died in Andrew county, Missouri, at the age of fifty-six years, and her husband died in Leaven-

worth county, Kansas, at the advanced age of eighty years. James M. Bailey, the father of our subject, was born in McDowell county, North Carolina, April 1, 1837. He was a farmer by occupation, and came to Nodaway county in 1850. He enlisted on the Union side, in Company K, Thirty-sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Captain John Grigsby, and saw much hard service for six years. After receiving an honorable discharge, he returned to Nodaway county, where he engaged in farming. He was married, in 1858, to Mary A. Cravens, a native of Missouri. They had seven children, namely: D. F., the subject of this sketch; Nancy Caroline; Jerry S., of Sterling, Nebraska; Elisha K.; William T., who enlisted at Fort Omaha, Nebraska, September 14, 1883, in Company H, Fourth United States Infantry, and served continuously in that Company until February 22, 1898, re-enlisting March 18, 1898, in Company K, Sixth United States Infantry, and was a member of that company at the time of his death, which occurred in a hospital in Manila, Philippine Islands, June 14, 1900, having an army record of nearly seventeen years; Elijah T. and Mary J., of Cameron, Nebraska. Mrs. Bailey died in 1873, and Mr. Bailey afterward married Matilda Jones, of Leavenworth county, Kansas, and they were the parents of six children, namely: Larkin, Ida, Edward, Ora, Sally and Benjamin. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Republican party, and of Elmo Post, No. 162, G. A. R.

D. F. Bailey, whose name heads this sketch, has lived in Buchanan, Nodaway and Atchison counties, Missouri, and also in Leavenworth county, Kansas. He learned farming and received his education in these places. His father taught him two things to be followed through life, honesty and in-

dustry, and he has followed these teachings throughout his whole career. His practical business education was increased by reading and observation. In 1883 he married Medora E. Spencer, who was born and reared in Nodaway county. She was a daughter of Thomas Spencer, a soldier in the Civil war, who was killed at Blue Mills. He left a wife and two children,—our subject's wife, and her sister Elizabeth, who married John Bailey of this township. Mrs. Margaret Spencer, the widow, was a daughter of Joseph Hudson, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, who came to this county in 1847, and she married for her second husband a Mr. Ramsey, of this township. Mr. Bailey and his wife had two children, namely: E. Lewis and James Thomas. Mrs. Bailey died November 11, 1899, and her death caused much regret in the community, as she was a kind and loving woman who had many friends.

Mr. Bailey has a good farm of eighty acres, which he keeps in excellent condition. He votes with the Republican party and has been a delegate to several of the county conventions. He has also served as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and also of the Pyramids Order of Woodmen, Nebraska. Mr. Bailey has won many friends by his frank, genial manner.

LYSANDER D. RAMSAY.

Whatever else may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the American people. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training

which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the sphere of his profession and which touch the general interest of society. The subject of this record is a man who has brought his keen discrimination and thorough wisdom to bear not alone in professional paths but also to the benefit of the city which has so long been his home and with whose interests he has been thoroughly identified. He holds and merits a place among the representative legal practitioners and citizens of Atchison county; and the story of his life, while not filled with dramatic episodes, is such a one as offers typical example of that alert American spirit which has enabled many an individual to rise from obscurity to a position of influence and renown solely through native talent, indomitable perseverance and singleness of purpose. In making the record of such a life contemporary biography exercises its most consistent and important function.

Lysander Davis Ramsay was born in Andrew county, Missouri, April 4, 1846. His father, Lockwood L. Ramsay, was a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and died on Lake Tahoe, in Eldorado county, California, in 1872. His mother bore the maiden name of Jane Fenton and was born in Boone county, Missouri, while her death occurred in Indian Territory, in 1867. Their surviving children are: Mrs. Martha W. Elledge; Mrs. Susan F. Cox, of Wakeeney, Kansas; Anthony W., of Bijou, California; L. D., of this review; John L., of Cheyenne Wells, Colorado; and Judge W. W. Ramsay, of Maryville, Missouri, who has been the judge of the Kansas City court of appeals, state committeeman of the Democratic central committee and a member of the St. Joseph Asylum Board.

Lysander D. Ramsay spent his youth in his parents' home, and between the years 1865 and 1870 was a resident either of Nebraska City, Nebraska, or of Hamburg, Iowa. In the latter year he located in Nodaway county, Missouri, and for ten years was identified with its educational interests as a teacher in the public schools. Having acquired a liberal education he decided to enter upon professional life and chose the law as best suited to his tastes and ability. While teaching he carefully read many of the text-books on law and thus prepared himself for the bar. He was admitted by Judge Kelly in 1874, and at once began practice. He has been prominently connected with much of the civil and criminal litigation of the county. He has defended sixteen men charged with murder of the first degree and secured the acquittal of fifteen of them, while the other escaped from jail, pending his bail. He prosecuted two men for murder in the first degree, convicted both and both broke jail. One made good his escape, while the other was killed when the officers were attempting to recapture him. For twenty years Mr. Ramsay was a law partner of the Hon. John P. Lewis, of Rockport, and a stronger or more successful law firm never entered a case in the Atchison county courts. The relation that was maintained between them throughout the years of their connection was most amiable and productive of the strongest attachment each for the other. During those years there was never a settlement, a disagreement or an unpleasant feature in their personal relations, and Mr. Ramsay says that if he possessed a fortune at his death he would be content to designate his late partner as his executor without bond.

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr.

Ramsay and Sarah E., a daughter of George R. Ramsay. Although they both bore the same name there was no relationship between them. The children of the marriage are: Edward, a teacher of Nodaway county; Frederick A., who is in the auditor's office of the Burlington Railway Company; Jessie, who is engaged in teaching; Otto A., who resides in Rockport; Bessie, who is also a teacher; Ledora, Charles, Thomas and Mary C.

In politics Mr. Ramsay is well known as a Democrat and has wielded wide influence in campaign work in Atchison and adjacent counties. For eight years he was the chairman of the Democratic county central committee, for four years was a member of the congressional committee and for six years a member of the judiciary committee. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1900, and at all times he has given his earnest support to all legitimate measures and movements toward securing the adoption of Democratic principles. He has served for two years as prosecuting attorney and was postmaster at Rockport during President Cleveland's second administration. As a result of his capable service in that capacity he was invited to engineer the establishment of the first rural delivery in Atchison county and accomplished that work in a most speedy time and capable manner. He is one who ever places the country's good before party and subjugates self-aggrandizement to the welfare of the community which he represents.

T. N. KELLEY.

T. N. Kelley, one of the representative farmers of Nodaway county, Missouri, and a gentleman of good business ability, honora-

ble and loyal to his friends, is a native of Polk township, Nodaway county, born in 1855, a son of one of the early settlers of this county, Thomas Kelley. His father was a native of the Isle of Man, coming to America when a boy of fifteen and settling in Ohio. In 1852 he located in Maryville, Missouri. He married Helen Wiseman, a daughter of Samuel Wiseman, the father settling in Nodaway county in 1852, north-east of the county seat. Thomas Kelley's wife was first married to a Mr. Null, by whom she had one child, George W., now a prominent farmer and business man of this township. By her marriage to Mr. Kelley she became the mother of the following children: Margret S.; John W.; Samuel J., a soldier who was killed by the Indians; Lewis F.; William H.; T. N., the subject of this sketch; Henry J., O. N. and Buron. Mrs. Kelley died at the age of forty-six.

T. N. Kelley, the subject of this sketch, went to Humboldt county, California, at the age of eighteen. He lived in that state and Kansas and Ohio for seven years, when he returned to Nodaway county, Missouri, and in 1880 settled on his present farm of two hundred and forty acres. He has one of the best farms in the township and is a thrifty, honest man who has won the confidence of all in the community by his honest, upright dealing. He was married in 1878, to Mrs. Allen, a daughter of W. F. Swinford, a prominent and worthy farmer and stock-raiser of the county of Nodaway. By her first marriage Mrs. Kelley had two children,—Emma A. and Thomas W. Allen. C. W. Allen, her first husband, died of measles. She became the mother of five children by her union to Mr. Kelley, and they are Bertha Florence, Ira Oliver, Wilson Franklin, Everett Newton and Roy Danicl.

Mr. Kelley is a member of the Masonic fraternity,—Lodge No. 472. He has many friends in the community and is a loyal and representative citizen.

WILLIAM T. GRAY.

William T. Gray is a well known representative of the farming interests of Nodaway county, and the careful, progressive methods which he follows bring to him a creditable and gratifying success. His farm is located on section 5, Union township, and the place is divided into fields of convenient size by well kept fences. All modern improvements and accessories have been added and everything about the place is neat and thrifty in appearance, indicating his careful supervision.

Mr. Gray was born August 3, 1868, on the farm where he now resides. His father, William Gray, Sr., was a native of North Carolina, born in Ashe county, March 10, 1831. When two years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Campbell county, Tennessee, but subsequently they went to Carroll county, Missouri, in the year 1841, arriving in Nodaway county in the spring of the following year. The location was made in what is now Union township. This was a wild region, much of the land still being in its primitive condition and over the country roamed the Indian tribes that had not yet left for the reservations further west. Mr. Gray purchased a claim and began the development of a farm, giving the place the name of Gray's Grove. There resided the two brothers, John and Martin Gray, and upon the frontier they improved a fine farm, meeting all the experiences and hardships of a pioneer life. There was but one store in Maryville and that was

in a log house. During his boyhood the father of our subject was on one occasion going to mill at Platte City, in company with two others, and they were six weeks in making the trip; and on the return journey William Gray was almost frozen to death. In the meantime his family were subsisting on corn meal made on a hominy block. As the years passed, however, the comforts of the older east were introduced into the west and the family added modern accessories and improvements to their place. At the time of the war William Gray served in the enrolled Missouri militia. In 1853 he took up his residence upon the farm now occupied by our subject. He had formerly entered the claim from the government and had made some improvements. He became here the owner of two hundred and seventy acres of rich land, on which he planted a good orchard, erected a comfortable residence, built a barn and all necessary outbuildings, and secured machinery for the cultivation of his land. He was called upon to fill a number of local offices, for his fellow townsmen recognized his ability to serve.

William Gray, Sr., was twice married. On the 13th of April, 1852, he wedded Miss Nancy Ingalls, who died September 21, 1869, leaving nine children, of whom three are yet living, namely: James T., Austin S., and William T. Those who have passed away are Wesley F.; Martha E., wife of Wilson Hadley; John S.; Mahala J., the wife of George Loch; Amanda and Samuel G. For his second wife the father chose Mrs. Mary Shelton, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, September 17, 1838. They had six children, but only two of that number.—Emmett O. and Dale—are now living. Those who have passed away were Edgar F., Lester, Ora and Otho. By her

former marriage Mrs. Gray had three children: William K. is yet living; Eva B.; and Albert L., deceased. William Gray, Sr., died on the 16th of March, 1900, and is still survived by his second wife, who is a faithful member of the Methodist church, to which he also belonged.

William T. Gray has spent his entire life in Nodaway county. Through the summer months he worked in the fields, and in the winter season he pursued his education in the public schools near his home. On the 21st of January, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Johnson, who was born in Illinois, near Springfield, and is the daughter of James M. and Lucy (Archer) Johnson. Her parents were both natives of Campbell county, Tennessee, and at an early day removed to the Prairie state, coming thence to Missouri, when Mrs. Gray was only two years old. They first settled west of Burlington Junction and a year later took up their abode in Polk township, near the present home of their daughter. They are still living and nine of their children yet survive. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gray has been blessed with two children,—Verda E. and Velma B.—both of whom were born on the home farm. They are bright and interesting little children and are the light and delight of their parents' home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray began their domestic life upon the farm which is yet their home, and throughout the years of his manhood he has carried on agricultural pursuits, for which he is well fitted by practical training in his youth. The farm is well developed and the richly cultivated fields yield a golden tribute in return for the care and labor of the owner. His business interests are well conducted along carefully defined lines of labor

and annually his efforts are increasing his income.

In his political affiliations Mr. Gray has always been a stanch Democrat since casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. For two years he was the assessor and for a number of years has served on the school board, and the cause of education finds in him a warm friend. He believes most firmly in providing excellent school privileges that the children of the land may be well trained by mental discipline for the duties and labors of later life. Mrs. Gray is a member of the Missionary Baptist church and Mr. Gray is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Theirs is an intelligent family and Mr. and Mrs. Gray have a wide acquaintance and enjoy the warm regard of all who know them.

PETER PEARCE.

Nodaway county has many prominent farmers and stock-raisers who owe their success in life to their own energetic and well directed efforts. In Peter Pearce we find a worthy representative of this class. He started out in life for himself empty-handed, but has made the most of his opportunities, and is now well-to-do.

He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, March 6, 1833, grew to manhood on a farm, and was educated in the subscription schools. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Pearce, was born in Ireland and at an early day emigrated to this country, locating first in Pennsylvania and spending his last days in Maryland. By occupation he was a farmer and miller, and was very prominent in his community. He owned large tracts of land and a number of slaves. His children

were Richard, Nathan, Isaiah, William and Betsy.

William and Elizabeth (Hartman) Pearce, the parents of our subject, were born, reared and married in Pennsylvania, and for some time made their home in Baltimore county, Maryland. In 1838 they went to Ohio and made two or three trips between that state and Maryland. About 1878 they came to Nodaway county, Missouri, but never located permanently here. The father, who was a plain, honest farmer, died in 1885. His wife survived him some time, making her home with her children, and died while with a daughter in Louisiana, in 1897. In religious belief she was a Methodist. Their children were David, who died in Illinois; Nathan and Nicholas, both residents of Macomb, Illinois; Peter, our subject; Arthur, who served through the Civil war and died in Andrew county, Missouri; Mary A., the wife of T. Davis; Franklin, a resident of Nebraska; Abram, of Kansas; Isaac, of Oklahoma; and Emma, who died unmarried.

Peter Pearce remained at his parental home until he was married, to Miss Rachel H. Lytle, who also was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, July 24, 1835, a daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Wadsworth) Lytle, natives of the same state and farming people. Both her parents died in Baltimore county,—the mother in 1836, at the age of eighty-eight years. Their other children were George W.; James J.; Mary; and Ann R., who died young. Of the children born to our subject and his wife, Eliza died at the age of twelve years; William T. and Nathan A. are both farmers of this county; Laura is at home; Emaline is the wife of J. McNeal, of Ohio; Salem is a farmer of

this county; Jennie is at home; Franklin is a farmer of this county; and Lorana is at home.

In early life Mr. Pearce learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for a few years. In 1856 he came to Missouri, and was successfully engaged in farming upon rented land in Nodaway county when the Civil war broke out. Being a strong Union man, the Confederates drove him from the county and he was forced to seek shelter in Iowa. He had worked hard and had already accumulated some property. When obliged to leave he sold what he could for what he could get. He owned about fifty-three head of hogs, including some fine brood sows, for which he was obliged to take one dollar per head. In Iowa he was employed at anything which he could find to make an honest living. About the close of the war he returned to this county and commenced life anew upon rented land. Subsequently he purchased sixty acres, but sold that place two years later and rented land for one year in his present neighborhood. At the end of that time he bought eighty acres, which was but poorly improved, and to its further development and cultivation he has since devoted his energies, with marked success. He now owns five different farms, all well improved and under a high state of cultivation. This property has all been acquired through his own industry, perseverance and good management, and for his success in life he deserves great credit. He is still interested in stock-raising and finds that a profitable occupation.

Mr. Pearce came to this country from St. Louis by stage and the family were severely injured by the stage turning over at Liberty, Missouri, this causing him much additional expense, so that when he arrived

here he had only six dollars with which to begin life in a new country. Game was plentiful but money very scarce. At that time one could go on horseback for miles in any direction, there being no buildings or fences to impede his progress, as the country was very sparsely settled. Mr. Pearce has watched with interest the wonderful development of this region, and has ever borne his part in the work of advancement. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, whose influence is ever exerted for his party, and he is unquestionably one of the most loyal and patriotic citizens of his adopted county.

JOHN A. WALKINSHAW.

John A. Walkinshaw is a self-made man who, without a wealthy family or pecuniary advantages at the commencement of life, has battled earnestly and energetically, and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune. By sheer force of will and untiring effort he has worked his way upward. He is now the proprietor of the Fairview farm. He makes his home on his fine farm in Lincoln township.

Mr. Walkinshaw was born July 19, 1872, in Page county, Iowa, near Clarinda, and is a representative of one of the prominent pioneer families of this portion of the country, his parents being J. H. and Sarah (McClellan) Walkinshaw. The mother died in 1880, but the father is still living and is now engaged in the grain business at Blanchard. They were the parents of the following children: William, who is living in Page county, Iowa; John Adam, of this review; Mrs. Bessie Duncan, of Taylor county, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie McNight, of Lincoln

township, Atchison county, Missouri; Mrs. Louisa Copeland, of Nodaway county, Missouri; Hannah; James, a student in College Springs, Iowa; and Frank, at home; Mrs. Walkinshaw was an earnest Christian woman, a faithful wife and a devoted mother and a kind neighbor and friend. Her sterling qualities won her the love of all who knew her. The father is recognized as one of the most reliable business men in his locality and has the unqualified confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact, his word being as good as any bond that was ever solemnized by signature or seal. He holds membership in the Reformed Presbyterian church and is serving as one of its elders.

John A. Walkinshaw, whose name forms the caption of this article, spent his boyhood days on the old homestead, where he was early trained to habits of industry and economy. As soon as old enough to handle the plow he took his place in the fields and turned many a furrow for the spring planting. He also aided in harvesting the crops in the autumn and thus became acquainted with every department of farm work. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools near his home and was supplemented by study in College Springs, Iowa. Reading and experience have also added to his knowledge and made him a well informed man.

In the year 1891 Mr. Walkinshaw was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Henning, of Lincoln township, who has proved to him a faithful companion and helpmate on life's journey. She was born in Troy, New York, and was reared and educated in Atchison county. Her father was Robert Henning, who was drowned in this locality in 1883; and her mother died in 1900. They were

honored and respected people of the township and the example which they left to their children was in many respects well worthy of emulation. Three of their children are yet living, namely: James, a resident of Lincoln township; Mrs. Walkinshaw and William. The marriage of our subject and wife has been blessed with three children,—Mary, John and Helen—who are still with their parents.

The Fairview farm, which is owned and worked by our subject, is a valuable tract of one hundred and sixty acres of rich and fertile land. This he has placed under a high state of cultivation, and the well tilled fields bring to him a golden tribute in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them. His residence was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars and is tastefully furnished. The fields are productive, and in addition to operating his own land he cultivates his father's homestead of three hundred acres. He buys and sells cattle, hogs and horses and is a business man whose success has been won by honorable methods and by unflagging diligence and unabating energy. Mr. Walkinshaw is a young man of intelligence, wide-awake and progressive, his attention being given mostly to his business affairs, yet his support is withheld from no measure or movement of a public nature which he believes will contribute to the public good or advance the welfare of the community. In disposition he is friendly, in manner cordial, and he has gained the esteem of a very large circle of acquaintances.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

A representative of the farming interests of Atchison county, William Robinson, carried on the business of cultivating his fields;

and his energetic efforts, guided by careful management, have resulted in bringing to him creditable success.

He was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, July 11, 1855, a son of William and Susan (Maxwell) Robinson, both of whom were natives of the green isle of Erin. They were married, however, in Canada, and there the father died. After his marriage he began farming in the British province and continued the cultivation of his land throughout his remaining days. He was a son of Robert Robinson, who also became a resident of Canada and there followed farming. His children were: Mary A.; Elizabeth; William; and James, who died in Ireland. The other children, however, became residents of the new world. Their parents were members of the Presbyterian church. William Robinson and his wife reared eleven children: John, who is living in Canada; Mrs. Mary A. McKinzie; Robert, of California; Eliza J., now Mrs. Porter, of New Hampshire; James, of Kansas; William, of this review; Mrs. Sarah G. Gill; Thomas; Edward and David, who are living in Canada; and Robena, of New Hampshire. The father passed away in 1895, while his wife died at the age of forty-six.

William Robinson, whose name introduces this record, spent the days of his childhood and youth in his native county, and at the age of seventeen left home and worked in a sawmill in New Hampshire. On the expiration of four years he returned to his Canadian home, where he remained until 1878, when he came to Missouri, locating in Nodaway county. Here he rented land and continued farming. In 1883 he was married and located on his property, consisting of a tract of wild prairie land of two hundred and forty acres. Not a furrow had

been turned or an improvement made upon the place. He erected a cheap house and when he was established in his new home earnestly began clearing and developing his land and transforming it into rich fields. He has made many substantial improvements upon his place, in due time beginning the erection of a commodious residence, large barns and outbuildings. He also has a windmill upon the place, a fine bearing orchard and all modern accessories, while his land is under a high state of cultivation and yields to him a good return for the labor which he has bestowed upon the fields. He carries on general farming, and in addition follows stock-raising, having been numbered among the successful stock feeders and dealers of this portion of the county for fifteen years. His life has been one of indefatigable energy, which, combined with his honorable dealing, has gained for him a place among the substantial residents of the county. He is also numbered among its most reliable citizens, for in trade circles his honesty is proverbial.

In 1883 Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Mrs. Susan A. McKee, who was born in Nodaway county, Missouri, November 10, 1853, a lady of culture and intelligence, belonging to one of the early pioneer families of Nodaway county. Her parents were Matthew W. and Emily (House) Graham, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, in which state they were married, and afterward came to Nodaway county, casting in their lot with its early settlers in 1851. He entered land from the government and improved a large farm, upon which he still resides, having become one of the prosperous agriculturists of his community. He served throughout the Mexican war and received an honorable discharge when hostilities had

ended and his aid was no longer needed. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, but has never aspired to office, preferring to give his time and attention to his business affairs. He and his wife have traveled life's journey together for nearly half a century and are now enjoying the reward of well spent lives, being now in their declining days surrounded by all the comforts of life. They are consistent members of the Baptist church, true to its teachings and its principles.

Their children are: Georgia A., the wife of Mr. Bowman; Susan A., the honored wife of Mr. Robinson; Marian; Andrew and Edward, who are operating the old homestead farm. Mrs. Robinson's first husband was William McKee, who was born in Scotland, came to America with his parents when four years old and three years later became a resident of Missouri, where he grew to manhood. The family first located in Andrew county, subsequently removed to Nodaway county, where Mr. McKee attained man's estate and was married. He then followed farming until his death. He left to his widow the care of four young children, whom Mr. Robinson has reared and educated, capably filling the place of their own father. These children are: Irwin, at home; Talmon and William E., who are living in Denver, Colorado; and Margaret, who is now a student of the conservatory of music in Cincinnati, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been born four children: Fred, Emily, John and Robert, all at their parental home.

Mr. Robinson is an uncompromising Republican, takes an active interest in public affairs and keeps well informed on the issues of the day, but with the exception of some minor positions has never sought or held public office. He is a farmer, giving his

life entirely to the development and improvement of his land, and his fine farm is a monument to his enterprise.

DAVID HITCHCOCK.

For thirty years this gentleman has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Nodaway county, and has aided materially in its development and improvement. A native of Indiana, he was born in Hendricks county, January 20, 1832, and is a son of Barnabus and Polly (Richardson) Hitchcock, who were married in that state, though the father was a native of North Carolina, the mother of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, William Hitchcock, was also born in North Carolina and was an early settler of Washington county, Indiana. His wife's father, Mr. Coffin, had entered a large tract of land in that state, a portion of which he gave to each of his children, and they made from the heavily timbered tract good farms. There William Hitchcock and his wife spent the remainder of their lives. They were members of the Society of Friends and most estimable people, in whose family were eight children, namely: Joshua; Barnabus; Mathew; William; Patsy, the wife of B. Stanley; Lydia, the wife of A. Stanley; Amy, now Mrs. Crow; and Priscilla, now Mrs. Thompson.

Barnabus Hitchcock was reared in a Quaker settlement in Washington county, Indiana, where he continued to make his home for some years after his marriage and then moved to Hendricks county, the same state, where he entered land and made some improvements thereon. Afterward he returned to Washington county, where he died in 1842. By occupation he was a brick manufacturer and mason. He left a wife and

five children, whom she kept together until they were old enough to care for themselves. Subsequently she married Robert Denny and moved to Indianapolis, of which city he became a successful attorney, real-estate and pension agent. There he died, Mrs. Denny's death occurring in 1889. By her last marriage she had one daughter, Adeline. The children of the first union were Alfred, who died in Hendricks county, Indiana; David, our subject; William J., who died at Atlanta, Georgia, while on the march to the sea during the Civil war; Miles J., who was killed in the battle of Chickamauga; and Martha E. All of the sons and their stepfather were in the Union army at the same time.

David Hitchcock was reared on a farm by his widowed mother, and as soon as old enough to be of any assistance to the family commenced work. His education therefore was rather limited, being mostly of a practical kind. At the age of fifteen he began learning the tanner's trade, at which he worked for seven years. In the meantime he married Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who was born in Washington county, Indiana, in November, 1833, and is a representative of an honored pioneer family of that county. Her father, Archibald Johnson, was a native of North Carolina, and in boyhood became a resident of Indiana, where he followed farming throughout life. He was a man of unquestioned integrity and a minister of the Primitive Baptist church. His children were Jacob; Malinda; William; Mary; Elizabeth, the wife of our subject; Nancy and David. Nancy married J. Weston and in 1870 became a resident of Holt county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are the parents of eight children, all born in Indiana, where two died young. The others were Milton,

now a resident of the state of Washington; William, a farmer of this county; David, who died at the age of twelve years; Lincoln, who is engaged in farming on the homestead; Archibald, a druggist of Skidmore; and Barney, a farmer of Kansas.

For a few years after his marriage, Mr. Hitchcock engaged in farming on rented land in his native state, and later bought and sold two or three farms, at a small profit. In October, 1861, he enlisted for three years or during the war, in Company B, Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee. He took part in all the important battles in which that department engaged, was in the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign in Arkansas and Texas, and assisted in opening the Mississippi river country. While under the command of General Banks at New Orleans, his term of enlistment expired, and with his regiment was sent by water to New York, and from there to Indianapolis, where he was mustered out and honorably discharged. Fortunately he was never wounded nor taken prisoner.

In the fall of 1869, with two good teams and wagons, Mr. Hitchcock came to the new Eldorado, locating on a partially improved farm in Holt county, Missouri. A year later he sold that place and came to Nodaway county and bought one hundred and thirty acres of wild land, on which he built a small house. He soon broke the land and placed it under cultivation, and from time to time added to his landed possessions. Though he has since given his children some of the property he still owns three hundred acres of well improved and valuable land. In 1897 he rented the homestead to his son and built a comfortable residence on a forty-acre tract, where he now makes his home. In connec-

tion with general farming he has engaged in stock-raising, and has met with excellent success in his undertakings. The Republican party finds in Mr. Hitchcock a staunch supporter of its principles, but he has never cared for political preferment, desiring rather to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He has been the architect of his own fortune, for he started out in life for himself empty-handed, and his prosperity is due to his own untiring industry, perseverance and good management. He is familiarly known as Uncle David, and he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem him highly for his sterling worth. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and religiously both he and his estimable wife are members of the Christian church.

J. N. RIPLEY.

This successful farmer and highly respected citizen of Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in Cortland county, New York, March 22, 1837, and is a son of Samuel and Polly (Grant) Ripley, natives of Connecticut, who when children were taken by their respective parents to New York, and after growing up were married in that state. His paternal grandparents were John and Lois (Emerson) Ripley, also natives of Connecticut and farming people. They were of French and English descent and belonged to an honored old family of New England. John Ripley was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a descendant of General Ripley, of Revolutionary fame. He spent his last days in New York state. His children were Samuel, the father of our subject; John D., who died in 1877; Louisa and Thomas, who both died in Pennsylvania. On the mater-

nal side our subject traces his ancestry back to Mathew Grant, from whom General U. S. Grant was also descended. Mathew Grant came to this country from England in 1630, and first settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, but five years later moved to Connecticut. From him the ancestry is traced through Samuel, Noah, Noah and Noah, a farmer of New York, who was the maternal grandfather of our subject. In his family were ten children, namely: Russell, Ruth, Cyrus, Nancy, Justus, Polly, Patty, Noah, Jr., William and Minor. Throughout life Samuel Ripley, father of our subject, followed farming in New York, where he died in 1871. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. Of his children Eli died unmarried; Amy married J. Kerr, who died in Andersonville prison during the Civil war, and for her second husband she married Turner Putman; J. N. is the next in order of birth, and is followed by Heman, Lorenzo D., Francis M. and Filando. The parents were both earnest and consistent members of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

J. N. Ripley attended the common schools and passed his boyhood and youth on the home farm until fifteen years of age, when he bought his time of his father and served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which he subsequently followed for many years. In 1855 he went to Minnesota, where he worked at his trade one season and was later employed in the lumber woods. He next went to Illinois, and in the fall of 1860 to Texas, stopping at Paris, Lamar county, where he followed his trade for a time. Subsequently as a teamster he hauled freight to Shreveport and Jefferson, and made one trip to Galveston. In the meantime the Civil war had broken out and it required all his ingenuity to keep out of trouble. He kept

a strict watch, did little talking and was thus enabled to pass the five years of the war in one of the seceding states among hot-headed rebels. He was a member of an organization of Union men from different states, both north and south, of whose strength the rebels were fully aware. It was composed of good reliable business men who did much toward assisting Union men in their efforts to leave the state either before or after they had been conscripted, all of which was secretly and carefully managed.

After going to Texas, Mr. Ripley became acquainted with a Mrs. McNeal and her family, who were from Pennsylvania, and with whom he made his home. Two of the sons, William and Alexander McNeal, left Texas at the outbreak of the war and went to Illinois, where the former remained, while the latter entered the Union army. Thomas and Allen McNeal, were conscripted but managed to leave the state and go north. At the close of the war, believing Mr. Ripley had gone to Mexico and not knowing what had become of their mother and sister, the brothers came to Missouri. In searching for the missing ones Thomas went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he found that his mother had passed through that place in company with Mr. Ripley on their way to northwestern Missouri. Suspecting that the sons would try and find their mother our subject had left a letter in Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth for Thomas McNeal, telling him that they would stop near Independence. After a time Mr. McNeal received one of these letters and the family again became united. Mr. Ripley had started north in July, 1865, and arrived in Nodaway county in September. He brought with him his teams and a few horses, but on the way three of these were stolen; and later,

while in camp north of Kansas City, he and Thomas McNeal were held up by robbers and sixteen hundred dollars were taken from them.

On his arrival in this county Mr. Ripley had but a small amount of money left. The country was still in a very unsettled condition on account of the reconstruction, and but little building was being done. Having teams and being willing to work, he contracted to break prairie, and was thus employed until his services as a carpenter were needed. After his marriage, in 1868, he located upon forty acres of his present farm, which at that time was wild prairie land, and in connection with its improvement and cultivation he continued to work at his trade. Success has attended his well-directed efforts, and he has become one of the substantial citizens of his community, owning a fine farm of three hundred and seven acres of fertile land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improved with good buildings. In addition to the homestead, which he carries on, he has two other farms, now operated by his sons.

In 1868 Mr. Ripley married Miss Margaret McNeal, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of James and Margaret (Gibson) McNeal, who were born in Ireland, but were married in Pennsylvania, where the father followed farming until his death. Later Mrs. McNeal and her family moved to Lamar county, Texas, where our subject became acquainted with them, as previously stated. Of her children, James, Mrs. Mary Grissinger, Robert and Mrs. Jane Thompson, all remained in Pennsylvania, while Margaret, William, Thomas, Alexander and Ellen went to Texas and finally settled in this county, becoming prominent and representative farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Ripley have three

children: John A. and Edwin I., both farmers; and Francis M., who is farming on the homestead.

The parents are earnest members of the Church of God, and in politics Mr. Ripley is a strong Republican, using his influence and working untiringly for the interests of his party. He was the chairman of the township committee for a number of years, and was the township assessor six years. To industry, honesty and perseverance may be attributed his success in life, and he well deserves the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

J. THOMAS WORKMAN.

Among the well known representatives of the agricultural interests of Nodaway county is J. Thomas Workman, who has been a resident of this locality since 1859. He was born in Monroe county, Indiana, March 10, 1857, and is a son of John Workman, who became one of the pioneer settlers of this section of the state. On the old homestead here the subject of this review was reared to manhood, and in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired his education, mastering the branches usually taught in such institutions. At the age of seventeen he removed to the farm on which he now resides and for four years he engaged in keeping bachelor's hall. On the expiration of that period he was married, his union being with Miss Mary Walters, who was born in Boone county, Indiana, but was reared and educated in Missouri. She is a daughter of Levi and Eliza (Heady) Walters, both of whom are now deceased. Her father died in 1892, at the age of sixty years, and her mother passed away in this county. They had eight children, namely: Sarah C.;

James; Mrs. Workman; Anna Martha, who died at the age of twenty-three; Susan, who died in infancy; Sylvester, Harvey and Emma. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were people of the highest respectability.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Workman have been born three children: John A., Joseph T., and Lulu E. The first named is now a successful and popular teacher in this county. He received a medal at Burlington Junction and won a gold medal at Maryville Academy. The home of the family is in Nodaway township, where Mr. Workman owns one hundred and sixty acres of good land, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat and is serving as a notary public. He is one of the most affable and genial of men and is a popular citizen of his township.

REDICK C. WOODHOUSE.

An influential citizen and public official of Dotham, Atchison county, Missouri, who holds the important office of postmaster of the town and is prominent in commercial circles, is Redick C. Woodhouse, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jasper county, Missouri, in 1842, a son of Hadley and Abigail (Hunning) Woodhouse, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. The Woodhouse family came from North Carolina to Montgomery county, Indiana, where they remained until 1838, and then moved to Jasper county, Missouri, in 1843 going into Platte county, where they were among the first settlers. Both father and mother died in that county, the latter at the age of forty-two, the former in his fifty-fourth year. Both had been consistent members of the Methodist church for many years.

The children born to the parents of our subject were: Lucinda, deceased; Mrs. Lydia Walkup, of Dale township; Jonathan, of Platte county, Missouri; William, of Buchanan county, this state; Mrs. Sarah Chestnut, of Platte county, also in this state; Daniel, deceased; R. C., our subject; and Louisa, deceased.

R. C. Woodhouse was a small child when he accompanied the family to Platte county. At an early age he was placed at farm work, and in his home was taught the value of honesty and industry. The educational advantages of our subject were limited; but he made as good use of them as possible. During the Civil war he served for some time in a Missouri regiment that was principally engaged in scouting.

Some time after the war our subject came to Dale township, where he located on a farm of two hundred acres, immediately beginning cultivation and improvement, gradually adding more land, and now has a tract of three hundred and seventy-one acres. Mr. Woodhouse is one of the most prominent business men of Dotham, owning a commodious store building, which is well stocked with a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes,—in fact everything which the residents of Dotham can require, and has a large and constantly increasing trade. The postoffice is kept in this building, proving to be a great accommodation to the citizens. Mr. Woodhouse was appointed postmaster in the fall of 1898, and is a popular official, highly esteemed by members of both political parties.

Mr. Woodhouse was married in Holt county, Missouri, in 1867, to Miss Martha Taylor, a daughter of Richard and Matilda Taylor, and these children have been born of this union: Minnie Kelley; Elvis H.;

John; Albert, who is a student at St. Joseph's College; Lydia; Jessie, who assists as a clerk in the store; and Earl.

Socially our subject is connected with the Masonic order,—Fairfax lodge,—and has been a prominent member of the Baptist church. He is highly respected by those who have had business dealings with him, and is justly regarded as a representative citizen of Dale township.

MOSES T. BANTA.

A popular lawyer, a well informed real-estate man, an efficient representative in an important department of the business of a great railway company, the able and respected mayor of a growing town, the gentleman whose name is above is not without responsibility or business with which to keep himself in touch with the busy world. These several exacting functions require special talents, knowledge and characteristics, and Mr. Banta seems to possess them all in an eminent degree. A brief summary of the principal events in the busy life of this popular citizen of northwest Missouri will be found interesting and instructive.

Moses T. Banta was born near Ravenwood, Nodaway county, Missouri, November 3, 1858, a son of Abraham Banta, one of the pioneers in the county. The family of Banta (the name was originally spelled Bonta) is of French and German origin and is one of the oldest in Virginia and Kentucky, and some of Mr. Banta's ancestors served the cause of the colonies as a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary struggle. Others of later generations fought gallantly in the war of 1812 and in the Indian wars. Abraham Banta was born in Mercer county, in the blue-grass region of Kentucky, where he

grew to manhood and was educated and instructed in farming. He married Eliza Roundtree, a native of Crab Orchard, Lincoln county, Kentucky, who was reared and educated in her native state, where the Roundtrees are an old and highly respectable family. In 1843 Abraham Banta emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri and settled on a part of the Platte Purchase, in Clinton county, and from there ten years later he removed to Nodaway county, locating at Ravenwood, east of Maryville. There Mrs. Banta died, at the age of fifty-four, Mr. Banta at the age of seventy. Mrs. Banta was a most estimable woman, a faithful and affectionate wife and mother and a good neighbor, sympathetic with those who were in trouble and charitable to the poor. Mr. Banta was a prosperous farmer, an honored and influential citizen and a Democrat of the old school.

Abraham and Eliza (Roundtree) Banta had five children: Charity, who married a Mr. Adams and lives in Missouri; Mary, the widow of J. W. Hopkins, who lives in Colorado; Susan C., the wife of John H. Harvey, of Nodaway county; O. H. Banta, of Hayes county, Nebraska; and Moses T. Banta.

Moses T. Banta was brought up on the farm and taught to do farm work of all kinds, which was conducive not alone to habits of industry but to good health. He gained his primary education in the public schools, and by special study fitted himself for the work of a teacher. He taught successfully in Andrew county and in Nodaway county for eight years. In 1880 he began the study of law with Judge Johnston, one of the prominent lawyers of Nodaway county, for his preceptor, and in 1885, he was admitted to the bar, in Nodaway county. Since

that date he has been engaged actively in the practice of his profession. For a time he had a law, real-estate and collection office at Burlington Junction. In 1898 he was appointed land agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad lands in Nebraska, and has since maintained an office at Hastings, in that state, at the same time retaining his practice and office at Maryville, of which town he fills the responsible office of mayor. Possessing a thorough knowledge of the law and of municipal needs and the best means of supplying them, as well as a comprehensive knowledge of real-estate values, and being a thorough man of affairs, alert, painstaking, efficient and successful, he is especially well equipped for the performance of the exacting duties which devolve upon him, and in every relation of life, private or official, he acquires himself in such a manner as to win the approbation not only of persons most intimately concerned but of the general public as well.

September 7, 1880, Mr. Banta married Miss Georgia T. Deacon, a daughter of F. H. Deacon, a well known citizen of Andrew county, and has two children, named Myrtle and Walter Abraham. He is an active and influential Democrat, deeply interested in the success of of his party.

JOSEPH SKIDMORE.

This honored and highly respected farmer residing in Nodaway county, Missouri, near the town of Guilford, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, February 28, 1841. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Carmen) Skidmore, who were married in Kentucky. Joseph Skidmore, the father of Daniel, and our subject's grandfather, was a native of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky

early in life. At that time the Indians were very hostile and he was obliged to carry his gun with him at all times of day and while at work in the fields. He served in the army during the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He died at his home in Kentucky. His children were: James, who died in North Carolina; Joseph, the father of our subject; and Parmelia, who was twice married, first to Mr. Rennolds and secondly to Mr. Ellington. She spent her last days with her father.

Daniel Skidmore was reared among the pioneers of Kentucky, and after his marriage became a farmer and slave-owner. In the fall of 1860, he sold his farm and negroes and moved to Missouri, where he bought a large farm near Guilford and where he spent the remainder of his life, dying March 9, 1886, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was a true southern gentleman, hospitable and charitable, always ready to assist any who were in need. He was a conscientious farmer and was very successful. He married Elizabeth Carmen, a daughter of John Carmen, of North Carolina and an early settler of Kentucky. He was a prominent farmer but never owned slaves. He lived to be one hundred and two years of age, after having gone through the hardships of pioneer life, and also serving in the Civil war. His children were: Elizabeth, the mother of our subject; Isham, who died on the old homestead in Kentucky; and Benjamin, of Springfield, Illinois. The family were Presbyterians. Daniel and Elizabeth (Carmen) Skidmore were the parents of the following children: Mary A., deceased; Catherine, the wife of F. M. Walls; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; and Sarah J., the wife of A. Floyd. By his second wife, who was a Miss Calwell, of Kentucky, Mr. Skidmore had one

son, by name Hugh. Religiously the family were members of the Methodist church.

Joseph Skidmore received his education in the common schools of his native place. He assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty years old, when he entered the state militia. He served until 1863, when he enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the western department, and did service in Missouri at the battle of Glasgow. The regiment was captured, with the exception of four companies, the company in which Mr. Skidmore served, escaping. Four of the companies were stationed at St. Joseph, where they had charge of a military prison, and later were sent to Lexington and St. Louis. At the close of the war they were mustered out, and Mr. Skidmore received an honorable discharge.

In 1869 Mr. Skidmore settled on the old homestead, where he was occupied with general farming. He bought a farm of Judge Shelton, which he improved in general. He has two hundred acres, on which he lives, besides another farm of the same extent. During 1879-80 he was the tax collector for Nodaway county, this office being given him without his solicitation. He has always taken an active interest in politics, being a member of the Democratic party. Mr. Skidmore married Mary A. Thompson, who was born in Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1847, a daughter of Joseph and Letitia (Lowry) Thompson. Joseph Thompson was a Tennessee farmer, who in 1860 located in Nodaway county, where he lived the remainder of his life, an honest, well-to-do farmer. He was a Democrat in politics. The children born to this couple were: William; Mary, the wife of our subject; Alexander; John; Joseph; Jacob; Cor-

nelius; Margaret, the wife of Dr. W. Gleaves; and Emeline, the wife of J. Hahn.

Mr. and Mrs. Skidmore are the parents of nine children, namely: Charles; Daniel; John; Joseph; Lawrence; James; Florence; Grover and Jacob. Mrs. Skidmore is a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Skidmore is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, having filled all offices in that lodge. He has many friends throughout the county.

JOHN E. SPURLOCK.

Men of strong determination may go down temporarily in the world's great battle, apparently meeting defeat; yet they will never give up the fight and are certain to overcome all obstacles and win the victory sooner or later. Of such a class Mr. Spurlock is a representative. He is to-day numbered among the substantial citizens of Rockport, Atchison county. He owes his position entirely to his own well directed efforts, for he started out in life empty-handed, possessing only a laudable ambition and resolute will wherewith to work his way upward.

The Spurlocks are of an old Virginian family that was planted on American soil in Wayne county of that state. Wesley Spurlock, the father of our subject, was born in that county in 1813, and like his father, he followed the occupation of farming. After arriving at adult age he wedded Miss Mary Booton, whose father was Circle Booton, a Virginia farmer. Their marriage was celebrated in Wayne county and about 1840 they made their way to the prairies of Iowa, becoming residents of Wapello county, where John E. Spurlock, their sixth child was born. The other surviving members of the family are: Burwell, who is now living in York, Nebraska; Nancy, of Nebraska City; Stephen,

who makes his home in Michigan; W. H. H., of Sidney, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Joseph Gillman, of Falls City, Nebraska; John E.; Wesley W., a resident of Salem, Nebraska; and Irene, the wife of C. W. Sherfly, of Nebraska City. The father received a common-school education and was reared to farm life. At the time of the Civil war he was a resident of Nebraska and became a strong Union sympathizer. His political support was given to the Republican party, and in religious sentiment he was a Methodist. His last years were passed in Nebraska City and he died in 1893. His wife is still living, her home being spent in Nebraska City.

John E. Spurlock spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the west, residing in Iowa and Nebraska, as his parents removed from one place to another. About 1854 he became a resident of Cass county, in the latter state, and afterward located in Nebraska City. During his early boyhood he attended the district schools and in his youth he began learning the harness-maker's trade in Nebraska City, afterward following that pursuit in Hamburg, Iowa, in 1868-9. Believing that he might better his condition by a change of business, in the latter year he accepted a clerkship in the drug house of Harris & Mann, at Hamburg. In 1871 he came to Rockport, where he entered into business as the proprietor of a drug store, which he has since conducted, maintaining one of the leading establishments in his line in Atchison county. He carries a large and well selected stock and is now enjoying a liberal patronage.

On the 31st of May, 1873, Mr. Spurlock was married to Miss Louisa Pherson. Her father, John Pherson, was one of the pioneers of Topeka, Kansas, removing to that state from Illinois. By occupation he

was a miller. He became the father of three children, including Mrs. Spurlock, who was born in Topeka, September 20, 1855. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children, Nannie and Lorenzo, the former born in 1876 and the latter in 1879. Mr. Spurlock is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party and has taken a very active part in political affairs. In 1880 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans as the county treasurer and after filling that position for two years, he retired from office as he had entered it,—with the confidence and good will of all concerned.

WILLIAM W. HUDGENS.

The compounding of medicines and the dispensing of drugs and chemicals is one of the most hazardous, consequently one of the most important, business enterprises that depends upon public patronage for its perpetuation. It is a business that comes into direct contact with the health of the citizens and may either restore or impair conditions of the system and destroy the physical constitution beyond hope of restoration. It therefore requires a special preparation of professional instruction or experience to efficiently conduct the business; and to insure this and to protect the public health, states have enacted laws governing the practice of pharmacy. The greatest efficiency in any branch of business arises from actual practice in it, and in no line is this more true than the practice of pharmacy. More than thirty years have elapsed since the senior member of the drug firm of Hudgens & Shary, of Rockport, became actively identified with the busi-

ness, and the first ten years of that time were spent in preparation. He is to-day one of the leading merchants of Rockport and is at the head of an enterprise which brings to him an excellent financial return.

William W. Hudgens was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, July 5, 1855. His parents, James W. and Lucinda (Roberts) Hudgens, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. They were married in the latter state and on their removal to Missouri located in Andrew county. Subsequently they resided in Holt county and at Iowa Point, Kansas. In 1862 the father crossed the plains to Denver, Colorado, passing a year in the capital city and going thence to Virginia City, Montana, where he remained for three years. In 1866 he returned to St. Joseph, Missouri, but spent his last days in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. Hudgens of this review was reared under the parental roof and in his boyhood served as page in the Montana legislature. After his return from the mountains to Missouri he took up the study of telegraphy in an office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, and became proficient as an operator. He secured a position in the employ of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, remaining in their service until 1869, when he entered the drug trade, becoming an employe of the drug firm of Penick & Loving. For five years he remained with that house; next he spent three years as a traveling salesman for Samuel I. Smith & Company, wholesale druggists, of St. Joseph; from 1877 until May, 1879, he filled a similar position in the service of Sommers, Lynds & Company, of Quincy, Illinois; and in 1879 he laid aside his sample cases to assume the management of a business which he had purchased in Rockport.

In this, from 1878 until 1879, he was in partnership with Dr. McMichael, and in 1886 the firm of Hudgens & Shary was established, J. H. Shary being admitted to an interest in the business. They carry a well selected stock of goods and the enterprise is one which has brought to them an excellent financial return.

Mr. Hudgens was married August 6, 1881, to Alice M. Shelters, a daughter of John L. Shelters, of Monroe county, New York. Mrs. Hudgens was born in Atchison county, Missouri, in 1861, and died in May, 1882. Their only child is James W. Hudgens, a student in Christian College, St. Joseph. In his political affiliations Mr. Hudgens is a Democrat, but has had neither time nor inclination for public office. His attention for thirty years has been given to the drug business, and his excellent preparation, his accurate knowledge, his earnest desire to please his patrons, his reasonable prices and his courteous treatment have secured to him a liberal patronage and thereby he has become the possessor of a very comfortable competence.

STEPHEN G. HENDERSON.

A well known representative of the agricultural interests of Nodaway county, Stephen G. Henderson has successfully followed farming in northwestern Missouri for twenty years, and his prosperity is the result of his own well directed efforts. He was born in Morgan county, Illinois, October 6, 1845, representing one of the prominent and substantial families of that community. His father, Silas Henderson, was one of the pioneer settlers there and became a leading citizen and a wealthy man. The Hendersons are of Scotch lineage and the ancestry can

be traced back in a direct line to Edward Henderson, who was born in 1735, probably in Virginia. He reared a large number of sons and daughters, one of the family being David Henderson, who was born August 13, 1770, and became the grandfather of our subject. He was a man of pronounced views, of strong mentality and excellent education. He was a student at West Point Military Academy with Andrew Jackson, messed with him and slept with him, and served as one of his staff officers during the war of 1812, including service at the battle of New Orleans. In that engagement, which was the last of the war, a British bullet was embedded in the under side of his leg near the knee. He carried that bullet until his death, which was occasioned by the wound. The friendship between Mr. Henderson and General Jackson continued from their days of school life and they agreed on almost everything except politics. While the general took strong grounds in favor of the Democracy, Mr. Henderson espoused the cause of the Whigs, and was elected a circuit judge in his native state.

He married Miss Elizabeth Gano, who was five years his junior, and in the '20s they left their Virginia home and the friends they had known in that locality, removing with their family to Ohio. They located in Greene county, but some time afterward Mr. Henderson decided to return to his old home for the purpose of disposing of his property and settling up his affairs preparatory to locating permanently in the west. As there were no railroads he made the trip on horseback, which was the general mode of travel, and the riding, which occasioned a rubbing of his wounded leg against the horse, created an irritation from which inflammation set in and caused his death a few days after his

journey was completed: His remains were laid to rest in the family burying-ground, about twenty miles from Winchester, Virginia. He had a large number of children, and his descendants, now very numerous, are scattered throughout Ohio and Illinois, where many of them have become successful men and representative citizens of their respective communities.

Silas Henderson, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, January 4, 1815, and was twelve years of age when his widowed mother settled on the frontier in Illinois, among the Indians. He possessed a natural curiosity, together with an adventurous spirit, which prompted him to spend much time with the red men, and he thus acquired their language. This knowledge afterward proved of valuable aid to the government, for which he acted as an interpreter in arranging a treaty with the Indians after the Blackhawk war. During the early part of his business career he followed the trades of millwright and carpenter, but as the country became more thickly settled he turned his attention to farming. He was very systematic in all his employment and was of an industrious and energetic nature, and through the exercise of those qualities he accumulated a fine estate. He believed that a man could not successfully carry on business and engage in politics as an office-holder, and thus he was never an aspirant for political honors.

He married Miss Sarah Gorham, a daughter of Captain Stephen Gorham, her father a native of Vermont, who was reared in the Empire state, and in early life went to sea, becoming the master of a trading vessel and a regular liner between New York and Liverpool. He afterward spent nine years in command of a whaling vessel in the Arc-

tic waters. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson had eight children: Francis M., a resident of Morgan county, Illinois; Adaline, the wife of Joseph Alderson; Lucretia, who married George Renschler, of Morgan county; Stephen G.; Emma E., the wife of Jacob Scovil, of Ringgold county, Iowa; Ellen, the wife of Phoenix G. Brown, of Nodaway county, Missouri; Charles G., who is one of the enterprising farmers near Hopkins; and Phoebe, now the wife of Charles Craig, of Kansas City, Missouri. There was one son, Allen H. Henderson, by the second marriage. The father died in Morgan county, Illinois, August 17, 1886, at the age of seventy-one years.

Stephen G. Henderson was reared to the work of the farm. He was enabled to acquire a good practical education through attendance at the public schools, through experience and observation, so that when he had attained his majority he was well equipped for the responsibilities of a business life. During the exciting days of the preparation for war, and while the conflict was being waged, his sympathies were with the Union. He did not enlist, but rendered effective service to the government in a quiet way on more than one occasion. His father had served in the war of Mexico, as a fife major, and this fact partially accounts for the son's connection with the musical equipment of the Illinois troops. His instrument was the drum and he drilled the corps and went into the field with the troops where the hostilities occurred.

When the rebellion in the south was suppressed and the men throughout the country resumed the duties of civil life, Mr. Henderson learned the painter's trade, which he followed for seven years. On the expiration of that period he abandoned the brush

and now for thirty years he has carried on farming. In 1880 he was induced to come to Nodaway county, where land was cheaper and the opportunities were greater for men with small capital. He purchased a farm on section 5, Hopkins township, which he improved and owned for almost two decades. Recently, however, he has sold this and purchased land nearer the city.

Mr. Henderson was married, in Van Buren county, Iowa, February 18, 1868, to Mary L., a daughter of Joseph Stephens, formerly of Morgan county, Illinois. They have one child, who is now the wife of William White, of Hopkins township, Nodaway county, and who has three children: May, Clifford and Etta. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson reside upon their fine farm near Hopkins, where they have a valuable tract of land improved with all modern accessories and conveniences, its neat, thrifty appearance indicating to the passer-by the careful supervision of the owner. Persistency of purpose more than any other one element enters into success, and it is this that has enabled Mr. Henderson to work his way steadily upward to a position of affluence, while at the same time he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow men by reason of his fidelity to honorable business principles.

LENNON H. MCCOMMON.

This well known citizen of Atchison township, Nodaway county, Missouri, who is now practically living a retired life, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1833, a son of James and Nancy Ann (Corman) McCommon, also natives of Pennsylvania and farming people. The father died when our subject was only eleven

years old and the mother departed this life six years later. They had eight children, of whom four are now living.

On starting out in life for himself Mr. McCommon worked for his board and clothes from the age of eleven to sixteen years, and then was employed by the day and month until he attained his majority. In December, 1854, he went to Illinois and located near Monmouth, where in the fall of 1863 he bought his first farm. There he was married, October 8, 1857, to Miss Nancy Ann Creswell, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John and Deborah (Mages) Creswell. They also were born in Ohio, and in early life the mother had the reputation of being the prettiest girl in the central part of the state. There she died, leaving five children, of whom Mrs. McCommon is the only survivor. For his second wife Mr. McCommon married a most noble woman. He died in Van Buren county, Iowa, at the age of seventy-three years. Mrs. McCommon's paternal grandparents were Samuel and Sarah (Creighton) Creswell, early settlers of Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. McCommon have one daughter, Mary J., now the wife of Marion Curry and the mother of five children. After their marriage our subject and his wife continued to reside in Henderson county, Illinois, until 1882, which year witnessed their arrival in Missouri. They first located near Quitman, Nodaway county, where they made their home until the spring of 1899, when Mr. McCommon purchased his present farm in Atchison township, about three miles north of Clearmont. Throughout his active business life he successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, but now rents his farm and is practically living a retired life, enjoying the fruits of former toil. In connection with

general farming he is engaged in stock-raising, and still owns some fine horses.

Politically Mr. McCommon is a staunch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, in 1856. He and his family attend the Christian church, though his wife is a member of the United Presbyterian church, and they are highly respected and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

This prominent and well known farmer of Nodaway county is a descendant of Erin's green isle, being born in county Armagh, July 19, 1844. He was a son of James and Margaret (Ballance) Chambers, both natives of that county. James Chambers died when our subject was a small boy, and his wife kept the family together until they were grown. James has a sister living in New York state.

Mr. Chambers, the subject of this sketch, came to America in 1868, and spent a few years in Philadelphia and the eastern states, where he followed his trade, that of weaver. He then worked in a blast furnace for a time, and in 1873 returned to Ireland, where he married; and after remaining there one year, he returned to America, where he engaged in work, in a packing-house in Des Moines, Iowa. After saving money enough he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he held a like position for two years, and then moved to Ottumwa, Iowa. He was a great favorite of the superintendent of the packing house there, who took him to Sioux City, where he was engaged in the same business. In 1884 Mr. Chambers moved to Nodaway county, where he bought one hundred and twenty acres of poorly improved land. He remod-

eled the house and set to work with a will and determination to succeed. There he carried on farming and stock-raising, and by hard work and perseverance has made a success of farming.

Mr. Chambers married Lucinda Jeffress, who was born in Ireland in 1848. She was a daughter of John and Anna (Wilson) Jeffress, both natives of Ireland. They were Presbyterians. Their children were David, Sarah, Thomas, James, Samuel, Isaac, Ann, Lucinda, Margaret, Elizabeth and John. Mr. Chambers and his wife are the parents of six children, namely: Elizabeth, born September 21, 1877; Margaret, June 6, 1880; Lucinda, December 28, 1882; William, October 7, 1884; George, January 17, 1887; and Samuel, February 18, 1891. The family attend the Presbyterian church. Mr. Chambers was a Republican until 1896, when he voted for Bryan. He and his wife have been faithful workers, and have deserved the success which attended them.

JOHN WORKMAN.

Peculiar interest attaches to the life of the pioneer. He is the link that binds the old order of things and the new together. He has been a factor in development and material progress and is a living witness of the steps that have led from the primitive conditions to those of the present day. Nodaway county duly honors its surviving pioneers and none more sincerely and heartily than the venerable and vigorous citizen whose familiar name constitutes the title of this sketch.

John Workman, of Nodaway township, Nodaway county, Missouri (postoffice address, Pickering), one of the pioneers of the county and in all its history one of its prom-

inent citizens, was born in North Carolina, December 12, 1815, a son of Philip Workman, and is descended from German stock, his grandfather, born in the fatherland, having located early in the state mentioned. One of the name and family saw service in behalf of the colonies in the Revolutionary war. John was reared in his native state and early put at full work on the farm and made acquainted with all the details of its successful operation. He was married September 21, 1834, when not yet twenty years old, to Miss Elizabeth Motley, born in North Carolina, of one of the good old families.

Soon after their marriage the young couple emigrated to Lee county, Virginia. Later they went to Monroe county, Indiana, whence they removed to Nodaway county, Missouri, in 1859. They made the journey with teams, Mr. Workman bringing his wife and children, several negroes, horses, cattle and other stock and such portable personal property as they deemed necessary for the establishment of a pioneer home in a new country. They located on the farm where Mr. Workman now lives and which has come to be known as the John Workman homestead. Mrs. Workman, who was a model wife and mother and a kind and charitable neighbor, lived to the old age of seventy-seven, and was then called home to receive the reward of a life well spent. Her most distinguishing characteristics were frugality, kindness of heart and a genial goodness, the manifestations of an unselfish love for humanity, which caused her to be beloved by all who knew her. She was a member of the Christian church. She became the mother of several children, most of whom she reared to useful manhood and womanhood: William, of Nodaway township, Nodaway county, whose biographical sketch is given in this

work; John, of Bates county, Missouri; David, of Nodaway county; James, of Nodaway township; Francis, of Nodaway county; Joseph, of Nodaway township; Nancy, who married a Mr. Oliphant and died in Indiana, leaving two children,—Sarah Montague and Parthenia (Mrs. Griffin), who is a member of the household of her grandfather; Margaret, who married John Burch and died in Nodaway township, leaving three children; Celia, who married a Mr. Carmichael, of Union township, and died leaving ten children.

Mr. Workman's farm comprises twelve hundred acres well improved, well equipped and well cultivated, embracing every kind of land necessary to successful farming and stock-raising. During all his life in Nodaway county since the pioneer days, he has been a leader in progressive enterprises. A strong and unswerving Democrat, he has always adhered to the faith of his party and reared his sons in it. He has now reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, but is well preserved, hale and hearty, and seemingly has a reasonable expectation of a goodly period of future usefulness. He inherited a good constitution and has seldom been ill, and was in his prime a very strong and active man. His disposition is genial, friendly, and hospitable, and his sunny temperament has doubtless done much to enable him to withstand so well the inroads of advancing years.

THEODORE L. GOFF.

This prominent and successful farmer and stock-raiser of Nodaway county is a native of Menard county, Illinois, and was born November 21, 1847. He was a son of William and Mary (Westfall) Goff. The

mother of our subject was a native of New York state, and was of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction. Her father died in New York, after which her mother re-married and moved to Iowa, and later to Illinois. She was one of five children, the others being Frederick, Daniel, Nancy and Jane.

William Goff, the father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, and at the age of four he moved with his parents to Illinois. Soon after reaching that state his father died, leaving his wife with a small piece of land, and no money. By hard work, oftentimes out of doors in the field, she managed to earn enough to maintain her small family, and when her sons were old enough they assisted her in the farm work. He remained at home until his marriage to Mary Westfall, at which time he started out with nothing but willing hands to aid him. He was a hard-worker, careful manager and good financier, and after accumulating enough money he bought a farm, where he carried on general farming and stock-raising. Politically he was an ardent Democrat, and while he never aspired to office he was a conscientious and energetic worker in that party, and his influence was great in the county. He is now seventy-eight years old, and while not in active life he manages to keep up with the times, and is an honored and respected citizen in the community in which he resides. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. His children are: Theodore L., the subject of this sketch; Percy, a well known farmer of Nodaway county; Mrs. Louisa B. Cantrell, residing in Illinois; Leonard, who lives in Illinois; Fred, who is farming on the homestead; Murrah, of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Fry, of Texas; and Della, now Mrs. McNeal.

Theodore L. Goff, whose name appears

at the opening of this personal sketch, remained at his paternal home until he was twenty-two years old, where he was employed as a farm hand. In 1872 he moved to Missouri and leased some land, on which he followed farming for three years. He then bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on time payment, but the grasshoppers ruined his crops that year and he was obliged to give up the place, losing all that he had put into it. His next farm was one of forty acres, which he afterward sold to a church for the parsonage. He then bought eighty acres of land and later eighty acres more, on which he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for six years. This land he exchanged for a place of three hundred and sixty acres, on which he now lives and which is one of the best kept farms in the state. Here he has carried on general farming and stock-raising with great success, and is known throughout the county as an authority on agricultural matters.

Mr. Goff was united in marriage with Eliza Frick, in 1875. She was born in Indiana, in 1852, a daughter of John Frick. He located in Missouri in 1860, where he is now living on his farm. He is a member of the Methodist church, and politically is a Republican. His children are as follows: Emanuel, of Hopkins, Missouri; Sarah, at home; Susan, now Mrs. Gentry; Isaac, of Kansas; Joseph, at home; Jacob, who lives in the west; and Eliza, the mother of our subject.

Our subject and his wife have two sons,—Frederick William and Emmet C.,—both living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Goff are raising an orphan child, Susie Rine, of New York state. She is now ten years of age and is attending school. In his political principles Mr. Goff is in sympathy with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM BARRY.

William Barry, the owner of the Barry farm in Green township, Nodaway county, is a member of one of the pioneer families of this county. He is considered one of the best farmers in the county, and is a man of sterling integrity. He was born in Polo, Ogle county, Illinois, May 18, 1862, a son of Michael and Margaret (Vaughn) Barry.

Michael Barry was born in county Clare, Ireland, and when a boy of sixteen came to America, settling in Ogle county, Illinois. He received his education in Ireland and in Illinois, and learned to be a farmer. He married Margaret Vaughn, who was born in Ireland and came with her father, Dr. James Vaughn, to Canada, where she was reared and educated. The Barry family moved to Missouri in 1866, and Mr. Barry was well known as a contractor of railroads, helping to build many prominent roads in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas and Dakota. He invested his money in a farm, buying the Charles Rogers place, where he lived until his death, which occurred when he had arrived at the age of sixty-nine, in March, 1899. He was a Republican and a firm supporter of the Catholic church, in which his wife and family were reared. Their children were: William, our subject; Ellen, of Pueblo, Colorado; May Flynn, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Julia; Maggie; Kate, of Pueblo, Colorado; and two children deceased, John and Honore, who both died at the age of twenty-seven. Mrs. Barry died in 1895, at the age of fifty-seven years.

William Barry grew up in Illinois and Atchison county, Missouri, where he received an education, mostly, however, from practical experience and observation. He

gradually acquired a farm of about three hundred and eighty-seven acres, all of which is highly cultivated and is considered one of the finest in the county. It is known as the Barry farm, and there Mr. Barry raises the finest farm products, as well as live stock. He is in the prime of life, and is content in the thought of a future spent in comfort.

JOHN G. LANE.

Imbued with the typical progressive spirit of the west, John G. Lane has become the owner of one of the fine farms of Atchison county, owning a valuable tract of three hundred and ten acres. A native of Iowa, he was born in Richmond, Washington county, on the 22d of September, 1855, and is a son of Henry W. Lane, who was one of the first settlers of that county. The father was a native of Ohio and a son of Reynolds Lane, who removed from the Buckeye state to Indiana, locating near Terre Haute. In that locality Henry W. Lane spent the days of his boyhood and youth upon a farm, and when twenty years of age he made his way to the wilds of Iowa, settling at Richmond, Washington county. His father also came to this state and died in Madison county, at the age of eighty-two. His wife passed away in Indiana. When the Hawkeye state was upon the wild western frontier Henry W. Lane became identified with its interests. Indians stalked in motley garb through the forest and deer and wolves were frequently killed.

He married Miss Eliza Guinn, a lady of intelligence and refinement, belonging to one of the old southern families. She was born in Burlington, Iowa, and was a daughter of Richard Guinn, a prominent resident and one

of the early settlers of the Hawkeye state. He died in Montgomery, Kansas, at the age eighty-two, and his wife passed away at the age of eighty years. At the time of the Civil war, Mr. Lane, the father of our subject, responded to the country's call for troops and aided in the preservation of the Union. He was a farmer by occupation, and for many years followed that pursuit in Lucas county, Iowa, where he died in 1883, at the age of fifty-five years. In politics he was a stalwart Republican, and socially he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the time when he "wore the blue" on southern battlefields he sustained a gunshot wound which ultimately caused his demise. His widow married E. T. Willis and now resides in Wilson county, Kansas.

John G. Lane, the only child of his parents, was reared on the old home farm in Iowa and from an early age was employed at work in the fields, assisting in the plowing, planting and harvesting. The public schools of the neighborhood afforded him his educational privileges, and his boyhood days were quietly passed on the home farm. At the age of twenty-two he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Munford, a lady of good family, who was born, reared and educated in Lucas county, Iowa, and was a daughter of Josiah Munford. Her father was one of the pioneers of the Hawkeye state, and was one of the veterans of the Civil war.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane remained in Iowa until 1882, when they came to Atchison county, and for five years thereafter our subject cultivated rented land. With the capital he had then acquired through his industry and energy he purchased a fine farm in 1887, the tract comprising three hundred and ten acres of good land. His is

one of the desirable and attractive farms of the county, everything about the place being in excellent condition. A substantial residence stands upon a natural building site and is surrounded by ornamental trees. There is likewise a house for a tenant upon the place, and the facilities for raising stock are ample. Mr. Lane now feeds about one hundred head of cattle each year, besides a like number of hogs.

He has four children, namely: Tempa, the wife of Ed Flock; Zella, Lloyd and Rex; and he has also lost two children, who died in early life. Mr. Lane gives his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He possesses a cordial nature that wins friends, a social disposition that enables him to keep them, and as a citizen has gained a reputation for sterling worth that is indeed enviable.

JAMES M. McDONALD.

James M. McDonald, an old soldier of the Civil war and an early settler of Nodaway county, is a well known and industrious farmer of Lincoln township. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, a county famed for its brave men, beautiful women, fine horses and good servants. He was a son of Hugh McDonald, who married May Weber, of Mason county, Kentucky. Hugh McDonald was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1806. He died in 1878, at the age of seventy-two. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, namely: William; Jane; Sybil; May, deceased; John; Nancy; James, the subject of this sketch; and Thomas, deceased. Mr. McDonald settled in Nodaway county in 1853.

James M. McDonald, the subject of this

personal biography, was reared on his father's farm in Kentucky, where he received his education in the public schools of his native county. He was married in 1873 to Nancy Simons, a lady of advanced intelligence and of good family. She was a daughter of Colby Simons, of DeKalb county, Missouri. Mr. McDonald and his wife have had several children, namely: May Smith, Hugh D., Charles Thomas, James, Joseph, Nelly, Clarence, Earl and Alma. Effie died at the age of three and one half years.

William, the brother of our subject, who served four years in the Civil war, makes his home with Mr. McDonald. Mr. McDonald has a good farm of one hundred and thirty acres, which is well improved. He is a Democrat and a zealous upholder of William Jennings Bryan. He is well known in the county where he is respected by all as a good, loyal citizen.

JOSEPH McKNIGHT.

This well known and representative citizen of Lincoln township, Nodaway county, Missouri, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and is a son of Samuel and Eliza (McKee) McKnight, natives of the north of Ireland, who came to America when young and died in Pennsylvania. By occupation the father was a farmer.

Our subject was educated in the district schools near his boyhood home. On leaving the parental roof at the age of twenty-two years, he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he worked at the stonemason's trade and also engaged in farming. Later he followed the same pursuits in Monroe county, Iowa, and gave some attention to merchandising. On disposing of his interests there he came to

Missouri, though he is still a partner in a store in Blanchard, Iowa. In 1880 he purchased a tract of unimproved prairie land in Nodaway county, which he has converted into a well improved and valuable farm. Here he owns one hundred and sixty acres, and also has a tract of forty acres in Atchison county, all of which has been acquired through his own exertions, and God's help.

In 1855 Mr. McKnight was married, in Davenport, Iowa, to Miss Mary Copeland, and to them were born eight children, five of whom are still living, namely: Samuel C. McKnight, Joseph D. McKnight, William J. McKnight, John C. McKnight, and Edward L., the youngest, who is a remarkably bright and promising young man, being educated for the ministry at Allegheny, Pennsylvania.

Some time ago a cyclone destroyed Mr. McKnight's home and all the farm buildings, causing a heavy loss.

He takes no active part in political affairs. He is a professing Christian, who believes that Christ is the king of the universe and that all nations should be obedient to Him, as he is "King of Kings and Lord of Lords." He is an active member of the "Covenanter" church, and has always contributed liberally to its support, and has taken part in all church work. He assisted in building two churches in Blanchard, Iowa, and he has tried to live a consistent Christian life. His worthy wife is also a member of the same church and a consistent Christian woman.

JAMES REESE.

On the 9th of February, 1899, at his home in Nodaway county, Missouri, occurred the death of James Reese, who was

for many years one of its honored and highly respected citizens. He was born on the Mohawk Flats, in Herkimer county, New York, December 1, 1834, and was a son of John and Evaline (Beatman) Reese, also natives of that state, his ancestors having come from Germany and settled in the Mohawk Valley, at an early day, becoming prominent farmers and dairymen of that region. Representatives of the family were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The father of our subject spent his last days in St. Lawrence county, New York, where his death occurred. Like his ancestors, he was a man of sterling worth and strict integrity, and was a very active and influential member of the Presbyterian church. His children were Eliza C., the wife of Rufus Smith, a Lutheran minister, who spent many years in this county; Stephen, who died in New York; Dorothea, the wife of R. Griffin; Mary, the wife of M. Snyder; and James, our subject.

James Reese was reared to the honest toil of a farmer and educated in the public schools of his native state. He remained at home, caring for his parents until their deaths, and by his father's will came into possession of the old family homestead, where he continued to reside for a number of years after his marriage. Meeting with success in his farming operations, he bought another place, but in 1870 sold his property in New York and came to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he spent the remainder of his life. Here he purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild prairie land, and to its improvement and cultivation at once turned his attention. He carried on stock-raising in connection with general farming, and so successful was he that he was able to add to his property until he had four hundred and ninety acres of valuable land at the time of his death.

As a business man he was energetic and progressive, and usually carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Politically he was an ardent Democrat and did all in his power to advance the interests of his party. At his death he left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss, for he was wide and favorably known.

In 1855 Mr. Reese married Miss Charlotte Gordon, who was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, June 16, 1835, a daughter of Enos and Emily (Simons) Gordon, life-long residents of that county. Her paternal grandfather, Reuben Gordon, was born in New York, of Welsh ancestry, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Pruella Scott. They had eight children, namely: Griffin, Ezra, Polla, Anna, Betsy, Enos, William and Obid. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Simons, was born in Connecticut and was a dairyman of New York. He married Miss Fannie Beckwith, of Connecticut. Their family comprised six children, namely: Lydia, Emily, Catherine, Lucy A., Hubbard and Clarissa. Mrs. Reese's parents were consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church, in which her father served as a deacon for many years. Their children were: Lydia, Charlotte, Jane, Caroline and Gilbert.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Reese we note: Lawson J. was born in St. Lawrence county, November 26, 1856, and died in Colorado, December 13, 1896. He married Miss Mary Jones, of Iowa, and left a wife and four children. Alice died in infancy. Charles, a farmer, was born in St. Lawrence county, February 2, 1862, and married Miss Lydia Bolick, of Iowa. Evaline died in infancy. Rhugene, a farmer of Oklahoma, was born in St. Lawrence coun-

ty, in 1865. He married Miss Fannie Whitehead, of Nodaway county. Wilburt was born in St. Lawrence county, March 25, 1869. He was a farmer and married Miss Rachel Bolick, of Iowa. Willis was born in Missouri, September 17, 1872. Leona was born in Missouri, June 20, 1877. As Mr. Reese left no will, his wife and son Willis administered the estate, and the latter has since carried on the work inaugurated by his father, and has spent his entire life on the homestead engaged in agricultural pursuits. The family is one of considerable prominence in the community where they reside.

D. W. HUMPHREY, M. D.

Dr. Humphrey is the pioneer physician of Parnell, having for many years been actively identified with his profession in this portion of the state. The well established physician obtains an influence in any community which is more far-reaching than that of any citizen sustaining other relations to the public. The reasons for this are obvious and require no mention here. Dr. D. W. Humphrey is to the people of Parnell and vicinity a widely known family doctor and he is the eldest physician and surgeon in the place. He cast his lot with the citizens of the town in 1883, just after the Great Western Railroad opened up the Platte valley and located a station here, and from that time to the present he has practiced his profession in Parnell and its tributary territory, showing also a healthful interest in every movement tending to the greatest good to his towns-people.

The Doctor was born February 4, 1857, eight miles west of Bellefontaine, Ohio, in which locality his father, C. C. Humphrey,

was a well known and prominent citizen. The latter was born in Logan county, Ohio, was educated there and became one of the pioneer families of the state. During the war he was an enthusiastic and outspoken advocate of the Union and was appointed by Governor Brough, one of his old pupils, to care for the sick and wounded Ohio soldiers. Subsequently he removed to Kosciusko county, Indiana, in the latter part of 1865. The Doctor died in 1897, at the age of eighty-three years. He married Miss Hannah Smith, whose death occurred in 1896, when she had attained the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were: John E., a resident of Careyville, Ohio; Robert D., of Franklin, Nebraska; William C., of Pierceton, Indiana; James, who is living at Logansport, Indiana; D. W., of this review; Molly, the wife of E. E. Lambkins, of Warsaw, Indiana; Mrs. R. E. Robinson, of Maryville, Missouri; and Emma, the wife of J. C. Neal, of Peru, Indiana. The Humphrey family is of Scotch lineage. The father, Robert Humphrey, was a farmer and died in 1870, at the age of ninety-two, leaving four sons, namely: Robert, Cyrus, John and James.

The Doctor spent the days of his youth in Pierceton, Indiana. He acquired a liberal education, and at the age of twenty entered upon the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. E. H. Makemson. He went from that office to the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated on June 5, 1883. Among his classmates were Dr. W. H. Wintermute, now one of the faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute; Dr. Pitts E. Howes, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, the secretary of the State Board of Health; and Dr. B. F. Wilson, now the city physician of Bolivar,

Missouri. During his college days Dr. John M. Scudder, the noted medical author, was the dean of the faculty and Professor John M. King was the president of the college.

Dr. Humphrey first located for practice in Orrsburg, Nodaway county, where he remained until the Great Western Railway opened up the Platte valley and established a station at Parnell, when he became a resident of this place. Aside from his regular duties as a practitioner he has done much work in the line of examinations for mutual and other insurance companies, including the examination of seventy-seven applicants for insurance in the Bankers' Life Insurance Company at Des Moines, making all these examinations in six weeks.

The Doctor was married October 2, 1883, in Vinton, Iowa, to Miss Adda H. Brookins, a daughter of G. E. Brookins, of Wabash county, Indiana. Unto them have been born three children: Bessie D., Daniel W., and Buel H. The hospitality of many of the best homes in Parnell and the surrounding district is cordially extended to the Doctor and his wife, whose circle of friends is quite extensive. In his fraternal relations he is a Mason, and in politics he is a stalwart Republican, unswerving in his advocacy of the principles of the party. His attention, however, is given to his practice, which is constantly growing in volume and importance.

DAVID RANKIN.

It is most appropriate that a place in this volume should be devoted to a brief resume of the life of the gentleman whose name appears above, as it is an excellent example how a man may overcome all obstacles if he have perseverance and determination enough, and

how in the end his efforts may be crowned with success. He is now numbered among the worthy residents of northwestern Missouri, and his splendid prosperity is the merited reward of his own labor.

Mr. Rankin was born May 28, 1825, in Sullivan county, Indiana, and is of Scotch lineage. His father, however, was a native of Ohio and his mother of North Carolina. When he was six years of age the family removed to Parke county, Indiana, and two years later to Vermillion county, whence after three years they removed to Warren county, Illinois, now known as Henderson. Mr. Rankin was reared to manhood on the home farm and acquired a common-school education. His indefatigable industry, which has ever been one of the strong points in his character, was early manifest. He got his first start in life as the owner of a colt given him by his father. Through his youth and early manhood he labored untiringly and finally possessed capital sufficient to purchase an eighty-acre farm near Biggs-ville, Illinois, where he carried on agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until 1885. There he was well known in connection with public affairs, being elected to the state legislature in 1872 and again in 1874.

In 1885 Mr. Rankin came to Tarkio, Missouri, one of the richest parts of the Missouri valley, and has since devoted his undivided attention to his large farming interests in this portion of the state. He is an excellent judge of land, quick to note its rich properties, and thus his investments were judiciously made. As opportunity has offered he has purchased large and small tracts of land, often buying at a low price land that has rapidly increased in value. He does not believe in selling, and remarked that he never sold a piece of land in his life

on which he did not lose money in the operation. At one time he purchased two thousand acres of bottom land near Riverton, in Fremont county, Iowa, paying from ten to twenty dollars per acre. He conceived the idea that by constructing a dike along the Nishnabotna river, which flows through his land, it could be reclaimed and used to the greatest advantage both for grazing and farming purposes. He at once went to work with a large force of men and continued his labors until midwinter, constructing a dyke seven miles long and of varying width. In one place it is fourteen feet high and forty feet wide, and the total cost was not far from twenty thousand dollars. The floods have severely tested it and it is considered by all to be a great success. Mr. Rankin has accumulated not far from twenty-one thousand acres of choice farming land in Atchison county, Missouri, and Fremont county, Iowa, worth at a low average forty dollars per acre. He has in his pastures seven thousand head of cattle, from eight to ten thousand head of hogs and probably five hundred head of horses and colts.

It will naturally be supposed that a man who has won such great success in farming will be identified with other lines of business; and such is the case with Mr. Rankin, who is the president and the principal shareholder in the First National Bank of Tarkio, Missouri, president of the Rankin Water Company, the Rankin Electric Light and Power Company and the Rankin Auditorium Company, all of which companies together have invested probably one hundred thousand dollars in Tarkio enterprises. Nor has he been forgetful of the interests of education. He has long been a fast friend of the Tarkio College, that has exerted a potent influence in molding and shaping the intellectual and

moral character of the people of Missouri and adjoining states.

The management of his farm and stock-raising interests is under a perfect system. The land is divided into fourteen ranches, varying in size from six hundred and forty to thirty-one hundred acres. Each ranch has an experienced foreman, who is paid a good salary, and a superintendent is also employed who has the oversight of all the ranches and manages the farming, stock, shipping and other interests. Mr. Rankin conducts a regular office, where he keeps a secretary constantly employed, having charge of the correspondence, bookkeeping and other clerical work. The foreman of each ranch is required to send each month to the office a full report of the men employed during the month, the cattle, hogs, farming implements and grain on hand and all changes and shipments that have been made. These reports are filed for reference and assist very materially in the management of a business of such magnitude. Like a great many men in his section, Mr. Rankin is a heavy cattle-feeder. The number of cattle annually fed varies from six thousand to ten thousand, and, while the yield of grain from his own land is very heavy, in some instances amounting to a half million bushels of corn in addition to other grain, he is compelled, in order to carry on his feeding operations, to buy from fifty to one hundred thousand bushels of corn each year. This furnishes a home market for a large amount of the grain raised in this section, thus helping to solve the great problem of condensing freights. He makes his purchases of cattle in large quantities, buying in Texas, Colorado, Iowa and Missouri, and he conducts some of the largest trade transactions in cattle known in the country.

Mr. Rankin is an earnest and active supporter of the United Presbyterian church, is strictly fair in all his business dealings and is a citizen of worth, having due regard for the duties that devolve upon him in that relation. His success in life is largely due to the fact that he is a man of high integrity of character and of great capacity for business, and his example should be a source of inspiration to young men everywhere, for, though they cannot attain the great success which has come to him, they can approximate it by using the same industry and sagacity.

JAMES A. KIME.

Among the prominent agriculturists of Atchison county, Missouri, is James A. Kime, the subject of this sketch, who well represents an old and honored pioneer family of this section. He was born on the homestead farm where he now resides, March 17, 1867, and is a son of Michael and Catherine (Hull) Kime, who were natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively. The paternal grandfather was David Kime, who moved from North Carolina to Indiana, where he entered some land which he improved and where he spent the remainder of his life. He left the following children: Alfred, Betsey, Michael, the father of our subject, and Rebecca, by his second marriage, Mary and Nancy being daughters of a previous one.

Michael Kime removed with his father to Indiana, where he remained until 1847, when he came to Missouri, making his first home at Irish Grove. He was possessed of but limited means, two suits of clothes and fifty cents representing his worldly wealth; but his wants were few and work was soon obtained upon a farm. In 1850 he was

seized with the desire to go to California, and actually paid three hundred dollars to be permitted to walk with a train, reaching the country of gold in good health, but not very rich in purse. Engaging in mining, Mr. Kime soon found reward, and in three years was able to return and invest twenty-four hundred dollars in land, thus becoming the owner of a large tract. When he married in 1860, he contentedly settled down in his two-room cabin and began the improvement and development of his farm. He subsequently disposed of a portion of his land and gave farms to his sons, retaining for himself a good homestead; but in 1900 he sold this to our subject. He is now living in comfort in the town of Blanchard, Iowa, his advancing years made happy because of the life of honest work that has preceded them. Mr. Kime is a specimen of that worthy type of pioneer who honestly earned every foot of his land, and whose aim in life was to do his whole duty and preserve a spotless integrity.

Although retired from agricultural life, Mr. Kime still takes a deep interest in the affairs of his old home. He has been an uncompromising Republican and has been called upon to fill many public offices, being for two terms county judge, and was made the candidate of his party for state representative. Both he and his excellent wife are consistent members of the Christian church and command the esteem of a large circle of friends. The mother of our subject was a daughter of James Hull, a pioneer settler of western Iowa, where he combined the professions of law and medicine. He was a staunch Democrat, but never desired or accepted office. They belonged to the United Presbyterian church, where they were much lamented at the time of their death. They left six children, the youngest of whom was

Mrs. Michael Kime. The children of the parents of our subject were William, Leora, David, James A., the subject of this sketch, Mrs. Adelia Holliday and Mrs. Lillian Morrow, the latter being twins.

James A. Kime took advantage of such means for education as were afforded by the district schools and remained with his father until he had attained his majority. At that time he decided to see something of the world for himself, going to Oklahoma and to western Kansas; but this flight only resulted in his return to the old home, firm in the conviction that Atchison county held just as good opportunities for a young man as any other section and no more fertile land could be found further west. He engaged in farming on the homestead, in July, 1896, was married, and in 1900 bought the fine homestead farm where he now resides. Mr. Kime is following in his father's footsteps in the improvement of the farm, which shows the attention that has made the wild prairie land of pioneer days change into the highly productive and cultivated tract of the present.

Mr. Kime married Miss Roxanna Clark, who was born in Vernon county, Missouri, August 30, 1876, and was the daughter of Carlos and Louisa (Hill) Clark, who were married in Ohio and removed to Missouri in the early part of 1876, where they engaged in farming and where Mr. Clark died October 1, 1890. He served in the Civil war in the Union army and suffered a long imprisonment in Libby prison. The government awarded him a pension for his faithful service. Mrs. Clark subsequently married Albert Mitts and now resides in Schell City, Missouri. Her children are: Roxanna, the wife of our subject; James, who lives at the Clark homestead; and two children

that died in infancy. Mr. Clark had been a valued member of the Methodist church, while the mother of Mrs. Kime is a strict adherent of the Christian church. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kime are the following: Klenlen, who was born July 14, 1897, and Leora, who was born November 26, 1898,—both interesting, beautiful children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kime are highly regarded in the Christian church, where they are consistent members, and the family is one much respected in the neighborhood. The family was one of the first to make a home in the wilderness of Atchison county and will be remembered in every record made of its progress.

JAMES K. BRUMBACK.

According to Rupp's "Pennsylvania Families," Johan Henrich Brumback arrived in Philadelphia September 30, 1754, on the ship Neptune, which it is thought sailed from Holland. With his widowed mother and four sisters he made his way from the Tulpehocken region in Pennsylvania to the valley of Virginia and settled on the south branch of the Shenandoah river, just above Bixler's ferry and three miles northwest of Luray. He was born February 4, 1739, and called the "First Henry." He was twice married, his first wife being Anna Kauffman, a daughter of Martin Kauffman, to whom he was married September 18, 1761. The following children were born unto them: Barbara in 1762; Johannas, in 1764; Anna, in 1766; Henry, March 5, 1769; Elizabeth, in 1771; David, in 1774; and Susan, July 3, 1776. On the 22d of September, 1778, the wife and mother, Anna Kauffman Brumback, died, and on the 17th of April, 1779, Henry Brumback was

again married, his second union being with Anna Stickler. The following children were born unto them: Joseph, February 11, 1780; Maria, December 19, 1782; Jacob, February 2, 1785; Samuel, November 17, 1786; and David, in January, 1789. They had three other sons—Christian, Tobias and Mathias—whose names are not on the old record. Christian removed to Mississippi and John once owned the Spring farm near Luray, Virginia, but afterward removed to Ohio, as did also Daniel and Tobias.

Henry Brumback, a member of this family and the grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, made farming his life work and for a long period carried on that occupation in the Old Dominion, where his death occurred. He wedded Mary Grove, a daughter of Marcus Grove, of Virginia, who was married twice. His first wife was a daughter of John Rhoades, who with some of his family was killed by the Indians in 1765 on a farm three miles northwest of Luray, Virginia, where George Bauserman now resides. Two children were born unto them,—David and Barbara. After the death of the wife and mother the little daughter Barbara was sent to live with her mother's people, the Rhoades family, until her father married again. When she had reached womanhood she became the wife of Chrisley Bungardner and was the mother of Joseph Bumgardner, who died several years ago, at the very advanced age of ninety-four. After the death of his first wife Marcus Grove went to Pennsylvania, where he met Mary Grove, whom he soon afterward married. Several children were born unto them, among whom were Martin, John and Samuel, who removed to Ohio. One daughter, Mary, became the wife of Henry Brumback, and they were the grandparents of our

subject. She was two or three years' his senior. They were married May 27, 1794, and their children were as follows: John, born October 29, 1795; Susanna, March 23, 1797; Anna, December 19, 1798; Barbara, May 15, 1800; Samuel, July 22, 1802; Daniel, December 26, 1804; Elizabeth, April 19, 1807; Jacob, in 1809; Joseph, October 4, 1810; Polly, August 12, 1812; Francis, in 1813; and Henry, November 4, 1816.

Samuel Brumback, the father of our subject, was born in Virginia, July 22, 1802, and was there reared to manhood. He wedded Catherine Grove, also a native of the same state. He was a prominent farmer and slave-owner and operated quite an extensive plantation. In business affairs he was a man of sterling integrity and honor who carefully conducted his farming interests, winning an untarnished name as the result of his fidelity to manly principles. Both he and his wife were members of the Primitive Baptist church, and at their death they left a comfortable estate to their children. He died January 5, 1850, but his wife survived him some time, passing away in 1891, at a very advanced age. They became the parents of eight children: William H., who is yet living in Virginia; Mary S., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Isaac N., who was killed in the Confederate service; Barbara A., the wife of J. W. Deal; Joseph, who served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army and is now living in Virginia; Samuel, who died at the age of three and a half years; James K., of this review; and George, a mechanic in St. Joseph, Missouri.

James K. Brumback pursued his education in the common schools and continued an inmate of his parental home, remaining with his widowed mother until 1864, when,

at the age of eighteen years he entered the Confederate service, true to his loved southland and to the principles which had been instilled in him from early boyhood. The company to which he belonged was attached to Bird's battalion, R. E. Lee's army. He served through the first winter on picket duty and the following spring the war closed. He then returned to his mother's home, continuing upon the old homestead until twenty-three years of age, for by the war the servants had all been liberated and his mother needed his service in the cultivation of her land. In 1870, however, he determined to try his fortune in the west and first located in Cass county, Missouri, where he was employed as a farm hand. He also sold nursery stock, but the same year left Cass county and removed to Hancock county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for two years. Subsequently he went to Nevada, where he was employed as a farm hand until the fall of 1873, when he took up his abode in Atchison county, having since been numbered among its reliable citizens. For a year he was located near Phelps City and then took up his abode north of Tarkio, where he rented a farm for a year. With the capital he had then acquired through his own efforts he purchased forty acres of land, improved it through the succeeding season and then exchanged it for a fruit farm one mile north of Hamburg, Iowa, occupying that place until 1878, when he purchased his present property near Tarkio, in Atchison county. Of this eighty acres was fenced and a small house had been erected on the place. He has since erected a commodious residence, built all necessary outbuildings and has also built many rods of fencing, whereby the place is divided into fields of convenient size for cultivation. He planted

an orchard, set out groves of ornamental and forest trees and has a beautiful home and good farm that in all its accessories and conveniences is modern in equipment and attractive in appearance. His fields are well tilled and he raises stock of good grade, and his farm work has brought to him an excellent financial result.

In 1876 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brumback and Miss Ella R. Bunn, a lady of intelligence and culture, who was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, February 26, 1858, her parents being E. R. and Dorcas (Crumrine) Bunn, both of whom were natives of Ohio. The former was born November 23, 1817, the latter on May 12, 1823, and their marriage was celebrated March 1, 1849, in Ohio, where their children were born. The father was a son of Raymond Bunn, of Pennsylvania, who was of German lineage. He was a carpenter by trade and with his family removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he followed the building business and also purchased and conducted a farm. In the Methodist church he held membership. Both he and his wife died in Ohio. In their family were three children,—Reed, Elizabeth and E. R.,—the last named being the father of Mrs. Brumback. E. R. Bunn spent the days of his boyhood and youth in the Buckeye state, where he followed carpentering, which he learned under his father's direction. Subsequently he made his way to Illinois, where he was married, and later he returned to Ohio, where he again worked at his trade. He resided at various points in that state, including some years spent in Zanesville. His last place of residence in Ohio was at Nashport, where he owned a good home. He exchanged this for land in Atchison county, Missouri, becoming the owner of

three hundred and twenty acres. In 1871 he took up his abode on that property, improved a large farm, spent many years there, and his attention was given to general farming and stock-raising, his efforts being attended with gratifying success. In his methods he was very practical and progressive and his correct business habits and enterprise enabled him to gain prosperity. In 1882 his wife died, and several years later he divided his farm among his sons, while he now makes his home with his youngest son. He has reached the ripe old age of eighty-three years. After leaving the old homestead he spent a few years in Tarkio, but is now comfortably situated in the home of his youngest son, and from those who know him he receives the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded to advanced years. Through a long period he and his wife were members of the Methodist church and he held many offices therein, doing much to promote its growth and secure the adoption of its principles. His political affiliation in former years was with the Republican party, but now his sympathy is with the Populist party. His children are: Walter, of Westboro; Edward, of Colorado; Ella R., now Mrs. Brumback; Elnathan, a farmer residing near Tarkio; and Webster, who died in childhood.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brumback has been blessed with seven children, as follows: Their first born died in infancy; Cleatus, who was born June 30, 1879, and is at home; Homer, born November 6, 1882; Lena, born August 27th, 1886, who died December 11, 1894, at the age of eight years; Georgia, who was born March 12, 1889; May, born May 20, 1891; and Paul, born July 28, 1895. Mr. Brumback now gives his political support to the men and meas-

ures of the Populist party, but was formerly identified with the Democratic party. The honors or emoluments of office have had no attraction for him, as he preferred to continue in the line of legitimate business and advance in the financial world by earnest effort, indefatigable energy and capable management. He now has a very desirable farm, which, with its many improvements, is a monument to the enterprise and diligence of the owner.

J. B. JONES, M. D.

One of the unusually successful, experienced and prominent physicians of Atchison county, Missouri, is Dr. J. B. Jones, who is located near Lenora and Watson, and who is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Greenville, Tennessee, January 18, 1834, and was a son of William and Martha (Armitage) Jones, the former of whom was a planter of Tennessee and a son of William Jones, a native of Sussex county, Virginia, of Scotch and Irish ancestry. Some of the early members of the family in America took part in the war of the Revolution. The mother of our subject was a daughter of one of the most prominent families of Tennessee. The parents of Dr. Jones had six children, but the survivors are: Newton, who is a merchant at Centralia, Washington; a sister of our subject, who lives in Fullerton, Nebraska; and J. B., who is our subject.

Dr. Jones received a good education in the schools of his locality, and engaged in teaching for some time, with marked success.

His natural inclination being in the direction of medical science, he early began to read every thing bearing upon his favorite

study, later entering the office of a well-known physician of Greenville, Texas, where he remained two and a half years, following this with a course in general study, at a medical college, in Greenville. This was supplemented by another year of reading, under Dr. Coventry, of that town, at which time he returned to Tennessee, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.

For nine months Dr. Jones was located at Cumberland Gap, as post surgeon. He came to Atchison county, Missouri, in 1867, settling near the towns of Watson and Lenora, he being one of the first physicians located in this neighborhood. For the thirty-two succeeding years he has resided in his present home, and has a wide and lucrative practice.

His marriage to Miss Drusilla S. Hill took place in this county, the lady being the estimable daughter of the well-known Hervey and Charlotte Hill, old settlers of the county, who come from Tennessee. One son has been born of this union, Bernard, now a young man of eighteen.

In politics Dr. Jones votes with the Democratic party, and for forty years has been a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder. Since 1863 he has been a citizen of Atchison county, in all these years giving his influence in the direction of education and temperance. He has been called upon to render medical attention in many grave cases, where only skill and comprehensive knowledge preserved the patient.

ADAMATNER JOHNSON.

The able and honorable family physician is perhaps in closer touch with his fellow citizens than any man in any other walk of

life. To most families the time of serious illness is "the hour of trouble," and in such trouble they turn to the general medical practitioner who has long been their neighboring friend with a degree of confidence that makes the relations between the physician and his patrons more intimate and delicate than those which exist between other men and those upon whom they depend for the business out of which they make their living; and thus it is that the family physician in a country town is not simply a doctor of medicine but a guide and counselor in many important affairs. To be such, however, he must be not only a skillful physician but a man sympathetic, honorable and trustworthy. Such an ideal family physician is Dr. Adamatner Johnson, of Watson, Atchison county, Missouri.

Dr. Johnson was born at Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri, January 21, 1851, a son of Adamatner and Rebecca (Cabell) Johnson. His father, who was a son of Major Mathew and Elizabeth (Jones) Johnson, was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and was during the war engaged heavily in the tobacco business at St. Louis, Missouri. Later he was for many years a banker and general business man, but is now living in retirement. Major Mathew Johnson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was long one of the most prominent men in Lincoln county, Kentucky. Dr. Johnson's mother, Rebecca Cabell, was a daughter of E. B. and Harriet (Monroe) Cabell, and her father was for thirty-two years the county clerk of Chariton county, Missouri. She died at the age of fifty-one and is remembered as a loving wife and indulgent mother and as a neighbor whose sympathetic charity endeared her to the whole community in which she lived. Mr. Johnson is now sev-

enty-seven years old. They had five sons and three daughters, and three of their sons, Adamatner, Jr., of Watson, Missouri, and E. C. and R. F., of De Queen, Arkansas, became physicians.

Dr. Adamatner Johnson received a good English and classical education, and after finishing his studies at the Brunswick university, studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Julian Bates, of St. Louis, and Dr. W. M. Johnson, of Rothville, Missouri. He was graduated with honor at the St. Louis Medical College, with the class of 1874. He practiced his profession in Chariton and Grundy counties, Missouri, at Dublin, Erath county, Texas, and after that in Burleson county, that state, until 1881, when he came to Watson, Atchison county, Missouri, where he arrived June 17, and where he has since practiced successfully. He has acquired membership in different medical societies and is the author of papers which have won the commendation of leading members of his profession. While giving his attention to general medical practice he has given special attention to surgery and is frequently called for consultation and in surgical cases to distant points.

In 1871 Dr. Johnson was married, at Rothville, Missouri, to Nannie Maria Anderson, who was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, a daughter of Thomas O. Anderson. She died in Grundy county, Missouri, in 1875, leaving a son and daughter, John Cabell Johnson, of Maryville, Missouri, who is in railroad business, and Mattie Maud, who is her father's housekeeper. Subsequently Dr. Johnson married Miss Delia Jane Brainard, a daughter of Jesse Brainard, of Grundy county, Missouri, who died May 3, 1883, leaving a son, Brainerd Johnson, who was born June 14, 1873.

Politically Dr. Johnson is a Democrat, and, though not a practical politician or an office-seeker, he exerts a recognized influence in his party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and popular in social circles.

GEORGE W. OTIS.

The horologe of time has marked off many years since George W. Otis first came to Nodaway county, and thirty-five years have been added to the cycle of the centuries since his arrival in this section of the state. He is numbered among the esteemed and valued citizens of Union township, and as one of the leading representatives of the agricultural interests of Missouri he well deserves mention in this volume. His home is five miles south of Hopkins, and there he is successfully conducting the operation of his farm and raising cattle for the market, his well directed efforts bringing to him a handsome financial return.

Mr. Otis is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1856. The ancestry of the family can be traced back in Germany to 1129. The family name was originally Otho, but eventually assumed the Latinized form of Otis. Representatives of the name removed to England in 1195, and the first American ancestor came from the Merrie Isle to this country in 1664, settling at Hingham, Massachusetts. His son returned to England to educate his children, but his eldest son, Robert, again came to America, at the age of fifteen years. He was eighty years of age at the time the Revolutionary war was inaugurated, but notwithstanding his advanced age he joined the

army and served in various capacities until the independence of the nation was achieved. He died at the extremely old age of one hundred and fifteen years. His son, John Otis, also entered the army and died of small-pox during the war. The latter's son, Edward Otis, became a member of the Colonial army when sixteen years of age and was wounded and discharged. His papers of discharge, as well as pension papers, are now in the possession of H. W. Otis, of Red Oak, Iowa. Edward Otis died in La Porte county, Indiana, in 1852, at the age of eighty-seven. His son Ezekiel enlisted for service in the war of 1812 and was with Commodore Perry at the time of the brilliant naval victory on Lake Erie, in 1813. His death occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. There have been many distinguished representatives of the Otis family, including James Otis, Major Stephen Otis, Mersey Warren and many others prominent in the history of the early days. *Colonel Stephen Elwell Otis, who won fame in Manila and was one of the most gallant and distinguished officers in the American army, was also of the same family.

Merrill Otis, a son of Ezekiel Otis and the father of our subject, was a native of Ohio, and became a resident of Nodaway county, Missouri, about 1864, his death occurring here about 1890, on the old family homestead. He married Miss Tamer Myers, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and two of their sons, Edward and Jasper Newton, are yet residents of Nodaway county, while Reisin Otis resides in the Black Hills near Custer City, South Dakota. Another son is Absalom Otis, of Rapid City, South Dakota. There were also two daughters in the family.

George W. Otis accompanied his parents on their removal to Missouri in his early boyhood. They located near Maryville prior to the Civil war, and during the period of hostilities between the north and the south maintained their residence in Iowa; but when the trouble was over they returned to Missouri, locating on the farm which is now occupied by Mr. Otis of this review. Throughout his life he has been identified with agricultural pursuits. He early became familiar with the work of the fields and garden and his practical experience has so enabled him to prosecute his labors that he has won substantial and gratifying success. Prior to his marriage he spent some time in the Black Hills, Dakota, prospecting and mining, and he still owns some promising claims in that rich country. After his marriage he engaged in the livery business in Maryville for a short time and then disposed of that enterprise, returning to the old home farm in Union township. Here he carries on general farming and is also engaged in the raising and sale of cattle.

In 1895, while on a visit to Indiana, Mr. Otis was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Raichart, and to them have been born three interesting little children, Charles E., Labell Marrie and Flossie. Their pleasant home is celebrated for its generous hospitality, which is freely extended to and greatly enjoyed by their large circle of friends. Mr. Otis is widely and favorably known in Nodaway county. His interest in everything which affects the welfare of the people along industrial, intellectual and moral lines is deep and abiding, and as a citizen he is respected by all who have knowledge of his straightforward methods and uprightness of character.

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